CORPUS CULTUS EQUITIS THRACII (CCET), IV

MOESIA INFERIOR (ROMANIAN SECTION) AND DACIA

ÉTUDES PRÉLIMINAIRES AUX RELIGIONS ORIENTALES DANS L'EMPIRE ROMAIN

PUBLIÉES PAR

M. J. VERMASEREN

TOME SOIXANTE-QUATORZIÈME

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WITH 123 PLATES AND A MAP

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ActaAnt	*Acta Antiqua Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae,* Budapest.
ActaPhilipp	*Acta Philippopolitana.* Studia Archeologica, Sofia.
AD	*Analele Dobrogei,* Constanţa.
AEM	*Archäologisch-epigrapische Mitteilungen aus Österreich-Ungarn,* Wien.
AIIN	*Anuarul Institutului de Istorie Naţională,* Cluj.
AISC	*Anuarul Institutului de Studii clasice,* Cluj.
AMN	*Acta Musei Napocensis,* Cluj.
AO	*Arhivele Olteniei,* Craiova.
Apulum	*Apulum. Acta Musei Apulensis,* Alba Iulia.
ArchJug	*Archaeologia Jugoslavica,* Belgrad.
Arheologiia	*Arheologiia,* Sofia.
ArhMol	*Arheologia Moldovei,* Iaşi.
ARMSI	*Analele Academiei Române, Memoriile Secţiunii Istorice,* Bucureşti.
ArtaArh	*Arta şi Arheologia,* Bucureşti.
Banatica	*Banatica,* Reşiţa.
BCMI	*Buletinul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice,* Bucureşti.
BIAB	*Bulletin de l'Institut archéologique bulgare,* Sofia.
BMI	*Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice,* Bucureşti.
BullÉp	J. Robert, L. Robert, *Bulletin épigraphique,* Paris.
Capidava I	Gr. Florescu, R. Florescu, P. Diaconu, Capidava, *Monografie arheologică,* I, Bucureşti, 1958.
CHL	*Commentationes Humanorum Litterarum,* Helsinki-Helsingfors.
CIL	*Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum.*
Civiltà	*Civiltà romana in Romania,* Roma, 1970.
CN	*Cronica Numismatica,* Bucureşti.
CNA	*Cronica Numismatică şi Arheologică,* Bucureşti.
Danubius	*Danubius,* Galaţi.
Dacia	*Dacia. Recherches et découvertes archéologiques en Roumanie,* Bucureşti.
Dacia, NS	*Dacia. Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne,* Bucureşti.
Dolgozatok	*Dolgozatok,* Szeged.
Drobeta	*Drobeta, Drubeta-Turnu Severin.*
ED	*Ephemeris Dacoromana,* Roma.
Eirene	*Eirene. Studia Graeca et Latina,* Praha.
FA	*Fasti Archeologici.*

Germania	*Germania*, Berlin.
Glasnik	*Glasnik*, Sarajevo.
IGB	G. Mihailov, *Inscriptiones Graecae in Bulgaria repertae*, Serdicae, I^2, 1970, II, 1958, III$_1$, 1961, III$_2$, 1964, IV, 1966.
ILS	*Inscriptiones latinae selectae*, ed. 2.
In memoria	*In memoria lui Vasile Pârvan*, Bucureşti, 1934.
Istros	*Istros, revue roumaine d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne*, Bucarest.
Klio	*Klio. Beiträge zur alten Geschichte*, Berlin.
Latomus	*Latomus. Revue d'études latines*, Bruxelles.
Materiale	*Materiale arheologice privind istoria veche a RPR; Materiale şi cercetări arheologice*, Bucureşti.
MN	*Muzeul Naţional*, Bucureşti.
Noi monumente	A. Aricescu, V. Barbu, N. Gostar, Gh. Poenaru-Bordea, A. Rădulescu, *Noi monumente epigrafice din Scythia Minor*, Constanţa, 1964.
Oltenia	*Oltenia. Studii şi comunicări* (*Istorie*), Craiova.
Peuce	*Peuce. Studii şi comunicări de istorie, etnografie şi muzeologie*, Tulcea.
Pontica	*Pontica*, Constanţa.
PWRE	Pauly-Wissowa, *Real-Encyclopädie des klassischen Altertumswissenschaft.*
RHR	*Revue de l'histoire des religions*, Paris.
RIAF	*Revista pentru istorie, arheologie, filologie*, Bucureşti.
RPA	*Revista de preistorie şi antichităţi naţionale*, Bucureşti.
SCIV	*Studii şi cercetări de istorie veche*, Bucureşti.
SCL	*Studii şi cercetări lingvistice*, Bucureşti.
StCl	*Studii Clasice*, Bucureşti.
Studii religii	D. M. Pippidi, *Studii de istorie a religiilor antice*, Bucureşti, 1969.
Tezaurul	V. Canarache, A. Aricescu, V. Barbu, A. Rădulescu, *Tezaurul de sculpturi de la Tomis*, Bucureşti, 1963.
WJ	*Wiener Jahreshefte*, Wien.
Wört. Griech.	W. Pape, G. Benseler, *Wörterbuch der Griechischen Eigennamen*, ed. III, Graz, 1959.
ZN	*Zeitschrift für Namenforschung*, München.

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INTRODUCTION

It is unnecessary to stress how important it is to have a set of comprehensive catalogues and monographs concerning the Thracian horseman and his cult. In Romanian archaeology, there is a lack of such literature and I hope that this contribution, which reflects our present state of knowledge in Romania, may provide primary evidence and fundamental information for future studies of and research into the Thracian Hero.

Until now, only pieces belonging to the collections of certain museums have been published in full: 42 pieces in the catalogue of the monuments of the Thracian horseman in the Archaeological Museum of Constanţa [1] and 49 monuments included in a general catalogue of the sculptural and architectural material stored in the former National Museum of Antiquities in Bucharest (a partial publication relating only to the votive monuments).[2] A very summary list (published as an annexe to a more general study devoted to the presence of the Thracians in Dacia) includes 30 pieces found in Dacia.[3] To the above mentioned works must be added a number of studies, brief articles or preliminary archaeological reports which refer only incidentally to the Thracian horseman or which deal with isolated or single finds.[4]

The present work consists of two distinct parts. The first comprises an introductory outline and a brief presentation of the principal characteristics of the cult and monuments of the Thracian horseman in Dacia and Lower Moesia. (As regards the last ancient province, we will deal only with that part of its territory that belongs to present-day Romania.) The conclusions are stated on the basis of the study of the monuments described in the second part of the work, that is, the catalogue. The catalogue includes all the pieces found in Romania (in as much as our information is complete). Among these are casual or single finds and those discovered in archaeological excavations. Four pieces found in Romania, but stored in foreign museums are also included in the catalogue.[5] All the pieces housed in the Romanian museums (regardless of their provenance), pieces of unknown provenance and two monuments found in Bulgaria (in the ancient territory of Moesia Inferior) but stored in the Romanian museums are also included.[6] Pieces belonging to private collections are also to be found in this work, which in addition presents both published and unpublished material. Published pieces, the present whereabouts of which is unknown are also described in the catalogue. Altogether 206 pieces are included in this catalogue:

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[1] C. Scorpan, *Cavalerul*. The monuments come from Moesia inferior.

[2] G. Bordenache, *Sculture*. The monuments come from Moesia inferior, Dacia or are of unknown provenance.

[3] I. I. Russu, *AMN*, IV, 1967, pp. 95-103.

[4] These articles are mentioned in the bibliography.

Moesia Inferior. Place where found known	129 pieces
Moesia Inferior. Place where found uncertain . . .	18 pieces
Dacia. Place where found known	33 pieces
Dacia. Place where found uncertain	5 pieces
Unknown provenance	21 pieces
Total	206 pieces

The monuments are classified in two main categories: figured (195 pieces) and epigraphical monuments (11 pieces). The catalogue of figured monuments is divided into three sections: Moesia Inferior, Dacia and unknown provenance. The pieces are registered in alphabetical order of the places where they were found. The following details are mentioned (if known) in the case of each monument: the ancient name of the locality of discovery, the place where it was found, its type and material, its state of preservation, its size, the museum where it is stored. A bibliography, description, dating and (only if some details are of a particular significance) special observations are also provided.

It is, of course, possible that there may be some deficiencies or gaps in this catalogue, but it is doubtful whether these are of sufficient importance to affect the interpretation to such a degree that the general conclusions drawn on the basis of the present evidence would be changed.

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[5] Dresden: C. 1 and Sofia: C. 21, 24, 26.

[6] C. 118 (Arnăutcuius) and C. 119 (Silistra. DUROSTORUM).

PART ONE

PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS

1. PROVENANCE

The majority of the monuments are old finds without any information about the place where they were found or the circumstances of finding. They belong to the old collections of the museums and the inventories give only approximate information about their provenance without any other details. The place in which the monuments were discovered and the archaeological context are mentioned in the case of a few of the published specimens from early excavations. Other pieces are casual and isolated finds and we do not know their exact provenance and archaeological context. Some pieces have disappeared and are known only from publications. Certain monuments have come from earlier or later systematic excavations and all the details of their circumstances of finding have been published. In the case of these, we mention the fact that the majority are not contemporaneous with the layer in which they have been found but belong to an earlier and undetermined period. They were re-used as building materials in a later period, corresponding to the archaeological layer in which they were discovered. (This fact is well attested at Histria.)

In contrast with Bulgaria, no sanctuaries devoted either to the Thracian horseman or to other deities and containing votive monuments honouring Heros [1] have so far been found.

2. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

Moesia Inferior. A total of 147 monuments of the Thracian horseman have been found in this province. The places where 129 pieces out of this total of 147 have been found are known. It is of interest to note that the Graeco-Roman cities situated on the western shores of the Black Sea and the Roman municipia have provided approximately 65% of the total of the specimens whose provenance has been determined. The monuments are quantitatively distributed according to the places where they were found in the following way:

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[1] For example, the sanctuary found at Batkun: 182 pieces out of a total of 301 votive monuments are devoted to Heros (cf. D. Zontchew, *WJ, Beiblatt*, XXXII, 1940, pp. 82-106).

Graeco-Roman cities

Constanţa. TOMIS	37 pieces
Istria. HISTRIA	31 pieces
Mangalia. CALLATIS	15 pieces
Total	83 pieces

Roman municipia

Adamclisi. TROPAEUM TRAIANI	6 pieces
Silistra. DUROSTORUM	1 piece
Total	7 pieces

Overall total (Graeco-Roman cities + Roman municipia) = 90 pieces.

The remaining 39 monuments come from vici, forts or from settlements of undetermined type (rural or urban centres?).

Dacia. 38 monuments have been found in this province and the places where 33 of them have been found have been identified. 21 specimens (approximately 63%) out of the total of 33 monuments with known provenance come from the urban centres, namely municipia and coloniae:

Alba Iulia. APULUM	4 pieces
Drobeta-Turnu Severin. DROBETA	4 pieces
Reşca. ROMULA	3 pieces
Sarmisegetuza. ULPIA TRAIANA	6 pieces
Turda. POTAISSA	3 pieces
Zlatna. AMPELUM	1 piece
Total	21 pieces

The remaining 12 monuments have been found especially in the Roman forts.

* * *

The geographical and quantitative distribution of the monuments devoted to the Thracian horseman reveals some interesting general conclusions concerning the diffusion and the intensity of the culte of Heros in the ancient provinces of Romania:

1. The absolute preponderance of Moesia Inferior in discoveries of the monuments of the Thracian horseman. About 80% of the total of the finds occur in this province (Moesia inferior: 147 pieces; Dacia, only 38 pieces).

2. It can be seen from the catalogue, the distribution map and the above mentioned statistics that the finds cover almost the whole area of Dacia and Moesia inferior. The monuments of Heros have been found in isolatation or in archaeological groups in different spots in 31 localities in Moesia Inferior and in 14 localities in Dacia. It is to be noted with regard to the area over which they are spread that in Moesia inferior only 5 localities out of 31 settlements were urban centres (3 Graeco-Roman cities and 2 Roman municipia) and in Dacia, 6 localities out of a total of 14 settlements in which the monuments of Heros have been discovered were municipia and coloniae. But the finds are concentrated in the urban centres: 90 pieces out of the total of 129 monuments (cases where the place in which they were found is known) in Moesia inferior and 21 specimens of a total of 33 in Dacia.

Most of the discoveries have been made in the Graeco-Roman cities. Three of them (TOMIS, HISTRIA and CALLATIS) have provided 83 monuments representing 65% of the total of the finds in Moesia inferior and about 45% of the overall total of pieces found in both provinces.

3. CHRONOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION

The great majority of the monuments discovered in Moesia and Dacia date back to the Roman period and especially to the second and third centuries A.D. In the light of the present evidence, the earliest specimens occur in the Hellenistic period.[2] Two votive terracottae found at Histria (c. 61 and 77) are attributed to the third to second century B.C. (This dating is based on the stratigraphical evidence.[3]) The latest pieces belong to the fourth century A.D. We will refer only to the pieces with dating based on the evidence given by the inscriptions, taking into account the fact that the attribution of some reliefs to the fourth century A.D. is disputable (c. 142 and 143):[4]

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[2] For the chronology of the monuments of Heros, see especially E. Will, *Le relief*, and Ch. Picard, *RHR*, CL, 1, 1956, pp. 1-26. The earliest specimens found in the Balkano-Danubian area belong to the third to the first century

— funeral stele depicting a Thracian horseman and erected in memory of "Val(erius) Victorinus biarcus". Provenance: Pantelimon de Sus (ULMETUM) Date: 324 A.D. (c. 107).

— altar devoted to "[De]o s[a]nc[to] Herrone" by "Aur(elius) Valens pr(a)e(fectus)" or "pr(a)e(positus) e(quitum) scut(ariorum)". Provenance: Moesia inferior. Date: 4th c. A.D. or the end of the third century to the beginning of the fourth century A.D. (c. 206).

If "Deus san[ctus] aeternus" may be identified with Heros (but this identification is disputable and not plausible), then the votive altar (c. 198) found at Capidava could also be included in the category of the latest monuments devoted to Heros.

4. TYPES OF MONUMENTS

Relief predominates in the representations of Heros both in Romania and in the other areas in which his monuments have been discovered.[5] In the light of the present evidence only 7 statuettes of the Thracian horseman have been found in Romania (4 in Moesia inferior and 3 in Dacia). They are flattened and of a small size.

Relief is encountered on the following types of monuments:

B.C. (three reliefs found at Odessos, cf. G. Tonceva, *ActaPhilipp*, 1963, pp. 71-79).

[3] M. Coja, *Dacia*, *NS*, XVIII, 1974, p. 284, 287.

[4] Both pieces have been found in a Late Roman layer at Celei (SUCIDAVA) but we do not know whether they were re-used material. As far as the piece c. 142 is concerned, it belongs to the group C of Kazarow which, according to Georgijeva, *Eirene*, IV, 1965, p. 113, "Am meisten ist dieser Typus im III Jh. verbreitet, aber es ist wahrscheinlich, dass er frühstens in der zweiten Hälfte des II Jh. in einem Zentrum in Südbulgarien entstanden ist".

[5] E. Will, *op. cit.*, points out this fact (pp. 24-25).

Altar. The figure of Heros occurs on a few altars: 4 in Moesia inferior and 1 of unknown provenance.

Aedicula. Heros depicted in an aedicula with pediment and acroteria is encountered on 5 monuments in Moesia inferior and only 1 in Dacia. The pediment is decorated with a rosette (c. 27), a vase (c. 33) or with a bunch of grapes (c. 51).

Plaque. Reliefs carved in a marble or limestone plaque of a small size are the most frequent type of monument. Only 4 terracotta plaques are known in Moesia inferior and Dacia (c. 7, 61, 66, 77). The following is a survey of the principal forms of plaque featured among the finds in Romania:

a) rectangular: 31 pieces in Moesia inferior, 5 in Dacia and 7 of unknown provenance;

b) rectangular with the upper side arched or rounded: 9 pieces in Moesia inferior, 3 in Dacia and 4 pieces of unknown provenance.

c) rectangular with pseudo-pediment: 5 pieces in Moesia inferior;

d) pentagonal: 2 pieces in Moesia inferior and 1 in Dacia;

e) quasi-square: 3 pieces in Moesia inferior and 1 in Dacia;

f) quasi-square with the upper side arched: 1 piece in Dacia;

g) trapezoid: 1 piece in Moesia inferior and 1 in Dacia;

h) trapezoid with the upper side arched: 1 piece in Moesia inferior and 5 pieces in Dacia.

There are altogether 122 plaques depicting the Thracian horseman. This total includes plaques of all materials and shapes and also those whose forms have not been determined because their poor state of preservation. This number represents about 65% of the total of 192 monuments depicting the Thracian horseman in Romania. The rectangular plaques occur more frequently in Moesia inferior while the trapezoid plaques with the upper side arched predominate in Dacia.[6]

Stele. The stelae discovered in Romania are of the conventional type. They are decorated either with vegetable motifs or with architectural elements on the top (pediment, pseudo-pediment, acroteria etc.). A particularly striking example is the round stele or medallion found in Dacia (c. 188) which is a type of monument less used for the representations of the Thracian horseman.[7] Sometimes the horseman is shown in a vaulted niche (more or less recessed) supported by two pilasters (c. 35, 38, 47, 62, 64, 65, 105, 106, 112). The stelae are numerically distributed according to their provenance and decoration in the following way:

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[6] Idem, pp. 25-29; the author says that the typical form of reliefs of the Thracian horseman reliefs is a rectangular plaque with the upper side arched or rounded.

— Plain stelae or those decorated with vegetable motifs: 28 pieces in Moesia inferior, 2 in Dacia and 6 of unknown provenance.

— Stelae decorated with architectural elements: 8 pieces in Moesia inferior, 1 in Dacia and 2 pieces of unknown provenance.

5. FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES; VOTIVE AND FUNERAL MONUMENTS

There are 60 inscribed monuments attributed to Heros. The epigraphical material is tabulated below.

According to the below-mentioned statistics, 39 inscribed monuments (about 2/3) out of the total of 60 are votive. Approximately the same proportion of 2/3 exists in the case of figured monuments without inscriptions. Certainly, it is much more difficult to determine the function of an uninscribed monument than that of an inscribed piece. The function of these figured monuments could, however, be determined to some extent on the basis of certain characteristics of form, type or size. For example, the statuettes, some of the aediculae, the reliefs and the plates of a small size can be generally regarded as votive monuments. We have reached the above mentioned conclusion concerning the proportion of the votive to the funeral monuments (in the case of the uninscribed pieces,) on the basis of these criteria.

It should be noted, in connection with the determination of the functional character of the monuments depicting the Thracian

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[7] A medallion depicting a Thracian horseman has been found in Dalmatia at Sarajevo (Al. Cermanovič-Kuzmanovič, *ArchJug*, IV, 1963, no 68; B. Gabricevič, *Glasnik*, IX, 1954, pp. 41-46).

Provenance	Language	Votive monuments	Total	Funeral monuments	Total
Moesia inferior	Greek	c. 5, 26, 29, 33, 36, 62, 63, 75, 90, 94, 95, 96, 101, 120, 124, 129, 136, 200, 201, 203, 204	21	c. 30, 32, 52, 106	4
	Latin	c. 14, 48, 64, 104, 130, 196, 197, 198, 199, 202, 206	11	c. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 38, 50, 54, 70, 105, 107, 108, 111, 112, 117	16
	bilingual	c. 205	1		
Dacia	Greek				
	Latin	c. 142, 148, 162, 163, 167	5	c. 169	1
Unknown provenance	Greek	c. 189	1		
	Latin				
Overall total			39		21

horseman, that a strict demarcation between the votive and the funeral pieces is not possible exclusively on the criteria of the iconographic or typological characteristics of the figure of Heros or the details of the scene. The same type of representation is encountered both in votive and in funeral reliefs.

Finally, we would mention the fact that the majority of the inscriptions engraved on the votive monuments are in Greek, while the funerary monuments are inscribed in Latin. (In Moesia inferior, 21 votive inscriptions are in Greek and 11 in Latin while 16 funeral inscriptions are in Latin and only 4 in Greek). Of course, this factor only applies to Moesia inferior, where both languages were in use, especially in the Graeco-Roman cities.

6. ICONOGRAPHY

The Thracian horseman appears on the monuments found in Romania in the well-known conventional iconography of a beardless horseman wearing a chiton and a chlamys and riding slowly or at full gallop to the right. In the following summary we list simply the principal variants which are less frequently encountered in the usual iconography:

— horseman in a motionless posture: c. 11, 107, 126, 187;
— horseman riding to the left: c. 78, 97, 110, 121, 125, 126, 187, 192;
— bearded horseman: c. 80, 97, 103, 152, 173, 174;
— horseman wearing a helmet: (c. 92), a petasos (c. 77), tight trousers (c. 97), draped in a long dress (c. 9, 106, 108, 115), high boots (c. 94, 100, 116, 126, 164).

The following variants of the accessory components of the composition can be mentioned:

— lion in place of dog (c. 10, 89, 153, 155, 182), hare (c. 1, 32, 52, ?60, ?90, 106, 138, ?142, 164), deer (c. ?89, 182), a horned animal (c. 153) in place of boar;
— snake lying on the ground (c. 143);
— three snakes entwining a tree (c. 67);
— two trees in the same scene (c. 103), tree with three big flowers (c. 57, 103), tree placed behind the horseman (c. 92, 103) and not in front of him.

7. TYPOLOGY

The majority of the types encountered in Romania belong to the well-known categories established by G. Kazarow.[8] (Our statistics are based on an analysis of 120 figured monuments whose state of preservation enable us to determine the composition of the scene.) With the exception of certain compositions in which the horseman is associated with a certain deity, two pieces depict a less usual scene: c. 156, on which there is a carriage drawn by two oxen below the horse. (In the light of the evidence known to me, this scene is unique among the representations of the Thracian horseman [9]); c. 163: in the front of the horseman and walking to the right is a standing priest (?) in the act of making a libation.

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[8] *PWRE*, Suppl. III, s.v. Heros and *Die Denkmäler*, p. 5. See recent contributions to this problem in Georgijeva, *op. cit.*, and M. Oppermann, *Arheologiia*, XVII, 2, 1970, pp. 19-32 and *Arheologiia*, XX, 3, 1973, pp. 1-14.

The following scenes are less frequently encountered in the conventional typology of the Thracian horseman:

- horseman walking to the right; in front of him is a woman seated on a throne. Moesia inferior: c. 53, 54, 81, 88, 91, 112, 117, 118;
- horseman walking to the right; behind him is a standing attendant; in front of him are an enthroned woman and a standing woman. Moesia inferior: c. 47.
- horseman in a motionless posture to right; behind him is an enthroned woman and in front of him is an attendant. Moesia inferior: c. 107.

Because there are no attributes, we are unable to identify the enthroned female figure associated with the Thracian horseman. (According to a recent hypothesis, however, the enthroned woman is identified with Cybele).[10]

We would mention that in the light of the present evidence, this type does not occur in the finds of Dacia.

The Thracian horseman represented as a hunter (either chasing or holding the hunted animal in his hand) is the most commonly type encountered in Romania as well as in the whole Balkano-Danubian area. It occurs on 40 pieces representing about 35% of the total of the monuments whose figured scene has been completely identified. The monuments are quantitatively distributed according to their provenance in the following way:

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[9] For the significance of the pair of oxen on stelae found at Athens, in Thrace, Bithynia, Phrygia, in Byzantium, see N. Firatli, L. Robert, *Les stèles*, p. 170.

[10] Al. Ştefan, *Rapports religieux*.

Moesia inferior:

a) horseman chasing the wild animal: 20 pieces (c. 1, 15-21, 46, 48, 52, 78, 80, 89, 96, 97, 100, 105, 106, 134);

b) horseman holding the hunted animal in his hand: 2 pieces (c. 60, 90).

Dacia:

a) horseman chasing the wild animal: 10 pieces (c. 137, 141, 146, 156-160, 170, 171;

b) horseman holding the hunted animal in his hand: 3 pieces (c. 142, 151, 164).

Unknown provenance:

a) horseman chasing the wild animal: 5 pieces (c. 177, 179, 182-184).

It is remarkable that reliefs depicting the Thracian hero-hunter of this type in association with an attendant and a standing female worshipper have been only discovered in Dacia (c. 137, 156-160).

The iconographic type of the Thracian horseman depicted in a ritual posture also occurs frequently in the finds in Romania (and especially in Moesia inferior). He is either making the sign of the "*benedictio latina*" with his raised right hand or holding a patera or a rhyton in his right hand. It should be noted that, according to the monuments discovered in Romania and included in the catalogue of the present book, the horseman making the sign of "*benedictio latina*" is depicted riding at a full gallop, while the horseman holding a patera or a rhyton is shown riding slowly.

A total of 24 specimens of this type have been found in Romania. (This is about 20% of the whole number of figured monuments whose composition of the scene may be identified.)

They are quantitatively distributed according to their provenance in the following way:

Moesia inferior:

a) "*benedictio latina*": 10 pieces (c. 3, 5, 13, 23, 24, 30, ?39, 65 ?71, ?123);

b) patera: 7 pieces (c. 6, 37, 61-63, 77, 92);

c) rhyton: 3 pieces (c. 51, 116, 121).

Dacia:
- a) *"benedictio latina"*: 2 pieces (c. 138, 167);
- b) patera: 1 piece (c. 152).

Unknown provenance:
"benedictio latina": 1 piece (c. 180).

Some scenes show the horseman accompanied by a standing attendant (Moesia inferior: c. 19, 20, 96; Dacia: c. 141), a standing female worshipper (Moesia inferior: c. 1, 11, 25, 26, 36, 66, 97; Dacia: c. 146; unknown provenance: c. 182), two standing female worshippers (unknown provenance: c. 183, 184), a standing attendant and a standing female worshipper (Dacia: c. 137, 156-160) and a standing attendant and two standing female worshippers (Dacia: c. 142).

Finally, I would like to draw attention in the following observations to the representations depicting the Thracian horseman in association with another deity. There are two iconographic possibilities concerning this type of representation:

1. The Thracian horseman is represented in the iconographic form of another deity or with the attributes of this deity. In this case, the Thracian horseman may be identified with the other god and this fact reflects the syncretism between the two cults.
2. The Thracian horseman appears in his conventional iconography but in association with another deity. In this case, the representation reflects rather the adoration by the worshipper of two different deities.

In the case of the first category, we would mention the syncretism between the Thracian horseman and Jambadule (Dionysus or Sabazius, c. 56), Dionysus (c. 115) in Moesia inferior and between Heros and ? Apollo (c. 139, 150) in Dacia, or Dionysus or Sabazius (c. 187, unknown provenance).

The Thracian horseman appears in association with the following deities (the second category above-mentioned): Dionysus (Moesia inferior: c. 33, 34), Cybele (Moesia inferior: c. 35, 37), Hermes (Moesia inferior: c. 65), Mars and ? Minerva (Moesia inferior: c. 103), Dioscuri (Moesia inferior: c. 36), Hermes and Dionysus (Moesia inferior: c. 92).

8. THE DEITY

Name and Epithets

The dedicatory inscriptions found in Romania refer to the Thracian horseman as Ἥρως (c. 5, 26, 29, 36, 63, ?90, 94, 101, 136, 200, 201, 205), Heros (c. ?199, 202, 205), Eros (c. 48), Heron (c. 14, 64, 130, 197), Herron (c. 206) and Eron (c. 142, 196). Heros and Eros are Latin transcriptions of the Greek name Ἥρως and Heron, Herron and Eron are Latin transcriptions of Ἥρων.[11]

Greek or Latin epithets or ἐπικλήσεις are often added to the proper name of Heros. Generally speaking, three main categories of epithets of Heros are known in the Balkano-Danubian area: [12]

1. Toponymic epithets originated from the proper name of a certain area or territory in which the Thracian horseman was worshipped. These epithets are encountered especially in their native area.
2. Epithets representing the name of a tribe, people or community that worshipped Heros. Each of these epithets is confined to the territory inhabited by the population who gave the name to the deity.
3. Epithets reflecting certain functions, attributes and divine powers of the Thracian horseman. These epithets are either common to Heros and other deities or can be only applied to the Thracian horseman. Theoretically they may be encountered in the whole area where the cult of Heros was widespread and they may have been used by all the communities of believers regardless of their origin and native land.

As far as the finds in Romania are concerned, it is highly likely that the Δωσαηνός (c. 5), Μανιμάζος (c. 36), Μανιβάζος (c. 201) mentioned in the inscriptions discovered in Moesia inferior belong to the first two categories.[13]

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[11] Ἥρων occurs less frequently and is found especially in Thessaly and Macedonia (cf. *Bullép*, 1948, 148 and 1970, 381).

[12] See for this problem, Al. Kuzmanovič, *op. cit.*, p. 47 and more recent, D. M. Pippidi, *StCl*, XV, 1973, pp. 175-176.

[13] According to Gh. Poenaru Bordea, *Noi monumente*, p. 103, Δωσαηνός is an epithet derived from the name of the locality where the deity was worshipped. As for Μανιμαζος, D. M. Pippidi thinks that it is an epithet of the second category (*op. cit.*, p. 175), unlike I. I. Russu, *ZN*, 1940, pp. 157-158, who believed that Μανιμαζος expressed an attribute of virtue.

The majority of the epithets applied to Heros and inscribed on the monuments discovered in Romania, however, belong to the third category:

a) epithets in Greek: ἐπήκοος (c. 5), θεὸς ἐπιφανής (c. 200), θεὸς ἰσχυρός (c. 203, 204), καταχθόνιος (c .205), κατοικάδιος (= κατοικίδιος) (c. 26), κτίστης (c. 94), ἰσχυρός (c. 101).

b) epithets in Latin: Deus sanctus (Moesia inferior: c. 196, 206; Dacia: c. 148, 162; ?Deus sanctus aeternus (Moesia inferior: c. 198), Dominus or Domnus (Moesia inferior: c. ?14, ?48), invictus (Moesia inferior; c. 64, 130, 197, 202).

According to the above mentioned evidence a single epithet, namely Deus sanctus (c. 148, 162) is encountered in Dacia.

9. THE WORSHIPPERS

Onomasticon and the Ethnic Origin

A total of 133 names (fragmentary or preserved in their entirety) of the dedicators, deceased persons and members of their families mentioned both in the votive and funeral inscriptions engraved on the monuments can be found in the present catalogue.

Below is given a list of all these names according to their origin:

THRACIAN NAMES

Votive monuments

1. Δέρζων Θιουθίου, (c. 189)

Funeral monuments

1. [Aulu]porus, c. 8
2. Daizus Comozous, c. 3
3. Scoris Mucapori, c. 1
4. Ziftia, wife of Ithazis Dada, c. 108

GREEK NAMES

Votive monuments

1. Soz[omenus], c. 196
2. ’Ακορνίων Λυσιμάχου, c. 29
3. ’Αρτεμίδωρος ’Ασκλη[πιάδου], c. 29
4. ’Αρτεμίδωρος Διονυσίου, c. 62

5. ʼΑσκληπιάδης, c. 29
6. Βιάνωρ Κλεογένους, c. 63
7. Βούτεις ʽΗροξένου, c. 29
8. Δάμας Λυσιμάχου, c. 29
9. Δημήτριος Δημωνάκτου, c. 29
10. Δημώνακτος Δη[μ]ωνάκτου, c. 29
11. Διονύσιος Σατυρίωνος, c. 62.
12. Διοσκουρίδης ʼΑρίστωνος, c. 36
13. Ζωίλος, c. 75
14. ʽΗρόδωρος Σατυρίωνος, c. 62
15. ʽΗρόξενος Δ[ιο]σκουρίδου, c. 29
16. Θάλλος [ʼΑ]γάθωνος, c. 29
17. Νουμήνιος Λυσιμάχου, c. 29
18. Ποντικὸς ʼΑλεξάνδρου, c. 29
19. Σεραπίων Σεραπίωνος, c. 29
20. Τειμόθεος Λυσιμάχου, c. 29
21. Φιδίας Διονύσιου, c. 29
22. Φιλώτας Εὐβούλου, c. 29

Funeral monuments

1. ʼΑβάσκαντος Σωκράτου, c. 30
2. ʽΕρμογένης, son of ῞Υλας and Ματρώνας, c. 32
3. Ζωσίμη, wife of ʼΑβάσκαντος Σωκράτου, c. 30
4. Ματρώνας, wife of ῞Υλας, c. 32
5. Πανθήρα, daughter of ῞Υλας and Ματρώνας, c. 32
6. ῞Υλας, c. 32

ROMAN NAMES

Votive monuments

1. L Aelius Marcianus, c. 197
2. Ailius Barbario n(atus) Nicomedia, c. 48
3. T Ailius Pompeius n(atus) Tio, c. 48
4. Lucius Antonius Capito n(atus) Nicomedia, c. 48
5. Aur(elius), c. 148
6. L Aur(elius), c. 142
7. Aur(elius) Valens, Vales, c. 206, c. 198
8. Cl(a)udius Secundus n(atus) Abonutichus, c. 48
9. Fabius Paulinus n(atus) Mazaca, c. 48
10. Fla(vius), c. 145
11. Gaius Gabinius Modestus n(atus) Perintho, c. 48
12. Gaius Licinius Clemens n(atus) Abonutichu, c. 48
13. Papirius Celer, c. 48
14. Seve[(rus)], c. 14
15. T(itus), c. 130

16. Q Trebellius Maximus, c. 199
17. [V]aler(ius), c. 196
18. T Va[ler(ius)?], c. 167
19. Val(erius) Valens, c. 104
20. Μουκιανὸς, c. 90
21. Ῥοῦφος Ῥούφου, c. 5

Funeral monuments

1. Ael(ius) Ingenuus, c. 111
2. Aelius L[...], c. 105
3. Aelius Lu[...] [filio?], c. 105
4. Aemilius, c. 50
5. [A]emilius, c. 50
6. Aurelius, son of Scoris Mucapori and Aur(elia) Eftepir, c. 1
7. T Aur(elius) Aper, c. 169
8. Claudius, son of Erculanus and Claudia Dusia, c. 112
9. Coc(ceia) Iulia, wife of Cocceius Vitales, c. 9
10. [Cocceius] son of Erculanus and Claudia Dusia, c. 112
11. Cocceius Clemens, son of Cocceius Vitales and Coc(ceia) Iulia, c. 9
12. Cocceius Helius, son of Cocceius Vitales and Coc(ceia) Iulia, c. 9
13. Cocceius Vitales, c. 9
14. Erculanus, c. 112
15. [Fla]vi(a) Vic[tor]in(a), wife of Aelius L[...], c. 105
16. [Genialis] son of Erculanus and Claudia Dusia, c. 112
17. [Iu]l(ia) Cocceia, wife of Iulius Puplius Magnus, c. 38
18. Iulia Puplia, daughter of Iulius Puplius Magnus and [Iu]l(ia) Cocceia, c. 38
19. Iulius Antoninus, son of Iulius Puplius Magnus and [Iu]l(ia) Cocceia, c. 38
20. Iulius Antonius, son of Iulius Puplius Magnus and [Iu]l(ia) Cocceia, c. 38
21. Iulius Cocceius, son of Iulius Puplius Magnus and [Iu]l(ia) Cocceia, c. 38
22. Iul(ius) Marinus, c. 163
23. Iulius Puplius Magnus, c. 38
24. Iusti[nus siva na], c. 70
25. Iustus, son of Daizus Comozous, c. 3
26. Marcia, wife of Hercu<la>nus Scorinis, c. 4
27. M[atr]ona, wife of Val(erius) Victorinus, c. 107
28. Sabinia, daughter of Scoris Mucapori and Aurel(ia) Eftepir, c. 1
29. Sabinianus, son of Scoris Mucapori and Aurel(ia) Eftepir, c. 1
30. Secu(n)dus, c. 8

31. Ulpia Matrona, wife of Ael(ius) Ingenuus, c. 111
32. Vale(n)s, son of Scoris Mucapori and Aurel(ia) Eftepir, c. 1
33. Val(ens), son of Daizus Comozous, c. 3
34. Val(erius) Iustinus, c. 70
35. Val(erius) Victorinus, c. 107
36. Victor Herculani, son of Hercu⟨la⟩nus Scorinis and Marcia, c. 4
37. Vindix, son of Erculanus and Claudia Dusia, c. 112
38. Ἰοῦστος, son of Ἄττας Πόσσει, c. 106

THRACO-ROMAN NAMES

Votive monuments

1. Ἀρείβαλος Γαίου, c. 29
2. Τι Κλαύδιος Μουκάσιος = Ti(berius) Claudius Mucasius, c. 205

Funeral monuments

1. Aurel(ia) Eftepir, wife of Scoris Mucapori, c. 1
2. [A]urelia Uthi[s], wife of Aur(elius) Dalenus, c. 117
3. Aur(elius) Dalenus ex vico Amlaidina, c. 117
4. Claudia Dusia, wife of Erculanus, c. 112
5. Hercu⟨la⟩nus Scorinis, c. 4

GRAECO-ROMAN NAMES

Votive monuments

1. Gaius Aurelius Alexandrus n(atus) Heraclia, c. 48
2. Menia Iuliane n(ata) Tiana, c. 48
3. Sicinius Porphyrio, c. 64
4. (Valerius) Callinicus, c. 202
5. (Valerius) Phoebio, c. 202
6. Valerius Zosimus, c. 202
7. Vettius Ponticus n(atus) Tio, c. 48
8. Ἀκυλεῖνος Ἀρτεμιδώρου, c. 33
9. Αὐρήλιος Διογένης, c. 120
10. M. Αὐρ(ήλιος) Μο[?σχ]ίων, c. 204
11. Δημήτριος Μάρκου, son of Μάρκος Γραφικοῦ, c. 26
12. Δημοσθένης Μάρκου, son of Μάρκος Γραφικοῦ, c. 26
13. Μάρκος Γραφικοῦ, c. 26
14. Σεκοῦνδος Δημητρίου, c. 29
15. Σεκοῦνδος Ἐπικράτους, c. 29
16. Σηδάτιος [Ἀ]πολλώνιος, c. 201

ILLYRO-ROMAN NAME

Funeral monuments

1. Aur(elius) Sattara, c. 169

NAMES OF UNCERTAIN OR DISPUTABLE ORIGIN

With a Greek component

Votive monuments

1. ’Αρίστων ’Αν[τωνίου-Θήμου?], c. 101
2. Γαλη[ν]ός ῎Ατα, c. 29
3. Διός ’Αοταίου, c. 29
4. ῞Ηλιος ῎Αττα, c. 29
5. Μαγνίων ’Αοταίου, c. 29
6. Πάπας ῾Ηροξένου, c. 29
7. Ποσιδώνιος Δάη, c. 29
8. Χρῆστος Νινίου, c. 29

Funeral monuments

1. ῎Αττας Πόσσει, c. 52, 106

With a Roman component

Votive monuments

1. Aurelius Vitus n(atus) Caesaria, c. 48
2. ῎Αττας Λουκίου, c. 29
3. Πάπας ’Αντωνιου, c. 29

Funeral monuments

1. Μαμα Κρήσκεντος, wife of ῎Αττας Πόσσει, c. 52

UNIDENTIFIED ORIGIN

Votive monuments

1. Iaehetav, c. 197
2. [’Α]φιον, c. 95
3. Μομήκη, c. 136

Funeral monuments

1. Ithazis Dada, c. 108

The quantitative distribution of the names according to their origin is tabulated below.

This quantitative distribution of the names leads to some interesting conclusions, but a few observations have to be made before the statistical data can be interpreted. It is not always easy to determine the ethnic origin of a person exclusively on the basis of his name. Not every name attests the ethnic origin of its bearer,

Functional category	Provenance	Thracian names	Greek names	Roman names	Thraco-Roman names	Graeco-Roman names	Illyro-Roman names	Uncertain or disputable origin	Total
Votive monuments	Moesia Inf.		22	17	2	16		15	72
	Dacia			4					4
	Unknown	1							1
Funeral monuments	Moesia Inf.	4	6	36	5			2	53
	Dacia			2			1		3
	Unknown								
Total		5	28	59	7	16	1	17	133

but the origin of a name reflects, apart from the ethnic origin (in the case of the above statistics and especially in the case of Greek or Thracian names) the assimilation of influences exerted by a certain culture or civilisation on a population from a certain area (especially in the case of the Roman, Graeco-Roman and Thraco-Roman names) as well as the persistence of the native population with his tradition (particularly in the case of the Thracian and the Thraco-Roman names). As a result of these observations, we shall only assess the facts and draw a few cautious conclusions from them.

In the case of the problem concerning the origin of the Thracian horseman's worshippers, the information given by the votive inscriptions is more conclusive than that provided by funeral monuments. On the one hand, we do not know how many of the persons mentioned in the funeral inscriptions were in fact worshippers of Heros. On the other hand, we must take into account the fact that some of the representations of the horseman on the funeral reliefs were subject to various contaminations. The sculptor or dedicator sometimes confused the deity with the heroised dead person (or with the figure of an ordinary horseman in the case of a deceased military person) on whose account the monument had been erected.

The majority (61%) of the dedicators mentioned in the votive inscriptions bear a name of Greek or Graeco-Roman origin. (We take into account only the names whose origin has been precisely determined.) About 34% of the total of the names (with an identified origin) engraved on these monuments are of Roman origin and only 5% are of Thracian or Thraco-Roman origin.

There is a high percentage of names of Roman origin in the inscriptions on the funeral monuments (Roman names: 70%; Thracian and Thraco-Roman names about 17%; Greek names: 11%). Even if some of the Thracians took a Roman name, we believe that they were romanized to such an extent, that they did not retain their native name (Unlike other fellow-countrymen who preserved, if only in part, their indigenous name.) Can be they considered as having remained genuine Thracians or were they rather Romanized members of the native community?

In any case, according to the evidence produced by the votive monuments there can be no doubt that the majority of the Thracian horseman's dedicators bore a Greek name and were consequently of Greek origin. (There is no evidence that some of the Thracians took a Greek name, as in the case of the Roman names.)

On the basis of these facts, may we conclude that a large number of the Hero's worshippers in the ancient provinces of present-day Romania (especially in Moesia inferior) were of Greek origin and that many others were Romans? In the light of the present evidence, we are entitled to put forward this hypotesis.

10. CONCLUSIONS

We will now review some of the most important conclusions drawn from the study of the monuments of the Thracian horseman published in the present catalogue. We will emphasise those aspects which, on the one hand, are necessary to outline the general picture of the worship of the Thracian horseman in the ancient provinces of present-day Romania and which, on the other, might contribute to our general knowledge of Heros and his cult.

1. In the light of the present evidence, the Thracian horseman appears to have been one of the most popular deities especially in the second and third centuries A.D. His cult was widespread in Moesia inferior and Dacia (particularly in Southern Dacia) and he was worshipped by different people regardless of social standing—for example, the inscriptions mention a *vilicus* (c. 197), a *buleuta* (c. 105), a *praefectus equitum* (c. 206)—or ethnic origin (Thracians as well as Greeks or Romans worshipped him). The texts of two inscriptions dedicated to Heros are evidence of the existence of the communities or associations worshipping Heros in Moesia inferior (Tomis, c. 29 and Cumpăna, c. 48). One of these votive inscriptions mentions a *Mater Romanorum* in addition to Heros and lists the names of 12 dedicators. The other dedication contains the names of 27 persons organized as φιλότιμοι into a thiasos. Apart from the ordinary φιλότιμοι, a ἱερεια, ἱεροκήρυξ, μαγιστράτης, νομοφύλαξ are also mentioned.

2. The majority of the monuments assigned to the Thracian horseman come from the Graeco-Roman cities on the western shores of the Black Sea (about 2/3 of the monuments have been discovered at Histria, Tomis and Callatis) and a large number of the dedicators (mentioned by the inscriptions either in the cities or in the rural areas) were of Greek and Roman origin in addition to the Thracians. It should be noted, in connection with the ethnic origin of the dedicators, that 24 of the 27 members of the thiasos attested at Constanța bear a name (completely or in part) of Greek origin and that out of the 12 members of the community of worshippers mentioned at Cumpăna, 8 were Romans (the majority of them, however, came from the Greek areas of Asia Minor) and another 3 bear a name of Graeco-Roman origin.

3. The variety of the epithets associated with the name of Heros points, on the one hand, to the diversity of the extra-human powers attributed to him by his worshipper (we refer here to the general epithets which are common to other deities) and, on the other hand, attests to his multiple personality in the popular beliefs (we refer here especialy to the toponymic and ethnic epithets). In the second case the Thracian horseman appears with a distinct individual personality (for example Heros Dosaenos and

Heros Manimazos). Of course, all these Thracian riders bearing an individual name associated with the general name of the deity (we must add to the two Heroes mentioned before, the multitude of Heroes with a particular proper name in the whole Balkano-Danubian area), represent the same mythic concept and each of them reflects one of the multiple aspects of the personality of a unique Heros.

In conclusion, all these arguments allow us to assume with reasonable certainty that the Greek influence played an important part in the cult of the Thracian horseman. In fact, the evidence produced by the monuments found in Romania confirms once again the opinion of E. Will that the Greek contribution was an important factor in the achievement and later in the development of this popular belief (as regards both the iconography of Heros [14] and his religious concept): "Ainsi ce n'est sans doute un hasard si le nom grec usuel du dieu thrace est Ἥρως ... Ne serait-ce pas justement que la conception grecque du Hèros recouvrait, au moins partiellement la personnalité du dieu thrace, que ce nom pût se généraliser de la sorte?" [15]

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[14] E. Will, *op. cit.*: "L'image du Héros se révèle ainsi tout entière comme le fruit de l'interpretatio graeca; elle est et demeure entièrement grecque" (pp. 80-81) and "...c'est dans les villes grecques ou hellénisées de la côte que se place la formation du motif sans qu'on puisse préciser exactement le centre d'origine" (p. 81).

[15] Idem, p. 80.

PART TWO

CATALOGUE

MOESIA INFERIOR

Adamclisi

(district Constanţa)

TROPAEUM TRAIANI

1. Stele in limestone restored from four fragments. H. 2.20 m, W. 0.83 m, T. 0.30 m. Dresden, Staatliche Kunstsammlungen, inv. Z.V. 2750.

Bibl.: Gr. Tocilescu, *Fouilles*, p. 197-198, no 19; idem, *RIAF*, V, vol. IX, 1, 1903, p. 45, no 58; *CIL*, III, 14 214[14]; V. Pârvan, *BCMI*, IV, 1911, p. 7; G. Murnu, *BCMI*, VI, 1913, p. 105-106, no 16; G. Bordenache, *Dacia*, *NS*, IX, 1965, p. 267.

a) In the upper zone: horseman in short girdled chiton and himation galloping to the r.; he holds a wreath in his raised r. hand. Beneath the horse, a hound is attacking a hare. On the r., a veiled woman standing to front; she is wearing a chiton and a himation. In the top left-hand corner, an unidentifiable object.

b) In the middle zone: the customary composition of the funeral feast: on the l., a bearded man and two children reclining on a *kline*; in front of this, a mensa tripes; on the r. a veiled woman seated on a throne; she is wearing a chiton and a himation; her l. hand is resting on her knee and her r. hand is supporting her head.

c) In the lower zone is the following inscription:

D(is) M(anibus)
Scoris Mucapo-
ri (filius) vicsit anni-
s LX Aurelius fi-
lius vicsit an-
nis XXXXI Sabina
filia vicsit anni-
s XXX
Aurel(ia) Eftepir u-
csor et Vale(n)s
et Sabinianus fi(lii)
superstantes
posuerunt

The border of the stele is decorated with vine scrolls, grape clusters and vine leaves. The vines each spring from a crater at the centre of the stele base.

Date: first half of the third century A.D.

Scoris Mucapori, Thracian name cf. G. G. Mateescu, *ED*, I, 1923, p. 232, n. 7; *IGB*, I, II, III_1 (index nomina thracia). Mucaporus, Μουκαπορις, Μουκαπορος = Mateescu, *ED*, I, 1923, p. 107, no 2; idem, *ED*, II, 1924, p. 234; I. I. Russu, *AISC*, IV, 1941-1942, p. 212; idem, *SCIV*, IX, 2, 1958, p. 235; L. Zgusta, *Die Personennamen*, 566; *IGB*, II, III_1, III_2, (index nomina thracia); N. Firatli, L. Robert, *Les stèles*, pp. 174-175. Eftepir, Thracian name = Gr. Tocilescu, *RIAF*, V, vol. IX, 1, 1903, p. 45; G. G. Mateescu, *ED*, I, 1923, p. 147, no 1; idem, *AIIN*, III, 1924-1925, pp. 397, 402, 438. Επτα-Επτη, *IGB*, II (index nomina thracia).

2. Stele in limestone, of which only the r. half has survived (without the lower part). H. 1.33 m, W. 0.40 m, T. 0.28 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 91.

Bibl.: AEM, XIX, 1896, p. 88, no 27; *CIL*, III, 12 474, $14\ 214^{17}$; Gr. Tocilescu, *RIAF*, V, vol. IX, 1, 1903, pp. 49, 65.

a) In the upper zone: the fore-part of a horse walking to the r. and a hound running to the r.

b) In the middle zone: the funeral feast (partly preserved).

c) In the lower zone, the inscription reads:

[D(is)] M(anibus)
. . . . .vixit annis
militavit] an(n)is
. . .I. . . . . .IOTI
. . . . .POSI

The border of the stele is decorated with a vine scroll, grape clusters and vine leaves.

Date: Roman period.

3. Stele in limestone; the lower part is missing and the relief is worn. H. 3.05 m, W. 0.92 m, T. 0.25 m. Constanța, Archaeological Museum.

Bibl.: Gr. Tocilescu, *Fouilles*, p. 196-197, no 18; idem, *RIAF*, V, vol. IX, 1, 1903, p. 44, no 57-58; *CIL*, III, 14 214[12]; V. Pârvan, *Inceputurile*, p. 76, 163, n. 139.

a) In the upper zone: horseman in long girdled chiton and chlamys billowing out, galloping to the r.; the r. arm is raised (Benedictio latina?). In front of him is a snake-entwined tree.

b) In the middle zone: a wreath with ribbons; a rosette in each corner of the niche.

c) In the lower zone, the inscription (cf. Gr. Tocilescu; the lower part of the inscription is lost) reads:

D(is) M(anibus)
Daizi Co-
mozoi (filii) vi-
xit an(nis) L inter-
fectus a Cas-
tabocis Iu-
stus et Val(ens) pa-
tri b(ene) m(erenti) posu-
erunt

Date: second century A.D.

Daizus Comozoi, Thracian name = I. I. Russu, *AISC*, IV, 1941-1942, p. 118. Daizus = G. G. Mateescu, *AIIN*, III, 1924-1925, pp. 418, 481; I. I. Russu, *op. cit.*, p. 145; Δαιση̣ς = *IGB*, III_1 (index nomina thracia). Comozous = I. I. Russu, *SCIV*, IX, 2, 1958, p. 320.

4. Stele in limestone; the top and the bottom of the stele are broken off and the relief is worn. H. 0.56 m, W. 0.60 m, T. 0.15 m. Constanța, Archaeological Museum.

Bibl.: D. Ciurea, N. Gostar, *Arh Mol*, VI, 1369, pp. 113-114.

a) In the upper zone: horseman in short chiton walking to the r.

b) In the lower zone: the inscription reads:

D(is) [M(anibus)]
Victor Hercula-
ni vix(it) an(nis) XXII (?)
Marcia ucxor
Hercu⟨la⟩nus Scori-
nis ucxori et fil(io)
pientissimis posit

Date: second century A.D.

Scorinis, Thracian name, cf. I. I. Russu, *Limba*, p. 121; according to D. Ciurea, N. Gostar, *op. cit.*, pp. 113-114, Scorinis is the genitive of Scorus, Thracian name.

Arsa

(com. Albești, district Constanța)

5. Rectangular marble plaque; well preserved. H. 0.31 m, W. 0.27 m, T. 0.16 m. Constanța, Archaeological Museum, inv. 42.

Bibl.: Gh. Poenaru Bordea, *StCl*, V, 1963, pp. 292-293 = *Noi monumente* p. 103, no 3; *BullÉp*, V, 1964, 306.

Horseman in short girdled chiton and chlamys billowing out, galloping to the r.; he makes the sign of the "benedictio latina" with his raised r. hand. In front of him, a round altar and a snake-entwined tree.

On the lower border of the plate is the following inscription:

Ἥρωι Δωσαηνῷ ἐπηκόῳ εὐχαρι-
στήριον ἀνέθηκεν Ῥοῦφος Ῥού-
φου ὑπὲρ τῶν ἰδίων

Date: second century A.D.

According to Gh. Poenaru Bordea, Δωσαηνός is a toponymic epithet.

Barboşi

(district Galați)

6. Rectangular marble plaque with a plain frame; the r. hand-side is missing and the relief is partly damaged. H. 0.23 m, W. 0.30 m, T. 0.04 m. Galați, District Museum.

Bibl.: I. T. Dragomir, *Danubius*, I, 1967, p. 185, II-III, 1969, pp. 71-79.

Horseman in short chiton and chlamys billowing out, walking to the r.; he holds a patera in his r. hand and reins in his l. hand. In front of him, a flaming altar and a snake-entwined tree.

Date: second century A.D.

Capidava

(com. Topalu, district Constanţa)

CAPIDAVA

7. Rectangular terracotta plaque with a plain frame; the lower part is missing and the l. top corner is broken off. H. 0.11 m, W. 0.14 m, T. 0.14 m. Constanţa, Archaeological Museum, inv. 5268.

Bibl.: C. Scorpan, *Cavalerul,* pp. 50-51, no 22.

Horseman walking to the r.; he holds the reins in his l. hand. In front of him, a tree.

Date: Roman period.

8. Stele in limestone restored from two fragments; the l. hand side and the upper part are missing. H. 1.44 m, W. 0.60 m, T.0.39 m. Constanţa, Archaeological Museum, inv. 6.

Bibl.: I. Micu, *Călăuza,* p. 37, no 204; Gr. Florescu, *Capidava* I, pp. 83-85, no 6; idem, *Dacia,* V-VI, 1935-1936, pp. 368-370; C. Scorpan, *Cavalerul,* pp. 13-15, no 1.

a) In the upper zone: horseman in long chiton galloping to the r.; he holds the reins in his l. hand; his r. hand rests on his hip. In front of him, a flaming altar and a snake-entwined tree.

b) In the lower zone is the following inscription:

[Dis M]anibus
[Aulu]porus
[. . .]is vixit
[ann]is c(irca) XX
[. . . .] Secu(n)do
[ex com]ent(ariensi)? c[oh](ortis) X
[vix]it annis LXXX

The stele is decorated with a vine scroll, grape clusters and vine leaves.

Date: second century A.D.

Auluporus, Αυλου-Αυλουπορις, Thracian name = Mateescu, *ED,* I, pp. 120, 142; I. I. Russu, *AISC,* V, 1949, p. 287; idem, *SCL,* VIII, 1957, p. 164; idem, *Limba,* pp. 116, 166; (Auluporis), Auluporus "Thracian name", Gr. Florescu, *Capidava* I, p. 83. Αυλουπορις *IGB,* II, III_1, III_2 (index nomina thracia).

9. Stele in limestone restored from three fragments; the upper part is missing. H. 1.83 m, W. 0.69 m, T. 0.24 m. Bucharest, History Museum of Romania.

Bibl.: Gr. Tocilescu, *RIAF*, V, vol. IX, 1, 1903, p. 24, no 30; *CIL*, III, 13 737; Gr. Florescu, *Capidava* I, p. 104, no 25.

a) In the upper zone: the usual scene of the funeral feast, which is partly preserved. In front: kline and mensa tripes. On the r.: man standing to front; he wears a long chiton and holds a kantharos in his r. hand. On the l.: a standing woman facing r.; she wears a chiton and a himation; also a woman seated on a throne to the r.; she is wearing a himation.

b) In the middle zone: horseman in a long dress and chlamys galloping to the r.; he is holding the reins in his l. hand; his r. hand rests on his hip. In front of him, an altar and a tree.

c) In the lower zone is the following inscription:

Dis Manibus
Cocceius Vitales vix⟨s⟩it
annis L et Coc(ceia) Iulia co-
niu⟨n⟩x⟨s⟩ eius vix⟨s⟩it annis
XL obiti ad villam suam Coc-
ceius Clemens et Coc(ceius) He-
lius fili(i) patri et matri be-
ne merentibus titulum
posuerunt

Date: end of the second century A.D.

V. Pârvan, *Inceputurile*, p. 163, n. 142: "It is very likely that Vitalis which is a frequent cognomen in the Thracian provinces, represents a Roman adaptation of Bitus a Thracian banal name". According to I. Kajanto, *CHL*, 1-4, 1965, p. 23, n. 6, pp. 24, 30, 72, 274 Vitalis is a Roman cognomen.

Casimcea

(district Tulcea)

10. Pentagonal marble plaque; well preserved. H. 0.28 m, W. 0.23 m, T. 0.03 m. Tulcea, Delta Dunării Museum.

Bibl.: A. Opaiţ, *Peuce*, VI, pp. 187-189.

Horseman in long chiton and chlamys billowing out, walking to the r.; he holds the reins in his r. hand. Beneath the horse, a lion advancing to the r. In front of him, an altar and a snake-entwined tree.

Date: second to third centuries A.D.

Cerna

(district Tulcea)

11. Marble plaque; the upper part is missing. H. 0.12 m, W. 0.14 m, T. 0.03 m. Tulcea, Delta Dunarii Museum.

Bibl.: A. Opaiţ, *Peuce*, IV, pp. 125-128.

Horseman in short chiton in a motionless posture to r.; he holds the reins in his r. hand. In front of him, a veiled woman standing to front; she wears a himation and holds a vase (?) in her l. hand and another vase in her r. hand outstretched over an altar. Behind the altar, a snake-entwined tree.

Date: second to third centuries A.D.

Cernavoda

(district Constanţa)

AXIOPOLIS

12. Arched marble plaque; fragment. H. 1.14 m, W. 0.12 m, T. 0.02 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 704.

Bibl.: G. Bordenache, *Sculture*, pp. 104-105, no 217; M. Oppermann, *Klio*, 55, 1973, pp. 208-209.

The relief survives only in part: the r. foot of a horseman, the forepart of a horse galloping to the r. and an altar.

Date: first half of the third century A.D.

13. Rectangular marble plaque; the top r. corner and the lower r. corner are missing. H. 0.18 m, W. 0.14 m, T. 0.03 m. Cernavoda, private collection.

Bibl.: Em. Moscalu, C. C. Petolescu, *SCIV*, XXIII, 4, 1972, pp. 659-664.

The marble plaque is decorated on both sides.

On the front: horseman in short chiton and chlamys billowing out, galloping to the r.; he is making the sign of the "benedictio latina" with his raised r. hand. Beneath the fore-legs of the horse is an altar.

On the back: the relief is summarily treated; it seems to be an unfinished work. A male figure is standing in front; the lower part of his body is draped in a mantle hanging down from his shoulder; the torso is uncovered. He holds an unidentifiable object (a patera?) in his r. hand and a sceptre in his l. hand. Jupiter?

Date: second to third centuries A.D.

The plaque comes from the vicinity of Cernavoda.

Conacu

(com. Cobadin, district Constanța)

14. Arched marble plaque; fragment; the relief is worn. H. 0.10 m, W. 0.10 m, T. 0.02 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 729.

Bibl.: AEM, XI, 1887, p. 65, no 137; *CIL*, III, 7 530; G. Bordenache, *Sculture*, p. 110, no 238 (but with unknown provenance).

The relief survives only in part: the head and the torso in chiton of a horseman and the mane of a horse to the r.

On the upper border, the following inscription:

Her]oni Dom[ino sive no
. . . .eius Seve[(rus). . . .

Date: Roman period.

Constanța

(district Constanța)

TOMIS

15. Rectangular marble plaque; the relief is worn. H. 0.22 m, W. 0.16 m, T. 0.02 m. Bucharest, History Museum of Romania.

Bibl.: M. Golescu, *CN*, X, 95, 1934, p. 7; G. Bordenache, *Sculture*, p. 102, no 208.

Horseman in short chiton and chlamys billowing out, galloping to the r.; he is brandishing a short spear in his r. hand. Beneath the horse, a hound is attacking a boar. In front of him, a snake-entwined tree.

Date: Roman period.

16. Rectangular marble plaque; the border is slightly damaged and the relief is worn. H. 0.17 m, W. 0.20 m, T. 0.03 m. Constanţa, Archaeological Museum, inv. 2800.

Bibl.: C. Scorpan, *Cavalerul*, pp. 21-22, no 5.

Horseman in chiton and chlamys billowing out, galloping to the r.; he is brandishing a spear in his r. hand. Beneath the horse, a hound is attacking boar. In front of him, an altar and the snake-entwined tree.

Date: third century A.D.

17. Fragmentary marble stele; the upper part, the l. hand side and the r. hand side are damaged. H. 0.67 m, W. 0.65 m, T. 0.24 m. Constanţa, Archaeological Museum, inv. 5454.

Bibl.: C. Scorpan, *Cavalerul*, pp. 22-23; *Civiltà*, p. 225, F_{144}.

Horseman in short chiton and chlamys billowing out, galloping to the r.; he is brandishing a short spear in his r. hand and is holding the reins in his l. hand. Beneath the horse, a hound is attacking a boar. In front of him, a tree.

Date: second to third centuries A.D.

18. Rectangular marble plaque with a plain frame; the upper part is slightly arched; the lower r. corner is missing. H. 0.18 m, W. 0.14 m, T. 0.03 m. Constanţa, Archaeological Museum, inv. 2023.

Bibl.: Tezaurul, p. 97, no 19; C. Scorpan, *Cavalerul*, p. 17, no 2.

Horseman in short chiton and chlamys billowing out galloping to the r.; he is brandishing a long spear in his r. hand. Beneath the horse a boar appears from behind an altar. In front of him, the snake-entwined tree.

Date: third century A.D.

19. Quasi-square marble plaque with a plain frame, restored from three fragments; the relief is partly damaged. H. 0.22 m, W. 0.23 m, T. 0.03 m. Constanţa, Archaeological Museum, inv. 2021.

Bibl.: Tezaurul, p. 101, no 21; C. Scorpan, *Cavalerul,* p. 42, no 18; *Civiltà,* p. 226, F_{145}.

Horseman in long chiton and chlamys billowing out, galloping to the r. He is brandishing a short spear in his r. hand. Beneath the horse, a hound is attacking a boar. In front of him, an altar and the snake-entwined tree. Behind him, an attendant standing to front and holding the horse's tail in his r. hand; he wears a girdled chiton and a himation.

Date: third century A.D.

20. Rectangular marble plaque with a plain frame; fragmentary. H. 0.20 m, W. 0.22 m, T. 0.02 m. Constanţa, Archaeological Museum, inv. 2798.

Bibl.: C. Scorpan, *Cavalerul,* pp. 39-41, no 17.

Horseman in a very short chiton and chlamys billowing out, galloping to the r.; he holds a short spear in his r. hand. On the l., only the full-face figure of an attendant has survied.

Date: Roman period.

21. Rectangular marble plaque with pseudo-pediment and acroteria restored from a number of fragments. H. 0.49 m, W. 0.46 m, T. 0.06 m. Sofia, Archaeological Museum.

Bibl.: D. M. Teodorescu, *Monumente,* pp. 74-76, no 33; G. Kazarow, *Die Denkmäler,* no 1031 (but of unknown provenance).

Horseman in short chiton and chlamys galloping to the r. His r. hand rests on the horse's croup. Beneath the horse, a hound is attacking a boar behind an altar. In front of him, the snake-entwined tree.

Date: Roman period.

22. Pentagonal marble plaque; the lower l. corner is missing and the top r. corner is damaged. H. 0.23 m, W. 0.18 m, T. 0.04 m. Constanţa, Archaeological Museum, inv. 2022.

Bibl.: Tezaurul, pp. 94-95, no 18; C. Scorpan, *Cavalerul,* pp. 19-21, no 4.

Horseman in short chiton and chlamys billowing out galloping to the r.; he is holding an unidentifiable object (a pine cone or fruit?)

in his raised r. hand and the reins in the other hand. In front of him, an altar and a tree.

Date: first half of the third century A.D.

23. Slightly trapezoid marble plaque restored from two fragments; the upper side is arched; the r. side is damaged. H. 0.30 m, W. 0.22 m, T. 0.04 m. Constanța, Archaeological Museum, inv. 2020.

Bibl.: Tezaurul, p. 99, no 20; C. Scorpan, *Cavalerul*, pp. 17-19, no 3.

Horseman in short chiton and chlamys billowing out, galloping to the r.; he makes the sign of the "benedictio latina" with his raised r. hand. In front of him, an altar and a snake-entwined tree.

Date: first half of the third century A.D.

24. Rectangular marble plaque with a plain frame, well preserved. H. 0.36 m, W. 0.30 m, T. 0.05 m. Sofia, Archaeological Museum.

Bibl.: D. M. Teodorescu, *Monumente*, pp. 73-74, no 32; G. Kazarow, *Die Denkmäler*, no 1028 (but of unknown provenance).

Horseman in short chiton and chlamys billowing out galloping to the r. He makes the sign of the benedictio latina with his raised r. hand. In front of him are a flaming altar and a snake-entwined tree.

Date: Roman period.

25. Rectangular marble plaque; well preserved. H. 0.26 m, W. 0.23 m, T. 0.05 m.

Bibl.: D. M. Teodorescu, *Monumente*, pp. 76-78, no 34.

Horseman in chiton and chlamys walking to the r.; he holds the reins in his r. hand. On the r., a standing woman facing the front; she is wearing a himation and holds the horse's bridle in her r. hand.

Date: Roman period.

The plaque is lost; description cf. bibliography.

26. Marble aedicula with architrave and cornice supported by two pilasters with the Doric capitals; the relief is partly damaged. H. 0.35 m, W. 0.36 m, T. 0.09 m. Sofia, Archaeological Museum.

Bibl.: D. M. Teodorescu, *Monumente*, pp. 78-84, no 35; M. Tonev, *BIAB*, VII, 1932-1933, p. 317, no 25; *IGB*, III$_2$, 1874.

Horseman in long chiton and chlamys billowing out, walking to the r.; he holds the reins in his r. hand. In front of him, an altar and a snake-entwined tree. On the r., a standing woman in chiton and himation; her r. hand is outstretched over an altar.

On the lower border, the following inscription:

> Μάρκος Γραφικοῦ καὶ Δημοσθένης
> καὶ Δημήτριος οἱ Μάρκου Ἥρωι κατοικα-
> vac δίωι vac χαριστήριον

Date: end of the second century A.D.

Note: κατοικάδιος = κατοικίδιος.

27. Marble aedicula with pediment, acroteria and two Doric pilasters, the pediment is decorated with a rosette in the centre; well preserved. H. 0.36 m, W. 0.31 m, T. 0.06 m. Bucharest, History Museum of Romania.

Bibl.: G. Bordenache, *Sculture*, p. 102, no 206; *Civiltà*, p. 227, F_{148}.

Horseman in short chiton and chlamys billowing out, walking to the r.; he holds the reins in his r. hand. In front of him, a flaming round altar and the snake-entwined tree.

Date: Roman period.

28. Rectangular marble plaque; the top left-hand corner and the lower right-hand corner are missing; the relief is worn. H. 0.14 m, W. 0.11 m, T. 0.02 m. Constanța, Archaeological Museum, inv. 1939.

Bibl.: C. Scorpan, *Cavalerul*, pp. 37-38, no 15.

The relief survives only in part: a horseman (only the body is preserved) in short chiton galloping to the r. Beneath the horse is a hound and in front of him is a tree.

Date: Roman period.

29. Marble stele with a pseudo-pediment and acroteria; the pediment is decorated with a rosette in the centre. The base and the top left-hand corner are broken off. H. 1.12 m, W. 0.48 m, T. 0.20 m. Bucharest, History Museum of Romania.

Bibl.: AEM, VI, 1882, p. 19, no 39; F. Poland, *Geschichte*, pp. 223, 284, 348, 373, 383, 395, 411 f., 415; V. Pârvan, *Histria*, IV, p. 603, *Histria*, VII, p. 93; idem, *Inceputurile*, fig. 44; G. Bordenache, *Sculture*, pp. 101-102, no 205; I. Stoian, *Études*, pp. 113-114.

a) In the upper zone: a niche in which a horseman in long chiton and chlamys is walking to the r.; he holds the reins in his r. hand. In front of him, a round altar and the snake-entwined tree.

b) In the lower zone is the following inscription:

’Αγαθῇ τύχῃ
εὐχαριστήριον ῞Ηρωα ἀνέθηκαν
τῶν περὶ συναγω[γοὺ?]ς ‘Ηρόξενον Δ[ιο-]
σκουρίδου καὶ φιλότε(ι)μον Νου-
μήνιον Λυσιμάχου καὶ φιλότειμον
῎Ατταν Λουκίου καὶ διὰ βίο[υ φ]ιλό-
τειμον Θάλλον [’Α]γάθωνος καὶ φι-
λότειμον Σεκοῦνδον ’Επικράτους καὶ φι-
λότειμον Χρῆστον Νινίου καὶ φιλότειμον
Δημώνακτα Δη[μ]ωνάκτου κα[ὶ] ὑμνό- (= ὑμνώ-)
δην Σεκοῦνδον Δημητρίου καὶ τὴν ἱερέ-
αν Βούτειν ‘Ηροξενου καὶ τὸν γραμματέα
Φιλώταν Εὐβούλου καὶ τὸν νομοφύλακα
’Ακορνίωνα Λυσιμάχου καὶ τὸν ἔκδικον Πά-
παν ‘Ηροξένου καὶ ἱεροκήρυκα Δῖον ’Αοταίου
εἰσὶν δὲ οἱ συναγόμενοι οἵδε σὺν τοτο
φιλοτείμοις

Σεραπίων Σεραπίωνος
Ποσιδώνιος Δάη
Πάπας ’Αντωνίου
Φιδίας Διονυσίου
Δάμας Λυσιμάχου
Τειμόθεον Λυσιμάχου
Δημήτριος Δημωνάκτου

Γαλη[ν]ὸς ῎Ατα
Μαγνίων ’Αοταίου
῞Ηλιος ῎Αττα
Ποντικὸς ’Αλεξάνδρου
’Αρείβαλος Γαίου
’Αρτεμίδωρος ’Ασκλη(πιάδου?)
’Ασκληπιάδης

Date: second century A.D.

Names of Greek origin: 1. ῞Ηρόξενος Δ[ιο]σκουρίδου; 2. Δημώνακτος Δη[μ]ωνάκτου; 3. Δημήτριος Δημωνάκτου; 4. Θάλλος [’Α]γάθωνος; 5. Φιλώτας Εὐβούλου; 6. ’Ακορνίων Λυσιμάχου; 7. Φιδίας Διονυσίου; 8. Τειμόθεος Λυσιμάχου; 9. Ποντικὸς ’Αλεξάνδρου; 10. ’Αρτεμίδωρος ’Ασκλη[πίαδου?]; 11. Νουμήνιος Λυσιμάχου; 12. Σεραπίων Σεραπίωνος; 13. ’Ασκληπιαδης; 14. Βούτεις ‘Ηροξένου; 15. Δάμας Λυσιμάχου Thraco-Roman names: 1. ’Αρείβαλος Γαΐου. ’Αρείβαλος, Thracian name = L. Zgusta, *Die Personennamen*, p. 55. Graeco-Roman name: 1. Σεκοῦνδος Δημητρίου; 2. Σεκοῦνδος Ἐπικράτους. Disputable origin: a) the first name is Greek; the second name is disputable. 1. Γαλη[ν]ὸς Ἄτα; 2. Δῖον (seu Διὸς) Ἀοταίου; 3. Χρῆστος Νινίου. Νιννίος, röm. Ninnius, Wört. Griech.; L. Zgusta, *Kleinasiatische*, 1040-3, Νινις (f), 1004-7, Νινος (m), 1040-8, Νινεις (m), 1040-10, Νι[νν]ις (f), 1040-11, Νιννος (m), 1040-12, Νιννος (m)m; 4. Ἥλιος Ἄττα. L. Zgusta, *Die Personnamen*, pp. 299-300: "Den Stamm at(t)a findet man in vielen kleinasiatischen Namen, so z.B. Ατος (Phrygien); Αττα (fem., Cilicien); Αττας (masc., Pisidien), Αττης (masc., Lycien, Lycaonien, Pisidien, Carien); Αττις (fem., Lycaonien) und viele andere Namen und verschiedene Suffixen... Derselbe Stamm ist aber auch in Griechenland belegt. Es ist also geraten, die Mehrkeit der Namen als Kindernamen aufzufassen, welche in diesem Gebiete einheimisch sind". Idem, *Kleinasiatische*, 119-1, 119-2, 119-3, 119-4, 119-7, 119-8, 119-9, 119-10. But L. Robert, *Noms*, p. 528-528 ref. to Ατώτης "il ne faut pas insérer ce nom dans un groupe disparate où l'on mêle tous les noms en de la Russie Méridionale "die Sippe atta" Αττας, Αττης, Ατιας, Ατους, Ατακης, Αττακοας, Αταμαξας, Ατταμαζας, Αττινάς qui seraient tous des "Kindernamen" indigènes, et que l'on rapproche pêle-mêle de noms Ατος, Αττα, Αττης, Ατυς, réputés phrygiens, ciliciens, lydiens, lycaoniens, pamphyliens". Other opinions: I. I. Russu, *AISC*, IV, 1941-1942, pp. 122-123, 135, considers that Αττα is illyric; *IGB*, I, (index nomina quae Asiana et Graeca, Orientalia esse possunt). 5. Ποσιδώνιος Δάη "Daos is a frequent name for the Thraco-Getians and the Phrygians", I. I. Russu, *SCIV*, IX, 2, 1958, p. 231; Δᾶος, Δᾶης, probably a Thracian, L. Zgusta, *Kleinasiatische*, p. 263, n. 64. Δάης, Greek name. Wört. Griech. Da, Asia Minor, L. Robert, *Noms*, p. 506, 6. Μαγνίων Ἀοταίου. b) the origin of the first name is disputable: 1. Πάπας Ἡροξένου: L. Zgusta, *Die Personennamen*, nr. 602 "Aus Kinderwörtern entstandene Namen", widespread in the Micro-Asiatic, Iranian, Greek, Thraco-Bithynian world; idem, *Kleinasiatische*, 1199-1. L. Robert: "qui est grec aussi bien qu'asianique" (p. 62) and "car sous divers formes Παπης, Παπος, Παπας, Παπιας il est très largement répandu dans l'Asie Mineure, sans doute chez tous ces peuples indigènes et la racine peut aussi se trouver dans la langue familiale des Grecs" (p. 513). *IGB*, I, (index nomina quae Graeca et Asiana esse possunt; index nomina Orientalia). c) the first name is disputable; the second is Roman: 1. Ἄττας Λουκίου 2. Πάπας Ἀντωνίου.

It can be seen from the above-mentioned references that the majority of the 27 worshippers of Heros bear a name of Greek origin: 24 (15 names are full Greek, 2 are Graeco-Roman, 7 have a Greek component). The rest: one worshipper has a Thraco-Roman name and two worshippers bear a name with a Roman component.

30. Arched marble stele; slightly damaged but the relief is well preserved. H. 0.76 m, W. 0.42 m, T. 0.10 m. Constanța, Archaeological Museum, inv. 34.

Bibl.: AEM, XIX, 1896, p. 98, no 46; I. Stoian, *Tomitana*, pp. 205-206, no 7; G. Bordenache, *Dacia, NS*, IX, 1965, p. 275; C. Scorpan, *Cavalerul*, pp. 44-47, no 19.

a) The upper zone: in a vaulted niche is the customary composition of the funeral feast: veiled woman reclining on a kline; in the background a casket and a mirror. On the l., a man seated to r.; he is wearing a himation and his l. hand is resting on his knee and his r. hand is supporting his head. In front, a small table bearing food; at the left-hand side of the table, a child standing to r.; at the right-hand side of the table, a woman standing to l.; she wears a girdled chiton and a himation; her l. hand is on the r. arm of the dead woman. Behind the standing woman is a man in long chiton supporting the elbow of his r. hand with his l. hand.

b) The lower zone: in a rectangular niche, horseman in long chiton and chlamys billowing out, galloping to the r.; he is making the sign of the „benedictio latina" with his raised r. hand and holding the reins in the other hand. Beneath the horse is a hound. In front of him, an altar and the snake-entwined tree.

Between the two zones and lower, is the following inscription:

Ἀβάσκαντος Σωκράτου
τὴν στήλην ζῶν καὶ φρενῶν
ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων κατεσκευούασεν
ἑαυτῷ καὶ τῇ συνβίω
Ζωσίμη
Ζησάση ἀμένπτως παρ' ἐμοί
χαῖρε παροδῖτα

Date: second to third centuries A.D.

Ἀβάσκαντος, *Bullép*, 1951, 55; 1961, 270; L. Zgusta, *Die Personennamen*, Αβα (f), 591 ("aus Kinderwörtern entstandene Namen"); L. Robert, *Noms*, p. 505: "Le nom Abbas est assurement indigène mais difficile à presser comme tous les noms à apparence de "Lallnamen". p. 507: "D'autre part Abbas est un nom sémitique attesté comme Abbaios". Abascantus = Solin. *CHL*, 48, 1971, pp. 55, 68, 111, Graeco-Roman name.

31. Marble stele with pseudo-pediment decorated with a rosette in the centre; the upper zone only has survived; the corners are damaged and the relief is worn. H. 1.10 m, W. 0.83 m, T. 0.09 m. Constanța, Archaeological Museum, inv. 4453.

Bibl.: C. Scorpan, *Cavalerul*, pp. 57-60, no 26.

In a rectangular niche, horseman in a short chiton and chlamys billowing out, walking to r. Beneath the horse, a hound is attacking a boar. In the same scene is the funeral feast: the half-length full face figures of three persons reclining on a kline, mensa tripes; on the r. the lower part of another person.

Date: Roman period.

What is remarkable here that the horseman and the funeral feast occur together in the same scene.

32. Marble plaque restored from three fragments; the relief is damaged and worn; the inscription is also damaged. H. 1.40 m, W. 0.51 m, T. 0.23 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 1057.

Bibl.: AEM, VIII, 1884, pp. 16-17, no 48; D. Russo, *Istros*, I, 2, 1934, pp. 175-178; I. Barnea, *Dacia, NS*, I, 1957, p. 276; W. Peek, *Griechische*, I, 987; *Bullép*, 1959, 257; G. Bordenache, *Dacia, NS*, IX, 1965, p. 270.

a) In the upper zone: the scene of the funeral feast which survives only in part: the dead person reclining on a kline, a mensa tripes in the centre; on the r., a veiled woman standing to l.; her l. hand is resting on her knee and her r. hand is supporting her head.

b) In the middle zone: horseman in short chiton and chlamys billowing out, galloping to the r. Beneath the horse a hound is running after a hare to the r.

c) In the lower zone is the following inscription:

κάτθανον ἐν
νούσῳ χαλε-
πῇ βεβαρημέ-
νος ῞Υλας Ἑρ-
μογένην θά-
ψας τὸν φίλι-
όν μου πάιν
ἀλλὰ καὶ Παν-
θήραν σὺν· ἐ-
μοὶ κατέθη-
κε θύγατρα
Ματρώνας γα-
μετῆς δόξαν
ἀμειψαμένης

Date: first half of the third century A.D.

33. Marble aedicula with pediment, acroteria and two Doric pilasters; ivy-stems with leaves spring from a kantharos at the centre of the pediment; well preserved. H. 0.47 m, W. 0.37 m, T. 0.07 m. Constanța, Archaeological Museum, inv. 2014.

Bibl.: Tezaurul, pp. 32-33, no 4; G. Bordenache, *Eirene,* IV, 1965, p. 68; C. Scorpan, *Reprezentări,* pp. 21-23; idem, *Cavalerul,* pp. 81-83, no 41; *BullÉp,* 1966, 267.

In the centre of the relief, Dionysus standing to front; he is wearing a wreath around his head, long chiton and high boots on his feet and holding a thyrsos in his l. hand and a kantharos in his r. hand. On the l., Priapus bearded and nude standing on a round base; a panther with its forepaws raised is resting upon the same base. In the top left-hand corner, a Satyr bearded and nude, with horns and he-goat's legs stands facing r., gathering grapes. On the r., in the lower part of the relief is Silenus standing to front; he is holding a staff in his r. hand and with his l. hand he supports a tray with fruits on his head. In the top r. corner, a diminutive horseman in long girdled chiton and chlamys is walking to the r.; he is holding the reins in both hands. In front of him are an altar and a snake-entwined tree.

On the upper and lower border of the relief is the following inscription:

’Αγαθῇ τύχῃ Διονύσῳ Καθηγεμόνει
’Ακυλεῖνος ’Αρτεμιδώρου κατ’ εὐ-
χὴν εὐτυχῶς ἐπ’ ἀγαθῷ

Date: second to third century A.D.

The figure carrying a tray with fruit: Pan (*Tezaurul*) or "une sorte de Silvain" (*Bulléр*).

34. Rectangular marble plaque with plain frame; the relief is partly worn. H. 0.24 m, W. 0.33 m, T. 0.04 m. Its present whereabouts unknown. Description cf. bibliography.

Bibl.: D. M. Teodorescu, *Monumente*, pp. 88-94, no 38.

On the l., horseman in long chiton and chlamys billowing out walking to the r.; he holds the reins in his r. hand. On the r., Dionysus in girdled chiton standing, facing the front; he is holding a thyrsos in his l. hand and a kantharos in his r. hand outstretched over a flaming altar. Behind the altar, the snake-entwined tree. At the feet of Dionysus, a panther.

Date: Roman period.

35. Marble plaque; fragmentary; the relief is damaged. H. 0.33 m, W. 0.51 m, T. 0.11 m. Constanța, Archaeological Museum, inv. 1908.

Bibl.: Gr. Florescu, *AD*, XV, 1934, p. 126, no 8; idem, *Dacia*, V-VI, 1935-1936, p. 430; C. Scorpan, *Cavalerul*, pp. 75-77, no 38.

In an arched niche (of which a left-hand side pilaster and a part from the vault have survived), is a horseman in long girdled chiton and chlamys billowing out, galloping to the r.; he is brandishing a spear in his raised r. hand. Beneath the horse, a dog is attacking a boar. In front of him, a snake-entwined tree. At the right-side of the pilaster situated in the centre of the scene, Cybele enthroned between two lions; she wears a chiton and a himation.

Date: second century A.D.

36. Marble stele; the top is missing and the relief is worn. H. 0.41 m, W. 0.32, T. 0.06 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 595.

Bibl.: AEM, VI, 1882, p. 18, no 39; Gr. Tocilescu, *Monumentele,* I, p. 93, n. 2; I. I. Russu, *ZN,* 1940, p. 157; *Bullép,* 1941, 99; R. Vulpe, *Dacia, NS,* VIII, 1964, p. 341; I. Stoian, *SCIV,* XVI, 3, 1965, p. 557 = *Dacia, NS,* X, 1966, pp. 354-355; Bordenache, *Sculture,* pp. 99-100, no 203; D. M. Pippidi, *Studii religii,* fig. XIII_1; M. Oppermann, *Klio,* 55, 1973, p. 197.

a) In the upper zone: horseman in long chiton and chlamys billowing out, walking to the r. On the r., a veiled woman is standing to l.; she is wearing a himation and holding a patera in her r. hand over an altar decorated with an animal (a stag?). Behind the altar, a snake-entwined tree.

b) In the lower zone: two persons with both arms raised, standing facing the front in a boat with a mast; both wear a girdled chiton.

Above the boat is the inscription:

Εὐχὴν Ἥρῳ Μανιμάζῳ
Διοσκουρίδης
Ἀρίστωνος
ἀνέθηκεν

Date: first century A.D.

The Thracian epithet "Manimazos" appears also on an altar at Tomis (mentioned in this catalogue-c. 201) It is also found in Scythia Minor, on two monuments discovered at Odessos (*IGB,* I, no 77 and no 78). According to G. Bordenache, the representation of the boat may be connected either with the profession of the dead or with the common belief in the final voyage of the dead beyond life. But, according to D. M. Pippidi, the persons standing in the boat are "Dioskouri invoked by the sailors in danger". The last hypothesis seems to be the more plausible, taking into account the fact, that the name of the worshipper, Διοσκουρίδης could involve the figures of the deities bearing the same name.

37. Rectangular marble plaque with pediment decorated with a disc in the centre and acroteria. Well preserved. H. 0.45 m, W. 0.57 m, T. 0.07 m. Its present whereabouts unknown; for a description see Bibliography.

Bibl.: D. Tudor, *CNA*, XI, 1935, pp. 109-113, no 101; R. Vulpe, *Histoire ancienne*, p. 232, pl. XXXIII, fig. 57.

On the l., horseman in long chiton and chlamys billowing out, walking to the r.; he is holding a patera in his r. hand. Beneath the horse, a hound is attacking a boar appearing from behind a flaming altar. Behind the altar, a snake entwined tree. On the r., a veiled Cybele is seated on a throne between two lions in frontal attitude. She is wearing a polos on her head, a chiton and a himation and holding a patera in her r. hand and a tympanum in her l. hand.

Date: second century A.D.

38. Stele in limestone consisting of two fragments; the relief is worn and its upper part is broken off. Fragment a: H. 0.77 m, W. 0.83 m, T. 0.22 m; Fragment b: H. 1.32 m, W. 0.83 m, T. 0.22 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaelogy, inv. L. 21 (fragment a) and L. 231 (fragment b).

Bibl.: a) D. Tudor, *Materiale*, II, 1956, pp. 610-611, no 131; b) *AEM*, VI, 1882, p. 17, no 34; *CIL*, III, 7 567; a+b) Al. Ştefan, mss.

Fragment a: In the upper zone the surviving scene is flanked by two pilasters: in the top left-hand corner, the r. leg of a horseman and a part of the body of the horse walking to the r. In front of the horseman, a dog running to the r. The rest of the scene shows the funeral feast: half-length full face figures of three persons, each of them holding a bowl in the l. hand. On the l. the diminutive figure of a person standing to front; he is holding a vase in his r. hand and a wreath in his l. hand. On the r., a woman seated on a throne facing the front; she wears a himation and her head rests on her r. hand, which is supported at the elbow by her l. hand.

In the lower zone, the inscription reads:

fr. a: D(is) M(anibus)
Iulio Puplio f(ilio) Magni (in Materiale, II, Pupilo)
fr. b: p]atr[i et
Iu]l Cocceiae matri
et Iul Antonio et Iulio
Antonino fratribus
Iulia Puplia et

Iulius Cocceius
fili parentibus
suis pietatis
gratia bene me-
rentibus posu-
erunt

Date: second to third centuries A.D.

The two fragments have been separately published. The hypothesis that both fragments belong to the same stele and also the new reading Puplio (r. 2) in the place of Pupilo has been put forward by Al. Stefan. This hypothesis has not yet been published by this author.

39. Marble stele; fragmentary; the relief is worn. H. 0.47 m, W. 0.34 m, T. 0.19 m. Constanţa, Archaeological Museum, inv. 5453.

Bibl.: C. Scorpan, *Cavalerul,* p. 35, no 14.

Horseman in long girdled chiton and chlamys galloping to the r.; he is making the sign of the benedictio latina with his raised r. hand.

Date: Roman period.

40. Rectangular marble plaque; only half of the upper part has survived H. 0.10 m, W. 0.15 m, T. 0.03 m. Its present whereabouts unknown; for a description see bibliography.

Bibl.: D. M. Teodorescu, *Monumente,* pp. 84-85, no 36.

The head and the upper part of the body of a horseman moving to r.; he is wearing a chiton and a chlamys billowing out and is holding a short spear in his r. hand.

Date: Roman period.

41. Rectangular (?) limestone plaque of which only the top left-hand corner has survived; the relief is worn. H. 0.16 m, W. 0.06 m, T. 0.02. Constanţa, Archaeological Museum, inv. 4463.

Bibl.: C. Scorpan, *Cavalerul,* p. 63, no 29.

The head, the torson in chiton and chlamys billowing out and the r. leg of a horseman moving to r.

Date: Roman period.

42. Marble plaque; fragmentary; only the rectangular lower part restored from two fragments has survived. The relief is damaged. H. 0.13 m, W. 0.20 m, T. 0.03 m. Constanţa, Archaeological Museum, inv. 1942.

Bibl.: C. Scorpan, *Cavalerul,* p. 39, no 16.

The horse galloping to the r. and the r. leg of a horseman. On the r., an altar and a snake-entwined tree.

Date: Roman period.

43. Marble plaque; fragmentary; the relief is worn. H. 0.10 m, W. 0.12 m, T. 0.02 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 1316.

Bibl.: G. Bordenache, *Sculture,* p. 102, no 209.

The head and the torso of a horseman and the body of his horse moving to r.

Date: Roman period.

44. Marble plaque; fragmentary. H. 0.15 m, W. 0.10 m, T. 0.02 m. Constanţa, Archaeological Museum, inv. 1941.

Bibl.: C. Scorpan, *Cavalerul,* p. 60, no 27.

Torso in long chiton and chlamys, the r. leg of a horseman the body of his horse walking to the r.

Date: Roman period.

45. Slightly arched marble plaque of rectangular form; the lower side is damaged and the relief is worn. H. 0.24 m, W. 0.21 m, T. 0.09 m. Constanţa, Archaeological Museum, inv. 17559.

Bibl.: Z. Covacef, *Pontica,* V, 1972, pp. 520-521.

Horseman in long chiton and chalmys billowing out walking to the r.; he is brandishing a short spear in his r. hand and holding the reins in his l. hand. In front of him, a snake-entwined tree. Beneath the front leg of the horse is a round altar.

Date: Roman period.

46. Quasi-square marble plaque, well preserved. H. 0.24 m, W. 0.23 m, T. 0.05 m. Its present whereabouts unknown; for a description see bibliography.

Bibl.: V. Pârvan, *Inceputurile*, fig. 41; G. Bordenache, *Sculture*, p. 102, no 207.

Horseman in very short chiton and chlamys billowing out, galloping to the r.; he wears a necklace with round beads round his neck and is brandishing a short spear in his r. hand. Beneath the horse, a hound is attacking a boar (whose head is similar to that of a horse). In front of him, a tree.

Date: second century A.D.

47. Stele in limestone of which the upper part with antefixa and acroteria (roughly executed) has survived; the relief is worn and also damaged. H. 0.53 m, W. 0.80 m, T. 0.18 m. Histria, Museum.

Bibl.: D. M. Teodorescu, *Monumente*, pp. 153-154, no 69.

In a vaulted niche, horseman in long chiton walking to the r.; he is brandishing a long spear in his r. hand. In front of him are two women: the first on the l. seated on a throne to front; her r. hand is stretched out towards the horse and her head is resting on her l. hand. The other woman in himation is standing to front; with her r. hand at her breast and her l. hand down along her body. Behind the horseman, an attendant is standing in front.

Date: Roman period.

This piece is remarkable for the unusual composition of the scene within the iconography of the Thracian horseman reliefs, and the rough execution of the architecture of the monument and the figures.

Cumpăna

(district Constanța)

48. Stele in limestone; the upper part is damaged and the lower part is missing. H. 1.05 m, W. 0.85 m, T. 0.33 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 85.

Bibl.: AEM, VIII, 1884, pp. 3-4, no 7; *CIL*, III, 7 532; *ILS*, 4 069; V. Pârvan, *BCMI*, IV, 1911, p. 9; idem, *Inceputurile*, pp. 98, 181-182; R. Vulpe, *Histoire*, pp. 185, 235; I. Stoian, *StCl*, III, 1961, p. 198; idem, *Tomitana*, p. 70, no 3; G. Bordenache, *StCl*, VI, 1964, p. 163; idem, *Sculture*, pp. 100-101, no 204; *Civiltà*, p. 227, F_{149}.

a) In the upper zone; a horseman in long girdled chiton and chlamys billowing out galloping to the r.; he is brandishing a long spear in his r. hand. Beneath the horse, a hound is attacking a boar appearing from behind an altar. In front of the horseman is a snake-entwined tree.

b) In the lower zone (apart from the first line which is engraved on the upper frame of the relief), the inscription reads:

Ero et D[omno]
Matrem Romanorum subscriptorum
Menia Iuliane Tiana
Lucius Antonius Capito Nicomedia
Gaius Licinius Clemens n(atus) Abonutichu
Gaius Aurelius Alexandrus n(atus) Heraclia
Cl(a)udius Secundus n(atus) Abonutichus
Gaius Gabinius Modestus n(atus) Perintho
Ailius Barbario n(atus) Nicomedia
Aurelius Vitus n(atus) Caesaria
Vettius Ponticus n(atus) Tio
Fabius Paulinus n(atus) Mazaca
T(itus) Ailius Pompeius n(atus) Tio
Papirius Celer n(atus). . . . .

The stele is decorated with acroteria in the corners and with vegetable motifs on the border; the vegetable motifs are very damaged.

Date: second to third centuries A.D.

8 worshippers have Roman names (Ailius Barbario, T. Ailius Pompeius, Lucius Antonius Capito, Cl(a)udius Secundus, Fabius Paulinus, Gaius Gabinius Modestus, Licinius Clemens, Papirius Celer), 3 have Graeco-Roman names (Gaius Aurelius Alexandrus, Menia Iuliane, Vettius Ponticus); one name is of disputable origin, Aurelius Vitus; according to G. G. Mateescu, *ED*, II, p. 168, n. 1, Vitus is a variant of the Thracian name Bithus; Βειθυς- Βι-,

IGB, II, III_1, III_2, IV (index nomina thracia); but see also Kajanto, *CHL*, XXXVI, p. 347: ? Vitus cognonomina romana "unless barbaric". Note the existence of a „Mater Romanorum" leading to this association.

49. Marble plaque probably of rectangular form with a plain frame; the upper part and the r. hand-side are broken off. H. 0.21 m, W. 0.24 m, T. 0.04 m. Constanța, Archaeological Museum, inv. 1943.

Bibl.: C. Scorpan, *Cavalerul*, pp. 62-63, no 28.

Horseman in long girdled chiton and chlamys walking to the r., holding reins in his r. hand. Beneath the horse is a hound.

Date: Roman period.

50. Marble stele with pseudo-pediment decorated with a rosette in the centre and acroteria; the upper and lower parts are missing. H. 1.00 m, W. 0.60 m, T. 0.29 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 517.

Bibl.: CIL, III, 7544; *AEM*, VIII, 1884, p. 4, no 8.

a) In the upper zone: a horseman in long girdled chiton and chlamys billowing out walking to the r., his r. hand resting on the croup of his horse.

b) In the lower zone, the inscription reads:

D(is) M(anibus)
Aemilio libr(ario) leg(ionis)
qui militavit an(nos)
men(ses) IIII dies XV
[vixit an]n(os) XVIII m(enses) VIII
A]emilius

Date: Roman period.

Thracian horseman or the heroized figure of the late Aemilius "libr(arius) leg(ionis)"?. This relief is a typical example when the figure of the Thracian horseman is identical with that of the heroized dead, especially when the latter was a soldier. Taking this into account, the last hypothesis seems to be more plausible.

Dăeni

(district Tulcea)

51. Marble aedicula with a pediment decorated with grapes, vine-stems and leaves and supported by two pilasters. The lower part of the aedicula is missing and the relief is damaged. H. 0.32 m, W. 0.32 m, T. 0.08 m. Craiova, University collection.

Bibl.: Oct. Toropu, *SCIV*, XXV, 3, 1974, pp. 443-444.

Horseman in long sleeved chiton and chlamys billowing out walking to the r.; he is holding a rhyton in his r. hand. In front of him, is a tree (with a snake?).

Date: second to third centuries A.D.

Dulgheru

(com. Saraiu, district Constanța)

52. Stele in limestone; well preserved apart from the relief which is partly damaged and worn. H. 2.38 m, W. 0.88 m, T. 0.28 m. Constanța, Archaeological Museum, inv. 7.

Bibl.: A. Rădulescu, *SCIV*, XIV, 1, 1963, pp. 93-97, no 14 = *Noi monumente*, pp. 160-165, no 14; *BullÉp*, 1964, 308; C. Scorpan, *Cavalerul*, pp. 24-27, no 7; G. Bordenache, *Dacia*, *NS*, IX, 1965, p. 264 and following; V. Pârvan, *Inceputurile*, p. 184, n. 264 (note by R. Vulpe).

a) In the upper zone: niche in which is represented the funeral feast. The vault of the niche is decorated with ivy stems and leaves and supported by two pilasters. The composition of the funeral feast is the usual one: the dead reclining on a kline and holding a wreath in his r. hand and a vase in his l. hand. On the l., a veiled woman seated on a throne to r., wearing a chiton and himation. Behind this enthroned woman, a diminutive woman with arms on her chest standing to r.; she is wearing a girdled chiton and a himation. On the r., a standing child. In front, mensa tripes.

b) In the lower zone, the inscription reads:

Ἄττας Πόσσει
ζῶν ἑαυτῷ καὶ

συνβίῳ Μάμᾳ
Κρήσκεντος
θυγατρὶ ζήσα-
σα ἔτη ζ'
τὴν στηλεῖδα
ἀνέστησεν
χα[ῖρ]ε

Below: horseman in long chiton and chlamys billowing out galloping to the r.; he is holding a short spear in his raised r. hand. Beneath the horse, a hound is running after a hare to the r.

Date: second to third centuries A.D.

The stele is decorated with a rosette in the top corners; the inscription and the relief are enclosed by a decoration consisting of ivy-stems with leaves springing from a kantharos in the centre of the base.

Ref. to Ἄττας see c. 29. Ποσσης, Πόσσεις, Πόσις, Thracian name = V. Pârvan, *Cetatea Ulmetum*, 1911, pp. 526, 561-562 and *Histria*, VII, p. 46; Πόσις Thracian name = G. G. Mateescu, *ED*, II, p. 236; Posis, Thracian and Greek name = I. I. Russu, *AISC*, IV, 1941-1942, p. 118; [Π]όσις Greek name = L. Zgusta, *Die Personennamen*, no 1136; Ποσης, Ποσσις, Greek name = L. Zgusta, *Kleinasiatische*, no 1294; Ποσις Greek name = L. Robert, *Noms*, p. 225; Πόσσει Thracian name = A. Rădulescu, *Noi monumente*, p. 164. Ποσσης = *IGB*, III$_2$ (index nomina thracia). Mama is encountered in Dardania, but may be also a Thracian name, I. I. Russu, *AISC*, IV, 1941-1942, p. 118; Μαμα = L. Zgusta, *Die Personennamen*, no 600 (Aus Kinderwörtern entstandene Namen) *Kleinasiatische*, 850, 1. Μαμα = L. Robert, *Noms*, p. 438, n. 4, p. 442, n. 4 and Mama, p. 526 ("cappadocien"). Μαμα, Μαμας, Asianic "Lallname" = Robert L. Firatli, *Les stèles*, p. 170. A. Rădulescu, *Noi monumente*, p. 164: "The name Μαμα is encountered in the Greek, Thracian, Semitic, Micro-Asiatic onomasticon." Μαμα-ας = *IGB*, I, (index nomina orientalia). "Crescens' is a frequent name to the Thracians", G. G. Mateescu, *ED*, I, p. 108; Κρήσκενς = *Bullép*, 1962, 29. Cresce(n)s Latin cognomen, Kajanto, *CHL*, XXXVI, 1-4, 1965, pp. 20, 29, 43, 64, 93, 94, 234, 357. Ref. to Ἄττας Πόσσει. see also c. 106.

Fîntînele

(com. Cogealac, district Constanţa)

53. Slightly arched marble plaque of which only the upper part has survived; the relief is worn. H. 0.26 m, W. 0.33 m, T. 0.5 m. Constanţa, Archaeological Museum, inv. 7107.

Bibl.: C. Scorpan, *Cavalerul*, pp. 68-70, no 34.

Horseman in long chiton and chlamys billowing out walking to the r.; he is brandishing a short spear in his r. hand and is holding reins in his l. hand. Beneath the horse is a hound. In front of the horseman, a veiled woman seated on a throne to front; she wears a chiton and a himation and holds the horse's bridle in her r. hand and a patera in her l. hand on her knee.

Date: Roman period.

Gîrliciu

(district Constanţa)

CIUS

54. Stele in limestone of which only the upper part has survived; the surviving part has a hole in the centre; the borders are broken off and the relief is worn and damaged. H. 1.21 m, W. 0.78 m, T. 0.24 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 322.

Bibl.: AEM, XI, 1887, p. 32, no 30; *CIL*, III, 7496.

a) In the upper zone: on the l., a man standing to front; he wears a girdled chiton and high boots on his feet and holds a spear in his r. hand and a shield in his l. hand; a sword (?) hangs down from his girdle; on the r., a veiled woman with her hands on her knees seated on a throne to l.; she is wearing a chiton and a himation. Between the standing man and the enthroned woman is an unidentifiable figure of a person standing to front.

b) In the middle zone; horseman in chiton and chlamys billowing out walking to the r.; In front of him, a veiled woman with her hands on her knees seated on a throne to l.; she is wearing a chiton and a himation.

c) In the lower zone, the inscription reads;

D(is) M(anibus)	D(is) M(anibus)
IVCETHITHE	rCETHI THC
DIDIVIVASU	DIDVIV ASU
PTOE	PTOE
(cf. AEM)	(cf. CIL)

Date: Roman period.

Iazurile

(com. Valea Nucarilor, district Tulcea)

55. Marble plaque; only the l. half of the relief of rectangular form has survived; the borders are damaged and the relief is worn. H. 0.32 m, W. 0.23 m, T. 0.06 m. Tulcea, Delta Dunarii Museum.

Bibl.: A. Opait, *Peuce,* IV, pp. 128-130.

Horseman in short girdled chiton and chlamys billowing out, galloping to the r.; his r. hand is raised. Beneath the horse, the fore-legs of a recumbent animal.

Date: second to third century A.D.

Independenţa

(district Constanţa)

56. Limestone plaque of trapezoid form with plain frame; the relief is worn. H. 0.38 m, W. 0.30 m, T. 0.10 m. Constanţa, Archaeological Museum, inv. 5219.

Bibl.: Gr. Florescu, *Dacia,* V-VI, 1935-1936, pp. 431-432, no 11; idem, *AD,* XVII, 1936, pp. 127-130; C. Scorpan, *Cavalerul,* pp. 52-53, no 23.

Horseman walking to the r.; he holds an unidentifiable object (rhyton, horn?) in his r. hand and reins in his l. hand. In front of him a crater on a small table (?).

Date: second to third centuries A.D.

The relief is summarily and roughly executed. According to Gr. Florescu, the relief represents a Dionysiac scene and the horseman is Jambadule. C. Scorpan believes that the scene reflects the syncretism between the Thracian horseman and Dionysus. According to Al. Ştefan (*Rapports religieux* . . .) there is a clear influence of Sabazius.

Istria

(district Constanţa)

HISTRIA

57. Rectangular marble plaque with a plain frame only the r. hand half has survived; the relief is a little worn. H. 0.27 m, W. 0.25 m, T. 0.09 m. Histria, Museum.

Unpublished.

The fore-part of the horse galloping to the r. and a boar appearing from behind a snake-entwined tree.

Date: Roman period.

Note the three large flowers on the tree.

58. Fragmentary marble plaque restored from five fragments; the upper part and the l. hand side of the plate are broken off and the relief is damaged and worn. H. 0.37 m, W. 0.41 m, T. 0.06 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 1682.

Bibl.: G. Bordenache, *Sculture,* p. 103, no 211.

Horseman (only the body has survived) walking to the r.; in front of him, a boar appearing from behind a snake-entwined tree.

Date: Roman period.

59. Rectangular marble plaque; only the lower r. corner has survived. H. 0.14 m, W. 0.23 m, T. 0.07 m. Histria, Museum.

Unpublished.

The r. leg of a horseman to r., and a hound attacking a boar appearing from behind an altar.

Date: Roman period.

60. Arched marble plaque; only the l. upper part has survived. H. 0.10 m, W. 0.10 m, T. 0.03 m. Histria, Museum.

Unpublished.

The body of a horseman walking to the r. His body is uncovered apart from a chlamys on his back; he is carrying a (?) hare in his r. hand.

Date: Roman period.

61. Terracotta plaque; fragmentary. H. 0.08 m, W. 0.08 m, T. 0.01 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. V 25496.

Bibl.: M. Coja, *Dacia, NS,* XVIII, 1974, pp. 283-284, no 1.

The body of a horseman walking to the r.; he is wearing a long chiton and a chlamys and holding a patera in his r. hand.

Date: Late Hellenistic period.

The plaque was discovered on the Western plateau of Histria at an occupational level dating from the third to second centuries B.C.

62. Altar in limestone; the corners are damaged and the relief is partly worn. H. 0.80 m, W. 0.43 m. T. 0.45 m. Bucharest, History Museum of Romania, inv. 18839.

Bibl.: AEM, XI, 1887, p. 69, no 142; V. Pârvan, *Histria IV,* p. 88, n. 1; idem, *Inceputurile,* pp. 117, 199-200; G. Bordenache, *Sculture,* p. 103, no 210; L. Robert.

a) On each of the lateral sides, in a vaulted niche, is a horseman represented in the same way: each is wearing a long girdled chiton and chlamys billowing out and walking to the r.; each holds a patera in his r. hand. In front of each horseman, are an altar and a tree.

b) On the front side, is the following inscription:

Διονύσιος καὶ ’Η-
ρόδωρος οἱ
Σατυρίωνος
καὶ ’Αρτεμίδωρ-
ος Διονυσίου
τὸ ἔργον τοῦ
ἀβιτωρίου κα[τ]-
εσκεύασαν ἐκ
τῶν ἰδίων τῇ κώ-
μῃ ὑπὲρ μαγιστράτ-
ης

Date: end of the second to the beginning of the third century A.D.

63. Marble stele with the relief enclosed by an aedicula with pseudo-pediment and acroteria; the top r. corner and the lower l. corner are broken off; the relief is badly damaged and worn. H. 0.63 m, W. 0.53 m, T. 0.13 m. Histria, Museum.

Bibl.: I. I. Russu, *SCIV*, IX, 1, 1958, p. 53; D. M. Pippidi, *ActaAnt*, X, 1-3, 1962, pp. 223-224; idem, *Studii religii*, pp. 223-225, no 2.

a) In aedicula: horseman in long chiton and chlamys billowing out walking to the r.; he holds a patera (?) in his r. hand. In front of him, a flaming round altar and a snake-entwined tree.

b) In the left-hand side of the stele, the inscription reads;

᾿Αγαθῇ Τύχῃ
[῞Η]ρωα
Βιάνωρ
Κλεο-
γένους
ἀνέθη-
κεν
κατ᾿
εὐχήν

Date: second century A.D.

A "Βιάνωρ ῾Εκαταιου" and a "Κλεογένης Νουμηνίου" are mentioned among the members of the Histrian gerusia in Hadrian's times (D. M. Pippidi).

64. Stele in limestone restored from six damaged fragments; the relief is damaged and worn. H. 1.64 m, W. 0.54 m, T. 0.32 m. Histria, Museum.

Bibl.: I. I. Russu, *SCIV*, IX, 1, 1958, p. 53; D. M. Pippidi, *ActaAnt*, X, 1-3, 1962, pp. 219-223, no 1; idem, *Studii religii*, pp. 219-223, no 1.

a) In the upper zone: in a vaulted niche, a horseman in long chiton and chlamys billowing out walking to the r.; he is holding reins in his r. hand. In front of him, an altar and a snake-entwined tree.

b) In the lower zone, the inscription reads:

Heroni inuic-
to Sicinius
Porphyrio
pro salutem
suam et suorum
ex imperio Hero-
nis lib(ens) a⟨n⟩i[i]mo feci
Glabrione et Homu-
lo co(n)s(ulibus)

Date: 152 A.D.

65. Marble stele with a triangular top; well preserved apart from the relief which is partly damaged. H. 0.75 m, W. 0.50 m, T. 0.15 m. Histria, Museum.

Bibl.: V. Pârvan, *Dacia* II, 1925, p. 218, no 20; I. I. Russo, *SCIV, IX*, 1, 1958, p. 53.

In a vaulted niche a horseman in long chiton and chlamys billowing out walking to the r. He is making the sign of the "benedictio latina" with his raised r. hand and holding the reins in his l. hand. In front of him, a flaming altar and the snake-entwined tree. On the r., a herm of Hermes.

Date: second century A.D.

66. Terracotta plaque; fragmentary. H. 0.07 m, W. 0.06 m, T. 0.02 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology.

Bibl.: Al. Suceveanu, *SCIV*, XVIII, 2, 1967, p. 249; M. Coja, *Dacia, NS*, XVIII, 1974, p. 285, no 3.

The r. fore-leg of a horse to r., the lower part of a female figure in himation standing to front.

Date: Late Roman period.

67. Rectangular marble plaque; the upper part is slightly rounded; the sides are broken off and the relief is worn. H. 0.25 m, W. 0.24 m. Histria, Museum.

Unpublished.

Horseman in long chiton and chlamys billowing out walking to the r.; he holds the reins in his r. hand and his l. hand is on the mane of the horse. In front of him, an altar and a tree with three entwined snakes.

Date: Roman period.

Note that the tree has three snakes.

68. Limestone plaque; fragmentary; the relief is worn. H. 0.13 m, W. 0.14 m, T. 0.05 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 2016.

Bibl.: G. Bordenache, *Sculture*, p. 104, no 214.

Horseman in chiton and chlamys billowing out walking to the r.; he holds the reins in his r. hand.

Date: Roman period.

Note the clumsy execution of the horseman and his horse.

69. Stele in limestone; only the upper part has survived (the lower part with inscription is missing); the upper border is broken off and the relief is partly damaged. H. 1.10 m, W. 0.98 m, T. 0.36 m. Histria, Museum.

Bibl.: A. Buday, *Dolgozatok*, VI, 1-2, 1930, pp. 3, 28; V. Pârvan, *Dacia*, II, 1925, pp. 235-236.

a) In the top zone: on the l., a full face bust (Sol?); on the r., a horseman in long chiton galloping to the r.; both hands are outstretched (the r. hand may have held a short spear). In front of him is a snake-entwined tree. Between the horseman and the bust, a rosette.

b) In the lower zone: the funeral feast: in the centre, the dead person in himation reclining on a kline; he holds a wreath in his raised r. hand and a rhyton in his l. hand on his chest. On the l., near the kline, is a veiled woman seated on a throne to r., she wears a chiton and a himation; her head is resting on her l. hand and her r. hand is on her knees. Behind this woman, a diminutive woman in a chiton and himation standing to front; she holds the offerings in both hands at her chest. On the r., a diminutive man in long chiton standing to front; his l. hand is on his chest and his r. hand on the kline. In front, mensa tripes.

The reliefs are enclosed by a frame decorated with ivy-stems with leaves.

Date: second to third centuries A.D.

70. Stele in limestone; only the upper part has survived; the borders are damaged and the relief is damaged and worn. H. 1.04 m, W. 0.86 m, T. 0.25 m. Histria, Museum.

Bibl.: A. Buday, *Dolgozatok*, VI, 1-2, 1930, pp. 4-5, 29; V. Pârvan, *Dacia*, II, 1925, pp. 230-231, no 28.

a) In the upper zone: horseman in long chiton and chlamys billowing out walking to the r.; he is holding the reins in his l. hand and his r. hand is on the croup of the horse. In front of him, a standing child is offering a wreath to the horseman. In the same scene, the customary composition of the funeral feast: three half-length figures reclining on a kline; the first figure on the left, is holding a wreath in his raised r. hand. On the r., a veiled woman seated on a throne to front. In front, mensa tripes.

b) In the lower zone, the inscription reads:

D(is M(anibus)
Val(eri) Iustini Iusti-
[nus sive -na. . .]

Date: Roman period.

Note the occurrence of the horseman and the funeral feast in the same scene.

71. Marble plaque; fragmentary; the upper and lower part are broken off. H. 0.22 m, W. 0.28 m, T. 0.10 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 435.

Unpublished.

Horseman in long chiton and chlamys billowing out walking to the r.; his l. hand is outstretched and his r. hand is raised (benedictio latina?). In front of him, the snake-entwined tree.

Date: Roman period.

72. Rectangular plaque with a pseudo-pediment, decorated with a grape in the centre and acroteria; fragmentary. Its present whereabouts unknown; for a description see bibliography (in which no mention is made of the material and the size of the plaque).

Bibl.: D. M. Pippidi, colab., *Materiale*, II, 1959, p. 290, fig. 3.

Horseman in chiton and chlamys billowing out walking to the r.; he holds the reins in his l. hand. In front of him, mensa tripes and the snake-entwined tree.

Date: Roman period.

73. Marble plate; only the lower l. rounded corner has survived. H. 0.22 m, W. 0.15 m, T. 0.04 m. Histria, Museum.

Unpublished.

The hind-legs of a horse and a hound facing to r.

Date: Roman period.

74. Marble plaque; fragmentary; the relief is damaged. H. 0.09 m, W. 0.05 m, T. 0.02 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 2024.

Bibl.: G. Bordenache, *Sculture*, p. 104, no 213.

The fore-legs of a horse galloping to the r. and a boar appearing from behind an altar.

Date: Roman period.

75. Marble plate; only the lower l. corner has survived; the relief is worn. H. 0.11 m, W. 0.14 m, T. 0.05 m. Histria, Museum.

Bibl.: I. I. Russu, *SCIV*, IX, 1, 1958, p. 53.

The hind-legs of a horse facing r. and a hound.

On the lower border, is inscribed the name:

Ζωίλος

Date: Roman period.

76. Rectangular marble plaque; the top l. corner is slightly rounded; the lower part and the r. hand-side are missing. H. 0.11 m, W. 0.12 m, T. 0.03 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 728.

Bibl.: G. Bordenache, *Sculture*, pp. 103-104, no 212.

Horseman in short girdled chiton and chlamys billowing out to r.; his r. hand is raised (holding a spear?).

Date: Roman period.

77. Rectangular terracotta plate with plain frame; the lower part and the r. hand half are missing. H. 0.09 m, W. 0.07 m, T. 0.01 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. V 8613.

Bibl.: M. Coja, *Dacia, NS,* XVIII, pp. 284-285, no 2.

Horseman wearing a petasos on his head, a long chiton and chlamys, walking to the r.; he is holding a patera in his r. hand.

Date: Hellenistic period, the third to second centuries B.C.

78. Altar in limestone restored from two fragments; the relief carved on the front is damaged and worn. H. 1.00 m, W. 0.43 m, T. 0.39 m. Histria, Museum.

Unpublished.

a) Front: the top is decorated with garlanded bucrania. In the field is a horseman in chiton and chlamys billowing out, galloping to the l.; he is holding the reins in his r. hand and a spear (?) in his l. hand. Beneath the hind-legs of the horse, a hound hunting two animals running in front of the horseman to the l.

b) The lateral sides are decorated with a pine-cone between acroteria and a rosette in the field.

Date: Roman period.

Note the rough and clumsy work.

79. Stele (?) in limestone; fragmentary; the relief is worn. H. 0.23 m, W. 0.26 m, T. 0.22 m. Histria, Museum.

Unpublished.

A part of the body of a horseman in long chiton walking to the r.; he holds reins in his r. hand. In front of him, an attendant in long chiton holding the bridle of the horse in his outstretched r. hand.

Date: Roman period.

80. Quasi-square marble plaque with plain frame; well preserved. H. 0.16 m, W. 0.17 m, T. 0.03 m. Histria, Museum.

Unpublished.

Bearded horseman, in a very short chiton and a chlamys billowing out galloping to the r.; he is brandishing a short spear in his r. hand and holding the reins in his l. hand. Beneath the horse, a hound attacking a boar appearing from behind a tree.

Date: second to third centuries A.D.

Note the fact that the horseman is bearded.

81. Rectangular (?) marble plaque; only the lower r. corner has survived. H. 0.27 m, W. 0.19 m, T. 0.08 m. Histria, Museum.

Unpublished.

A veiled woman seated on a throne to l.; she is wearing a chiton and a himation. Behind her is a snake-entwined tree.

Date: Roman period.

82. Marble plaque; fragmentary; the relief is damaged. H. 0.18 m, W. 0.13 m, T. 0.04 m. Histria, Museum.

Unpublished.

The torso of a horseman in a chiton and chlamys billowing out; the figure is moving to r.; his r. hand is raised.

Date: Roman period.

83. Marble plaque; fragmentary; the relief is damaged. H. 0.11 m, W. 0.12 m, T. 0.05 m. Histria, Museum.

Unpublished.

The head and the torso of a horseman wearing a chlamys billowing out; his r. hand is raised; only the body of his horse to r. has survived.

Date: Roman period.

84. Marble plaque; fragmentary. H. 0.13 m, W. 0.10 m, T. 0.04 m. Histria, Museum.

Unpublished.

Only the lower part of the chiton of a horseman and a part of the body of a horse to r. have survived.

Date: Roman period.

85. Rectangular marble plaque; fragmentary. H. 0.14 m, W. 0.10 m, T. 0.06 m. Histria, Museum.

Unpublished.

Only the top of a tree with an entwined snake has survived.
Date: Roman period.

86. Marble plaque; fragmentary. H. 0.13 m, W. 0.15 m, T. 0.05 m. Histria, Museum.

Unpublished.

The lower part of the chiton of a horseman and a part of the body of a horse to r.
Date: Roman period.

87. Marble plaque; fragmentary. H. 0.13 m, W. 0.16 m, T. 0.05 m. Histria, Museum.

Unpublished.

Only the lower part of the horseman's chiton, his r. leg and a part of the body of a horse to r. have survived.
Date: Roman period.

Limanu

(district Constanţa)

88. Rectangular marble plaque with pseudo-pediment and acroteria; well preserved. H. 0.48 m, W. 0.37 m, T. 0.09 m. Constanţa, Archaeological Museum, inv. 5451.

Bibl.: C. Scorpan, *Cavalerul,* pp. 66-67, no 32.

Horseman in long girdled chiton and chlamys billowing out, walking to the r.; he is holding the reins in his r. hand. In front of him, a veiled woman with her l. hand on her knee, seated on a throne to l.; she is wearing a long chiton and a himation. Behind her is a snake-entwined tree.
Date: third century A.D.

Mangalia

(district Constanța)

CALLATIS

89. Rectangular marble plaque with plain frame, restored from two fragments; the relief is worn. H. 0.19 m, W. 0.15 m, T. 0.03 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 742.

Bibl.: Th. Sauciuc-Săveanu, *BCMI*, XXXVII, 119-122, 1944, pp. 41-44; Bordenache, *Sculture*, p. 104, no 215.

Horseman in short chiton and chlamys billowing out galloping to the r.; he is holding a short spear in his r. hand. Beneath the horse, a lion is biting a deer (?) lying on the ground. In front of the horseman are an altar and snake-entwined tree.

Date: second to third centuries A.D.

Note that the lion is attacking a deer.

90. Arched rectangular marble plaque with plain frame; fragmentary; the top and the lower corners are damaged and the relief is worn. H. 0.16 m, W. 0.14 m, T. 0.03 m. Ploiești, History Museum.

Bibl.: R. Vulpe, *Dacia, NS*, VIII, 1964, pp. 335-343; *BullÉp*, 1966, 263.

Horseman in a long chiton and a chlamys billowing out galloping to the r.; he holds a (?) hare in his r. hand. Beneath the horse, is a hound with its head turned to the hare.

On the lower border, the inscription reads:

[Ἥρω] . . α . . . χο[ηνῷ]
Μουκιανὸς εὐχή[ν]

Date: second century A.D.

G. G. Mateescu, *ED*, I, p. 108: "Mucianus era divenuto un nome quasi-nazionale tracico". According to I. I. Russu, *AISC*, IV, 1941-1942, p. 214, Mucianus is a Thraco-Roman name (probably) representing the Latin form of the Thracian names containing the root Muc- and was widespread over the whole area inhabited by the Thracians. R. Vulpe, *op. cit.*, p. 338: "ici le nom Mucianus ne represente pas un cognomen roman dérivé du gentilice Mucius, comme il paraîtrait à première vue, mais le travestissement en forme latine d'un nom thrace par excellence". Μουκιανὸς *IGB*, I, II, III_1, III_2, IV, index nomina quae Thracia et Latina esse possunt. According to Kajanto, *CHL*, XXXVI, 1-4, 1965, pp. 18, 32, 151, Mucianus is without any doubt a Latin cognomen. Μουκιανὸς *Bullèp*, 1948, 120; 1958, 325.

91. Marble stele (?); fragmentary; the relief is worn. H. 0.36 m, W. 0.36 m, T. 0.15 m. Constanța, Archaeological Museum, inv. 1909.

Bibl.: Th. Sauciuc-Săveanu, *Dacia*, IX-X, 1941-1944, pp. 279-280; C. Scorpan, *Cavalerul*, p. 65, no 31 (but of unknown provenance).

The r. leg and the lower part of the chiton of a horseman, the fore-legs of horse walking to the r. In front of the horseman only the lower part of a himation belonging to a woman seated on a throne to l. has survived.

Date: second to third centuries A.D.

92. Rectangular marble plaque with plain frame; the borders are slightly damaged. H. 0.16 m, W. 0.24 m. Constanța, Archaeological Museum, inv. 1938.

Bibl.: G. Bordenache, *Dacia, NS*, IV, 1960, pp. 502-503; no 14; C. Scorpan, *Reprezentări*, pp. 28-29, no 4; idem, *Cavalerul*, pp. 79-81, no 40; *Civiltà*, p. 226, F_{146}.

Helmeted horseman in a long sleeved short chiton and a chlamys billowing out walking to the r.; he holds a patera in his r. hand. Behind him, in the top l. corner, is a snake-entwined tree. In front of the horseman, Hermes and Dionysus are standing on the same base to front. Hermes is nude and wears only a petasos on his head; he holds a purse in his r. hand and a caduceus in his l. hand. Dionysus in nebris, holds a kantharos in his r. hand and a thyrsos in his l. hand. At his feet is a panther.

Date: end of the second century A.D.

Note the association between the Thracian horseman, Hermes and Dionysus in the same scene.

93. Rectangular marble plaque with a plain frame, restored from five fragments. H. 0.17 m, W. 0.27 m. Constanța, Archaeological Museum, inv. L3519.

Bibl.: C. Scorpan, *Reprezentări*, pp. 30-31, no 5; idem, *Cavalerul*, pp. 77-79, no 39.

Horseman in a very short chiton and a chlamys billowing out, galloping to the r.; he is brandishing a short spear in his r. hand. Beneath the horse, a hound is chasing and biting a boar. On the r., an altar, a standing man and an enthroned woman are represented on the same base: the full-face standing man is bearded and wearing a girdled chiton; he is carrying a tray with offerings in his hands which are raised over his head (Silenus?). Behind is the top of a tree with entwined snake. On the r., a veiled woman seated on a throne to l. She wears a himation and her r. hand is outstretched over the altar she holds a patera in her l. hand on her knees.

Date: second to third centuries A.D.

A similar composition (with a bearded figure carrying a tray with offerings over his head) is encountered on a monument from Bulgaria (*IGB*, I, no 286) devoted to Ἥρωι Καραβασμῳ.

94. Marble plaque with plain frame; only the lower part has survived. H. 0.16 m, W. 0.17 m, T. 0.04 m. Constanța, Archaeological Museum, inv. 6456.

Bibl.: Th. Sauciuc-Săveanu, *Dacia*, IX-X, 1941-1944, p. 298, no 3; C. Scorpan, *Cavalerul*, pp. 32-34, no 12.

The r. leg with a high boot of a horseman and a part of the body of a horse galloping to the r. Beneath the fore-legs of the horse, is an altar.

On the lower border of the plaque, the inscription reads:

Ἥρωι κτίστῃ

Date: beginning of the third century A.D.

95. Marble plaque; only the top l. corner has survived. H. 0.07 m, W. 0.14 m, T. 0.03 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 781.

Bibl.: G. Bordenache, *Sculture*, p. 104, no 216.

Only the head of a horseman to r. and the top of his chlamys billowing out have survived.

On the upper border, the inscription reads:

Ἀ]φίον ἀνέθη[κε Θεοδ-?]
ώρου εὐχαρισ[τήριον]

Date: Roman period.

I. I. Russu, *SCIV*, IX, 2, 1958, p. 318: "Apphe, Apphos is a Thraco-Bithynian and Asianic name which is also frequent to the Thracians". L. Zgusta, *Kleinasiatische*, 66-23, (Απφιον, f.), 66-43, (Αφιον, f.). *IGB*, I, Απφη, Απφια, Αφφια, index nomina Asiana et Graeca, Orientalia esse possunt. According to G. Bordenache Αφια is widespread in Asia Minor. *Bulléр*, 1948, 157, 'Απφία-'Αφ[φ]ία, "Lallnamen". H. Solin, *CHL*, 48, 1971, Apphe, Apphia (Graeco-Roman name), p. 65, n. 3, p. 82.

96. Marble plaque with pseudo-pediment decorated with a rosette and acroteria; only the top l. corner has survived. H. 0.29 m, W. 0.23 m, T. 0.10 m. Mangalia, Archaeological Museum.

Bibl.: Gh. Poenaru Bordea, *Noi monumente*, pp. 131-133, no 16.

The chlamys billowing out of a horseman to r. and the head of an attendant behind him.

On the lower frame of the pseudo-pediment, the inscription reads:

'Αγαθῇ [Τύχῃ]

Date: Roman period.

97. Rectangular marble plaque; well preserved. H. 0.38 m, W. 0.31 m, T. 0.09 m. Constanța, Archaeological Museum, inv. 737.

Bibl.: E. Zavatin-Coman, *Pontica*, IV, 1971, pp. 297-301.

Bearded horseman galloping to the r.; he is wearing a short girdled chiton with long sleeves, a chlamys, tight trousers and boots; he is brandishing a short spear in his r. hand. Beneath the horse, a hound is chasing and biting a boar. In front of the horseman, an altar and a veiled woman are standing to front; she wears a long chiton and a himation; her l. hand is outstretched over the altar and her r. hand is outstretched to the horse. On the r., is a snake-entwined tree. In the top l. corner, a diminutive horseman galloping to the l.; he holds the reins in his l. hand.

Date: second half of the second century A.D.

Note: 1) the bearded horseman; 2) the dress of the horseman and especially his trousers; 3) a second horseman represented in a small size and moving to the l.

98. Marble statuette; fragmentary. H. 0.14 m. Its present whereabouts unknown; description cf. bibliography.

Bibl.: Th. Sauciuc-Săveanu, *Dacia,* III-IV, 1927-1932, p. 448.

The torso, the leg of a horseman and the body of his horse to r.
Date: Roman period.

99. Rectangular marble plaque with a plain frame; only the top l. corner has survived. Its present whereabouts unknown; for a description, see bibliography (which gives no details concerning the material or the size of the plaque).

Bibl.: Th. Sauciuc-Săveanu, *Dacia,* VII-VIII, 1937-1940, pp. 241-242, no 32.

The head and the torso in chiton and chlamys (?) of a horseman to r.; he holds a short spear in his r. hand.

100. Rectangular marble plaque; well preserved. H. 0.26 m, W. 0.49 m, T. 0.15 m. Its present whereabouts unknown; for a description, see bibliography.

Bibl.: Th. Sauciuc-Săveanu, *Dacia,* IX-X, 1941-1944, p. 285.

Horseman wearing a short chiton, a chlamys billowing out and high boots on his feet, to r.; his r. hand is outstretched and his l. hand rests on his hip.
Date: Roman period.

101. Marble plaque; only the lower l. corner has survived. H. 0.14 m, W. 0.23 m, T. 0.05 m. Its present whereabouts unknown; for a description, see bibliography.

Bibl.: Th. Sauciuc-Săveanu, *Dacia,* I, 1924, pp. 145-146, no 6; O. Tafrali, *ArtaArh,* I, 1927, p. 37; D. M. Pippidi, *StCl,* XV, 1973, p. 176.

The r. fore-leg of a horse and a hound chasing and biting a boar. On the lower border, the inscription reads:

Ἀρίστων Ἀν[τονίου?-θίμου?]
ἥρωι ἰσχυρῶ[ι εὐχα-
ριστήριον ἀν[έθηκεν

Date: Roman period.
For ἥρως ἰσχυρός see also no 203.

102. Rectangular marble plaque with plain frame arched over the head of the horseman; the upper border and the r. lower corner are broken off; the relief is partly damaged and worn. H. 0.28 m, W. 0.30 m. Constanța, Archaeological Museum, inv. 4460.

Bibl.: C. Scorpan, *Cavalerul*, pp. 49-50, no 21 (but of unknown provenance); C. Preda, *Callatis*, fig. 12.

Horseman in long girdled chiton and chlamys billowing out, walking to the r.; he is holding a short spear in his r. hand.

Date: Roman period.

Note the unusual position of the spear for the iconography of the Thracian horseman. For this reason, the attribution of this relief to the Thracian horseman is doubtful.

Ostrov

(district Constanța)

103. Stele in limestone; only the upper part restored from two fragments has survived; the borders are damaged and the relief is damaged and worn. H. 0.80 m, W. 0.67 m, T. 0.18 m. Constanța, Archaeological Museum, inv. 5220.

Bibl.: I. I. Russu, *AISC*, III, 1936-1940, pp. 183-185; C. Scorpan, pp. 72-75, no 37.

a) In the upper zone, a bearded horseman in a long chiton and a chlamys billowing out, galloping to the r.; he holds a spear in his r. hand and the reins in his l. hand. Beneath the horse, a hound is attacking a boar behind an altar. On the l., the torso in short girdled chiton and himation of an unidentified figure on a base. On the r.: a helmeted female (?) figure in long chiton standing on a base; she is holding a long spear in her r. hand; in the background there are two trees: on the l. is a tree with tree big flowers and on the r. is a tree with six big flowers and an entwined snake.

b) In the lower zone, an unidentifiable scene; possibly, the funeral feast; only the half-length figures of four persons have survived; below on the l., is an animal (?).

Date: second to third centuries A.D.

According to I. I. Russu, the figures are identified with Mars, Minerva (?) and Juno (?).

104. Slightly arched marble plaque of rectangular form and with a plain frame; the r. lower corner is damaged. H. 0.17 m, W. 0.14 m, T. 0.03 m. Its present whereabouts unknown; for a description, see bibliography.

Bibl.: I. I. Russu, *AISC,* III, 1936-1940, pp. 182-183, no 10.

Horseman wearing a cap (?) on his head, a very short chiton and a chlamys billowing out, walking to the r.; he is holding reins in his r. hand.

On the lower border, the inscription reads:

Val(erius) Valens [votum] pos(uit)

Date: Roman period.

Pantelimon de Sus

(com. Pantelimon, district Constanța)

ULMETUM

105. Stele in limestone; it is fragmentary and damaged. H. 1.14 m, W. 0.52 m. The stele has been re-used as a building stone in the wall of the citadel at Ulmetum, for a description, see bibliography.

Bibl.: V. Pârvan, *Cetatea Ulmetum,* 1911, pp. 530-533, no 2; idem, *Inceputurile,* pp. 84, 168, n. 172.

On front:

a) In the upper zone: in a vaulted niche is a part of the body of a horseman galloping to the r.; he wears a short chiton and his r. hand is on the croup of his horse. Beneath the horse, a hound is attacking a boar behind a tree.

b) In the lower zone, the inscription reads:

..... Aelius [L...
s buleu[ta
Histria[e se
vivo s[ibi
p]osuit e[t Fl-
a]vi(a)e Vic[tor
in(a)e coniu[gi
e]t Aelio Lu[.. filio?

c) On the r. lateral side of the stele: "above are two warriors wearing a complete armour and below them is another fight; maybe war against the barbarians" (cf. V. Pârvan).

Date: second century A.D.

106. Fragmentary limestone stele restored from four fragments; the base and the top r. corner are missing; the relief is worn in part. H. 2.20 m, W. 0.73 m, T. 0.32 m. Histria, Museum.

Bibl.: V. Pârvan, *Cetatea Ulmetum,* 1911, pp. 560-563, no 14; idem, *Inceputurile,* p. 184; G. Bordenache, *Dacia, NS,* IX, 1965, p. 264; A. Rădulescu, *Noi monumente,* p. 162.

a) In the upper zone: in a vaulted niche with two pilasters, is a horseman in a long dress and a chlamys billowing out, galloping to the r.; he is holding a short spear in his r. hand and reins in his l. Beneath the horse, two hounds are chasing a hare to the r. In front of the horseman is a tree-trunk.

b) In the lower zone, the inscription reads:

Ἄττας Πόσ-
σει τῷ ἰδίῳ
υἱῷ Ἰούστῳ
ἥρωι ζήσα-
ντι ἔτη κ'
τὴν στηλ-
λεῖδα ἐκ τῶ-
ν ἰδίων μνή-
μης χάριν
ἀνέστησεν
χαῖρε παρο-
δῖτα

Date: second to third centuries A.D.

Some details of the scene were wrongly identified by V. Pârvan (see *Cetatea Ulmetum,* pp. 560-563 and the figure in the p. 561). For the name Ἄττας, see no 29. Ἄττας Πόσσει from Ulmetum who erected the stele in memory of his heroized dead son, Ἰοῦστος is the same with Ἄττας Πόσσει from Dulgheru (see no 52) who erected the stele to himself and his wife Μάμα Κρήσκεντος (cf.

A. Rădulescu and G. Bordenache). Note that the dress worn by the horseman of Ulmetum is similar to that worn by the horseman on the monuments no 9 and 108.

107. Stele in limestone with a pseudo-pediment decorated with a wreath in the centre and acroteria; the top is broken off; the relief and the inscription are damaged. H. 1.90 m, W. 0.54 m, T. 0.17 m. Histria, Museum.

> *Bibl.:* V. Pârvan, *Cetatea Ulmetum,* 1912-1913, pp. 385-389; G. Bordenache, *Dacia, NS,* IX, 1965, pp. 273-275; Em. Popescu, *Inscripțiile,* pp. 213-216, no 206 (with bibliography).

a) In the upper zone: in a rectangular niche is a horseman in long chiton in a motionless posture to r.; he is holding a spear in his r. hand and reins in his l. In front of him an altar and a male figure in short chiton are standing to front; he is holding a wreath in his r. outstretched hand. On the l., a woman seated on a throne to r. According to G. Bordenache, *op. cit.*, she was carrying a child in her arms. But, according to V. Pârvan the child was standing in front of her. Since the relief is badly damaged, the identification is uncertain.

b) In the lower zone, the inscription reads:

D(is) M(anibus)
Val(erius) Victorinus
biarcus qui militavi[t
in sacro palatio ann(is) VII[
vix(it) ann(is) XL qui [i]n proe[li-
o [R]omanorum Calced[o-
nia contra aversarios
decessit honoris grati[a
sanxit ut perpetuos ho-
norarique honesta r[e-
liquiaru[m] sepultur[a
consecr[ata] videatu[r
HVHI (?) M[atr]ona coni[ux
pientissima viva s[e-
met bene meren[ti
conpari suo me[mo-
riam posuit

Date: first quarter of the fourth century; according to Em. Popescu, 324 A.D. The figure of the rider represents the heroized dead man rather than the Thracian horseman. In this sense, G. Bordenache, p. 275: "La scena figurata che orna questa stele è un incongrua combinazione della scena di banchetto — figura feminile seduta a sinistra, con bambino in braccio — e quella del morto eroizato a cavallo — forse il morto nella sua attività militare — e di fronte un soldato (?) che sembra offrirgli una corona". According to Em. Popescu, Valerius Victorinus could be a Thracian or a romanized Barbarian living in Dobroudja (p. 215).

108. Stele in limestone with a pseudo-pediment decorated with a rosette in the centre et acroteria, restored from five fragments; the relief is damaged and worn. H. 2.81 m, W. 0.85 m, T. 0.30 m. Histria, Museum.

> *Bibl.:* V. Pârvan, *Cetatea Ulmetum*, 1911, pp. 563-566; idem, *Cetatea Ulmetum*, 1914, pp. 279-280, no 12 bis; idem, *Inceputurile*, fig. 40; G. Bordenache, *Dacia*, *NS*, IX, 1965, p. 264.

a) In the upper zone: in a rectangular niche is a horseman draped in a long dress and a chlamys billowing out, walking to the r.; he is holding reins in both hands. Beneath the horse, a hound is running to the r. In front of the horseman is a snake-entwined tree.

b) In the middle zone: in a rectangular niche is the conventional composition of the funeral feast: the bearded figure of a dead man reclining on a kline and holding a wreath in his r. hand and a vase (?) in his l. hand. On the l., a woman seated on a throne to r.; she carries a child in her arms; behind her, a diminutive woman in long girdled chiton and himation, standing three-quarter r. On the r., a diminutive man in short chiton, and holding a wreath in his r. hand. In front, mensa tripes.

c) In the lower zone, the inscription reads:

D(is) M(anibus)
Ithazis Da-
da titu[l]um
sibi se vi⟨vi⟩vo
et Ziftiae uxo-
ri suae defunc-
tae posuit

The stele is decorated with ivy stems with leaves springing from a kantharos at the base of the monument.

Date: second to third centuries A.D.

The dress of the horseman is similar to that worn by the horseman on the monuments no 9 and no 106.

Ithazis Dada Thracian name = G. Bordenache, *op. cit.*; Ithazis, Thracian = G. G. Mateescu, *ED*, I, pp. 141, 183; idem, *ED*, II, p. 233; V. Pârvan, *Histria*, VII, p. 46. Ithazes = Iranian = I. I. Russu, *SCIV*, IX, 2, 1958, p. 316. G. G. Mateescu, *ED*, I, pp. 231-232, Dada "e attestato anche presso i Traci, e Bitini, come pure nella Russia meridionale"; idem, *ED*, II, p. 230, "il nome é commune anche ai Traco-Frigi donde si è diffuso in tutta l'Asia Minore"; V. Pârvan, *Cetatea Ulmetum*, 1911, p. 565, Dada, "Thracian name, not Greek"; I. I. Russu, *SCIV*, IX, 2, 1958, p. 231, Dadas, "the name is frequent to the Thraco-phrygians"; Δάδας, Δαδος, [Δ]αδους, L. Zgusta, *Die Personennamen*, 598 (Aus Kinderwörtern entstandene Namen; idem, *Kleinasiatische*, Δαδα (f) 244-1, Δαδας (f) 242-2, Δαδας (m) 244-4; N. Firatli, L. Robert, *Les stèles*, 43, Μᾶρκος 'Αντώνιος Δαδας from Byzantium, Greek and Roman citizen and p. 148 "sur le nom Δαδας en Thrace et en Bithynie, voir *Hellenica*, XI-XII, 372, note 5"; I. I. Russu, *Limba*, p. 100: "Dadas, is also frequent to the Thracians (...), in the Graeco-Asianic world and in the Roman empire"; *IGB*, I, II, Δαδας index nomina orientalia; *IGB*, IV, 2 332, Δαδας "in usu erat a peregrinis Asianis in Thraciam allatum erat". Ziftia, Thracian = G. G. Mateescu, *ED*, I, p. 95, n. 2; idem, *AIIN*, III, 1924-1925, p. 394.

109. Rectangular marble plaque; fragmentary. H. 0.16 m, W. 0.09 m, T. 0.03 m. Its present whereabouts unknown; for a description, see bibliography.

Bibl.: V. Pârvan, *Cetatea Ulmetum*, 1914, pp. 272-273, no 4.

Only the body of a horseman, the fore-part of a horse galloping to the r., the head of a hound and a tree-trunk have survived.

Date: Roman period.

110. Marble plaque; fragmentary. H. 0.19 m, W. 0.17 m, T. 0.10 m. Its present whereabouts unknown; for a description, see bibliography.

Bibl.: V. Pârvan, *Cetatea Ulmetum,* 1914, pp. 273-274, no 6.

Only the r. leg of a horseman and a part of the body of horse to l. have survived.

Date: Roman period.

Note the moving to the l.

Rîmnicu de Jos

(com. Cogealac, district Constanța)

111. Altar in limestone; slightly damaged. H. 2.13 m, W. 0.97 m, T. 0.88 m. Constanța, Archaeological Museum, inv. 33121.

Bibl.: V. Pârvan, *Descoperiri,* pp. 521-526; idem, *Inceputurile,* pp. 125, 205, 207; C. Scorpan, *Cavalerul,* p. 35, no 13.

Horseman in a long chiton and a chlamys billowing out galloping to the r.; he is holding a shield and a spear in his l. hand and his r. hand is raised (with a spear?).

Below the horseman, the inscription reads:

D(is) M(anibus)
Ael(ii) Ingenui b(ene)f(iciarii) co(n)-
s(ularis) leg(ionis) XI Cl(audiae) vixit an(nos) [XL
Ulpia Matrona coiug[i be]ne merenti fecit va[le
viat(or)

Date: second to the first half of the third century A.D.

This is a typical example (as in the case of the monument no 50) of a figure representing the heroized dead on horseback rather than the Thracian horseman.

Sinoie

(com. Mihai Viteazu, district Constanța)

VICUS QUINTIONIS

112. Stele in limestone restored from two fragments (the upper fragment is also broken in two pieces); the relief is damaged and worn. Fragment a: H. 0.90 m, W. 0.90 m, T. 0.28 m; fragment b: H. 1.35 m, W. 0.90 m, T. 0.28 m. Fragment a: Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 306; fragment b: Histria re-used in the Late Roman wall.

Bibl.: AEM, XIX, 1896, p. 93, no 35; *CIL*, III, 14 214[25]; V. Pârvan, *Histria*, IV, pp. 680-681, no 49; idem, *Dacia*, II, 1925, pp. 228-230, no 26; idem, *Inceputurile*, pp. 77, 165, n. 146.

a) In the upper zone: in a vaulted niche, is a horseman in a long chiton and a chlamys billowing out walking to the r.; he is holding reins in both his hands. Beneath the horse, a dog. In front of the horseman, a woman seated on a throne three-quarter to l.; her r. hand is outstretched over a flaming altar situated at the fore-legs of the horse.

b) In the lower zone, the inscription reads:

D(is) M(anibus)
Claudia
Dusia vi-
[xit an(nis . . .) . .]
[Cocceius et Genialis et]
Claudius et Vindix
fili Erculani et e-
redes matri pien-
tis(s)im(a)e vivo titu-
lum posuerunt
bene merit(a)e ave
viator et vale

The stele is decorated with vine-scrolls, grape clusters and vine-leaves. On both sides of the relief is a large leaf pointing downwards.

Date: first half of the third century A.D.

V. Pârvan, relating this inscription to that published by him in *Histria*, IV, p. 228, no 26, mentions: "Claudius, Vindix et leur père Erculanus sont des Thraces, très fraîchement romanisés. Ils sont les petits-fils de Seutes (sic) et (?) d'Aurelia Dusia, sa femme. La mère de Claudius et de Vindix, Claudia Dusia, est elle-même une indigène. Il est très probable que les deux Dusiae — la 'grand'mère' et la mère sont aussi des Thraces, leur nom devant être mis en relation avec la racine thrace, dysi, dyzi, disa, diza" (*op. cit.*, p. 229).

Straja

(com. Cumpăna, district Constanța)

113. Marble statuette; fragmentary. H. 0.48 m. Constanța, Archaeological Museum, inv. 5452.

Bibl.: C. Scorpan, *Cavalerul*, pp. 27-29, no 8.

Only the lower part of a long chiton, a part of a chlamys and of the body of a horse have survived.

Date: second to third centuries A.D.

Techirghiol

(district Constanța)

114. Marble plaque; fragmentary. H. 0.21 m, W. 0.14 m, T. 0.07 m. Its present whereabouts unknown; for a description, see bibliography.

Bibl.: Th. Sauciuc-Săveanu, *Dacia*, II, 1925, pp. 120-121 (provenance Techirghiol); H. Slobozianu, *Materiale*, V, 1959, p. 737 (provenance Tuzla).

Only the head, the torso and the chlamys of a horseman to r. and a fragment of a spear have survived.

Topalu

(district Constanța)

115. Stele in limestone; only the upper part has survived; the borders are damaged and the relief is damaged and worn. H. 0.45 m, W. 0.74 m, T. 0.25 m. Histria, Museum.

Bibl.: D. M. Teodorescu, *Monumente*, pp. 85-88, 90-94, no 37.

Horseman draped in a long dress covering his arms, walking to the r.; he is holding the reins in his hands. Beneath the horse, a hound to r. In front of the horseman, an attendant in short girdled chiton is standing to front and holding the horse's bridle in his r. hand. In the foreground is a table with three vases; the legs of the table are in the shape of a lion's paw. Near the table, a man in a short girdled chiton is standing to front; he holds a vase in his

r. hand. On the r., two woman are represented on the same base: a woman in chiton and himation seated on a throne to l.; behind her another woman in long girdled chiton with sleeves is standing to front.

Date: Roman period. According to D. M. Teodorescu, *op. cit.*, pp. 90-94, the scene represents a Dionysiac ritual: "Dionysus is represented as a Hero rider advancing to a table with drinks attended by a Dionysiac slave; a satyr leads the horse and other female deities (probably, the nymphs) being also present" (pp. 91-92) and the author concludes that this scene reflects the syncretism between the Thracian horseman and Dionysus (p. 92). According to Ştefan Al. this scene represents "une association des deux divinités (Heros Thrace et Dionysos) auxquelles est ajoutée Cybèle)". According to the same author, the man standing near the table is a Silenus (Al. Ştefan, *Rapports religieux*).

Tuzla

(district Constanţa)

116. Marble statuette; fragmentary. H. 0.40 m. Constanţa, Archaeological Museum, inv. 15763.

Bibl.: H. Slobozianu, *Materiale*, V, 1959, p. 738; C. Scorpan, *Cavalerul*, pp. 55-57, no 25.

Horseman in long girdled chiton, chlamys and high boots walking to the r. He is holding a rhyton in his r. hand.

Date: second century A.D.

23 August

(district Constanţa)

VICUS AMLAIDINA

117. Marble stele; the upper part is broken off; the inscription and the relief are damaged and worn. H. 1.10 m, W. 0.59 m, T. 0.27 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 317.

Bibl.: AEM, XIX, 1896, p. 93, no 37; *CIL*, III, 13 743; Gr. Tocilescu, *RIAF*, V, vol. IX, 1, 1903, p. 72, no 107; V. Pârvan, *Inceputurile*, pp. 77, 165, n. 147.

a) In the upper zone: horseman in short girdled chiton and chlamys billowing out (?) walking to the r. In front of him, a woman in chiton and himation is seated to l.; her head is resting on her r. hand and she holds a patera in her l. hand.

b) In the lower zone is the following inscription:

D(is M(anibus)
Aur(elio) Daleni ex vic(o) Am-
(l)aidina et q(uondam) prae-
torianorum
A]urelia Uthi[s
u]xor eius titu-
l]um de suo m(erenti) p(onendum) c(uravit)

Date: third century A.D.

It is possible that the figure of the rider represents the contamination of the Thracian horseman type with that of the heroised dead "quondam praetorianorum".

Dalenus, Thracian name = G. G. Mateescu, *ED*, I, p. 138, n. 1; idem, *ED*, II, p. 230; V. Pârvan, *Histria VII*, p. 96; I. I. Russu, *SCIV*, IX, 2, 1958, p. 321; I. Kajanto, *CHL*, XXXVI, 1-4, 1965, p. 357; H. Solin, *CHL*, 48, 1971, p. 65, n. 4, ref. to Dolens, Δόλης: "Die Sippe ist vor allem in Kleinasien und Thrakien verbreitet . . . Bemerkenswert ist der auf thrakischen Boden vorkommende Δόλης, der dann zu Dolens latinisiert wurde".

BULGARIA

Arnăutcuius

118. Marble plaque; fragmentary; the upper part is broken off and the relief is damaged and worn. H. 0.36 m, W. 0.51 m, T. 0.09 m. Constanţa, Archaeological Museum, inv. 15 762.

Bibl.: C. Scorpan, *Cavalerul*, p. 67, no 33.

Horseman in chiton and chlamys billowing out walking to the r.; he is holding the reins in his l. hand and his r. hand is on the croup of the horse. In front of him, a woman seated on a throne to front; she wears a long chiton and himation; her r. hand is outstretched over an altar. Behind her only a part of a snake has survived.

Date: second century A.D.

According to C. Scorpan, the enthroned woman represents Cybele.

Silistra

DUROSTORUM

119. Fragmentary marble statuette. H. 0.16 m. Constanţa, Archaeological Museum, inv. 1917.

Bibl.: I. I. Russu, *AISC*, III, 1936-1940, pp. 181-182, no 9 (provenance: DUROSTORUM); C. Scorpan, *Cavalerul*, p. 30, no 9 (but of unknown provenance).

Only the lower part of a long chiton and a part of the body of a horse have survived.

Date: second century A.D.

Unknown provenance

120. Marble plaque; the upper part is missing and the lower corners are damaged. H. 0.19 m, W. 0.24 m, T. 0.04 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 706.

Bibl.: Gr. Tocilescu, *Monumentele*, I, pp. 414-432, no 90; G. Bordenache, *Sculture*, p. 109, no 235.

The legs of a horseman and his horse galloping to the r. Beneath the horse, a hound is attacking a boar appearing from behind a round altar.

On the lower border of the plate is the following inscription:

Αὐρήλιος Διογένης

Date: second century A.D.

121. Pilaster (?) in limestone; the lower part is broken off and the relief is partly damaged and worn. H. 0.75 m, W. 0.44 m, T. 0.55 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 616.

Bibl.: Gr. Florescu, *Dacia*, V-VI, 1935-1936, p. 432; G. Bordenache, *Sculture*, pp. 107-108, no 230.

Horseman in a long chiton and chlamys walking to the l.; he is holding a rhyton in his r. hand and the reins in his l. hand. In front of him is a snake-entwined tree.

Date: second century A.D.

122. Rectangular marble plaque with a plain frame; the lower l. corner is missing and the relief is worn. H. 0.37 m, W. 0.30 m, T. 0.08 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 616.

Bibl.: G. Bordenache, *Sculture*, p. 108, no 232.

Horseman in short chiton and chlamys billowing out walking to the r. In front of him are a flaming altar and a snake-entwined tree.

Date: second century A.D.

123. Rectangular marble plaque with a plain frame; the upper side is arched; the r. hand side is missing and the relief is damaged and worn. H. 0.34 m, W. 0.27 m, T. 0.05 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 615.

Bibl.: G. Bordenache, *Sculture*, p. 108, no 233.

Horseman in chiton and chlamys billowing out galloping to the r. He makes the sign of the "benedictio latina" (?) with his raised r. hand. Beneath the horse is a hound.

Date: Roman period.

124. Marble plaque; fragmentary; the upper part and the r. hand side are missing and the relief is damaged and worn. H. 0.25 m, W. 0.20 m, T. 0.07 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 743.

Bibl.: G. Bordenache, *Sculture*, p. 110, no 239.

Horseman in a long chiton and chlamys billowing out walking to the r.; he holds the reins in his r. hand. Beneath the horse is a hound facing another animal.

On the lower border of the plate is an obscure inscription:

ΤΟΥΟΠΑΡΑΛΙΜΟΙCΑΥ
τὸν ἑαυτοῦ καὶ τατ

Date: Roman period.

125. Fragmentary monument (stele?) in limestone; the monument is badly damaged and the relief is worn. H. 0.41 m, W. 0.57 m, T. 0.32 m. Constanţa, Archaeological Museum, inv. 1948.

Bibl.: C. Scorpan, *Cavalerul*, pp. 70-72, no 36.

Horseman wearing a chlamys billowing out at gallop to the l.
Date: Roman period.

126. Marble plaque with a plain frame; fragmentary; the upper part and the r. hand side are missing. H. 0.38 m, W. 0.36 m, T. 0.05 m. Constanţa, Archaeological Museum, inv. 1976.

Bibl.: C. Scorpan, *Cavalerul,* p. 70, no 35.

Horseman in a short girdled chiton, chlamys and high boots in a motionless posture to l. In front of him is a tree-trunk with an entwined snake.
Date: second century A.D.

127. Rectangular marble plaque with a plain frame; fragmentary; the lower part and the r. hand side are missing. H. 0.23 m, W. 0.16 m. Constanţa, Archaeological Museum, inv. 5528.

Bibl.: C. Scorpan, *Cavalerul,* p. 55, no 24.

Horseman in a long girdled chiton and chlamys billowing out advancing to the r.; he holds a vase (?) in his r. hand and his l. hand is on the hem of his chiton.
Date: Roman period.

128. Rectangular marble plaque with a plain frame; the lower part and the r. hand side are missing and the relief is worn. H. 0.14 m, W. 0.22 m. Constanţa, Archaeological Museum, inv. 4454.

Bibl.: C. Scorpan, *Cavalerul,* pp. 31-32, no 10.

Horseman wearing a chlamys billowing out and the body of his horse to r.
Date: Roman period.

129. Marble aedicula with pediment, acroteria and two pilasters, only three fragments have survived and the relief is damaged and worn. H. 0.47 m, W. 0.40 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 832 a-c.

Bibl.: G. Bordenache, *Sculture,* p. 109, no 236.

Torso of a horseman in a short chiton and chlamys billowing out galloping to the r. In front of the horseman are a flaming altar and a tree-trunk with a snake.

On the lower border of the aedicula is the following inscription:

ρόφαντος
ἀνεθ]ηκεν εὐχαρει(στήριον)

Date: second to third centuries A.D.

130. Marble plaque of which only the lower fragmentary part has survived. H. 0.18 m, W. 0.29 m, T. 0.02 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 1241.

Bibl.: CIL, III, 7592; Gr. Tocilescu, *Monumentele*, II, pp. 89-94, no 13; G. Bordenache, *Sculture*, pp. 109-110, no 237.

Only a hoof of a horse and a part of the body of a hound advancing to the r. have survived.

On the lower border of the plate is the following inscription:

Heroni Invicto T(itus)

Date: Roman period.

131. Rectangular marble plaque with a plain frame; the upper side is arched; the lower part and the r. hand side are missing and the relief is worn. H. 0.11 m, W. 0.09 m. Constanța, Archaeological Museum, inv. 1940.

Bibl.: C. Scorpan, *Cavalerul*, p. 32, no 11.

Only a horseman in a chlamys billowing out and holding a short spear in his r. hand and a part of the body of a horse advancing to the r. have survived.

Date: Roman period.

132. Marble plate of which only the lower l. corner has survived. H. 0.12 m. Constanța, Archaeological Museum, inv. 4462..

Bibl.: C. Scorpan, Cavalerul, p. 63, no 30.

The r. foot of a horseman and the hind-legs of his horse to the r.

Date: Roman period.

133. Marble plate of rectangular form with a plain frame; only the l. upper corner has survived. H. 0.14 m, W. 0.25 m. Constanța, Archaeological Museum, inv. 1995.

Bibl.: C. Scorpan, *Cavalerul* ..., p. 83-84, no 42.

Only the crown of the tree with the entwined snake is preserved on the left extremity of the relief.

Date: Roman period.

134. Rectangular marble plaque with a plain frame of which only the rounded top r. corner has survived. H. 0.16 m, W. 0.12 m, T. 0.03 m. Constanța, Archaeological Museum, inv. 15817.

Bibl.: Z. Covacef, *Pontica,* V, 1972, p. 523, no 7.

The fore-front of a horse to r. On the r., only the upper part of a veiled woman seated on a throne three-quarters to l. have survived.

Date: Roman period.

According to Z. Covacef, the enthroned woman may be identified with Cybele.

135. Rectangular marble plaque with a plain frame; the lower r. corner is broken off and the relief is partly damaged and worn. H. 0.48 m, W. 0.44 m, T. 0.08 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 611.

Bibl.: G. Bordenache, *Sculture,* p. 110, no 240 (but of unknown provenance); M. Oppermann, *Klio,* 55, 1973, pp. 203-204 (provenance: Dobroudja).

Horseman in a long chiton and chlamys walking to the r.; he holds the reins in his r. hand. In front of him are an altar and a snake-entwined tree.

Date: second century A.D. (cf. M. Oppermann).

136. Fragmentary altar in limestone; the altar is badly damaged and beneath the inscription is an unidentifiable relief. H. 0.47 m, W. 0.33 m, T. 0.28 m. Constanța, Archaeological Museum, inv. 1471.

Bibl.: N. Gostar, *StCl,* V, 1963, p. 303; idem, *Noi monumente,* pp. 76-78.

The inscription reads:

Μομήκη
. . . ΟΥΘΟ .
Ἥρωι
χαριστή[ριον]

Date: second to third centuries A.D.

Μωμώ, Thracian name = I. I. Russu, *AISC*, IV, 1941-1942, p. 91. Moma, Thracian name = I. I. Russu, *AISC*, IV, 1941-1942, p. 108. L. Zgusta, *Kleinasiatische*, Μωμας (m) 1001, int. 123, Μομμα (f) 953-1, Μομμων (m) 953-2. Idem, 953-3: "Die Existenz einer Lallnamensippe auf mom- ist somit bezeugt. Aber die Namen Μόμις (m), Μόμιος, Μομία können zwar zu dieser Lallnamensippe gehören, es wird sicher ober eher um vereinfacht Schreibungen des lat. Namens Μόμμιος, Μομμία handeln". According to N. Gostar, *Noi monumente*, p. 78, the name is of Thracian or micro-asiatic origin.

DACIA

Alba Iulia

(district Alba)

APULUM

137. Rectangular marble plaque with a plain frame; the sides are damaged. H. 0.16 m, W. 0.14 m, T. 0.05 m. Alba Iulia, Unirii Museum.

Bibl.: I. I. Russu, *AMN*, IV, 1967, p. 98, no 22 (with bibliography); M. Oppermann, *Klio*, 55, 1973, pp. 211-212; *Civiltà*, p. 227, F_{147}.

Horseman in a short chiton and chlamys billowing out, galloping to the r.; he is holding a short spear in his r. hand and a round shield in his l. hand. Beneath the horse, a hound is attacking a boar which appears from behind a veiled woman in a himation standing to front. Behind the horseman is a standing attendant who holds the horse's tail in his r. hand.

Date: beginning of the third century A.D. (cf. M. Oppermann).

138. Slightly trapezoid plaque in marble with a plain frame; the upper side is arched; the plaque is restored from two fragments; the upper side is damaged and the relief is worn. H. 0.32 m, W. 0.23 m, T. 0.04 m. Alba Iulia, Unirii Museum.

Bibl.: I. I. Russu, *AMN*, IV, 1967, p. 99, no 24 (with bibliography).

Horseman in short chiton and chlamys billowing out galloping to the r.; he makes the sign of the "benedictio latina" with his raised r. hand. Beneath the horse, a hound chasing a hare. Beneath the fore-legs of the horse is an altar.

Date: Roman period.

139. Rectangular marble plaque with a plain frame; only the upper part has survived and the relief is worn. H. 0.10 m, W. 0.13 m, Alba Iulia, Unirii Museum.

Bibl.: I. I. Russu, *AMN*, IV, 1967, p. 98, no 21 (with bibliography).

Only the head and the torso of a horseman advancing to the r. have survived. He wears a chiton and a chlamys billowing out and holds a spear in his r. hand and a cithara (lyre) in his l. hand.

Date: Roman period.

Note the syncretism between the Thracian horseman and Apollo.

140. Fragmentary high-relief in marble. H. 0.18 m, W. 0.18 m. Alba Iulia, Unirii Museum.

Bibl.: I. I. Russu, *AMN*, IV, 1967, p. 99, no 23.

Only the lower part of the short chiton of a horseman and a part of a horse to r. have survived.

Date: Roman period.

Celeiu-Corabia

(district Olt)

SUCIDAVA

141. Arched marble plaque with a plain frame; only the upper part has survived and the relief is worn. H. 0.12 m, W. 0.13 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 1652.

Bibl.: I. Vendelin, *RPA*, II-IV, 1940, pp. 105-106; I. I. Russu, *AMN*, IV, 1967, p. 96, no 5; G. Bordenache, *Sculture*, p. 105, no 219; M. Oppermann, *Klio*, 55, 1973, p. 209-211.

Head and torso of a horseman to r. He wears a chiton and he is holding a short spear in his r. hand. Behind the horseman is an attendant who is holding the horse's tail in his r. hand.

Date: first half of the third century A.D. (cf. M. Oppermann).

142. Quasi-square marble plaque with a plain frame; the upper side is strongly arched. The lower side and the r. hand side are broken off. H. 0.24 m, W. 0.24 m, T. 0.03 m. Corabia, Museum, inv. 307/801.

Bibl.: D. Tudor, *Germania*, XXII, 4, 1938, p. 246, no 2; idem, *Oltenia*, p. 378, SE, 193; I. I. Russu, *AMN*, IV, 1967, p. 95, no 4.

Horseman in a short chiton and chlamys billowing out galloping (?) to the r.; he holds the hunted animal (a hare?) in his r. hand. Beneath the horse, only the hind legs of a hound have survived. In front of the horseman, two veiled women are standing to front. Behind the horseman is a standing attendant who holds the horse's tail in his r. hand.

On the upper and lower border is the following inscription:

Eronu
L(ucius) Aureli(us . . . .)

Date: first half of the fourth century A.D. (cf. D. Tudor).

Eronu: "Sie ist ohne Zweifel als die fehlerhafte Wiedergabe des Dativs von ἥρως zu deuten" (cf. D. Tudor, *Germania*).

143. Slightly trapezoid marble plaque with a plain frame; the upper side is arched; the relief is a little worn. H. 0.13 m, W. 0.11 m, T. 0.02 m. Corabia, Museum, inv. 406/1438.

Bibl.: D. Tudor, *Germania*, XXII, 4, 1938, p. 245, no 1; I. I. Russu, *AMN*, IV, 1967, p. 95, no 3.

Horseman in a short chiton and chlamys billowing out walking to the r.; he holds an unidentifiable object in his r. hand. Beneath the l. fore-leg of his horse is an altar. On the r., a snake (?) is rising towards the mouth of the horse.

Date: first half of the fourth century A.D. (cf. D. Tudor).

144. Marble stele of which only the upper part decorated with a pediment has survived; the relief is worn. H. 0.31 m, W. 0.42 m, T. 0.06 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 959.

Bibl.: D. Tudor, *Dacia*, XI-XII, 1945-1947, pp. 158-159, no 9; idem, *Sucidava*, p. 54; idem, *Oltenia*, p. 378; I. I. Russu, *AMN*, IV, 1967, p. 96, no 6; G. Bordenache, *Sculture*, p. 105, no 221; M. Oppermann, *Klio*, 55, 1973, p. 201.

a) In the upper zone: the tympanum of the pediment is decorated with the figures of two riders facing inwards; they are wearing short chiton and chlamys.

b) In the lower zone: only the head of a horseman and a fragment of his spear have survived.

Date: Roman period.

According to D. Tudor the riders are identified with Castor and Pollux. But G. Bordenache: "io credo tratarssi invece dell'imagine ripetuta in schema araldico dell'Eroe cavaliere del quale ritroviamo gli elemenenti caratteristici dell'abigliamento e la posizione del cavallo".

145. Marble plaque of which only the lower l. corner has survived. H. 0.15 m, W. 0.12 m, T. 0.04 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 392.

Bibl.: D. Tudor, *Materiale*, I, 1953, p. 701, no 2; idem, *Oltenia*, SE 213; I. I. Russu, *AMN*, IV, 1967, p. 95, no 2; G. Bordenache, *Sculture*, p. 105, no 220.

Only the r. leg of a horseman, the hem of his chiton and a part of his horse to r. have survived.

On the lower border of the plate, is the following inscription:

Fla(vius)

Date: Roman period.

Drobeta-Turnu Severin

(district Mehedinţi)

DROBETA

146. Rectangular marble plaque with a plain frame; the upper side is arched; the plaque is restored from two fragments. The top l. corner and the lower r. corner are broken off and the relief is worn. H. 0.27 m, W. 0.18 m, T. 0.03 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 701.

Bibl.: D. Tudor, *BIAB*, XVI, 1950, pp. 161-162, no 2; idem, *Oltenia*, p. 378; I. I. Russu, *AMN*, IV, 1967, p. 96, no 11; G. Bordenache, *Sculture*, p. 106, no 223.

Horseman in short girdled chiton galloping to the r. Beneath the horse a hound is attacking a boar. In front of the horseman, an unidentifiable figure standing to front.

Date: Roman period.

147. Marble plaque with a plain frame, of which only the lower l. corner has survived; the relief is worn. H. 0.11 m, W. 0.12 m, T. 0.01 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 735.

Bibl.: D. Tudor, *BIAB*, XV, 1950, pp. 161-162, no 3; I. I. Russu, *AMN*, IV, 1967, p. 96, no 12; G. Bordenache, *Sculture*, pp. 112-113, no 251 (but of unknown provenance); C. C. Petolescu, *Oltenia*, I, p. 64, no 8.

Only the r. hind-leg of a horse and a dog advancing to the r. have survived.

Date: Roman period.

148. Limestone plaque with a plain frame of which only the lower l. corner has survived. H. 0.11 m, W. 0.10 m, T. 0.02 m. Its present whereabouts unknown; description cf. bibliography.

Bibl.: Al. Bărcăcilă, *AO*, XIII, 1934, p. 106, no 5; C. C. Petolescu, *Drobeta*, 1974, pp. 249-252.

The tail and the r. hind-leg of a horse to r.

On the lower border of the plate is the following inscription:

De(o) S(ancto) Aur(elius)
v(otum) l(ibens) [s(olvit)]

Date: Roman period.

149. Flattened statuette in marble; fragmentary H. 0.13 m, W. 0.18 m, T. 0.05 m. Drobeta-Turnu Severin, The Iron Gates Museum.

Bibl.: Al. Bărcăcilă, *Une ville*, p. 32.

Only the hem of a chiton, the leg of a horseman and the body of a horse advancing to the r. have survived.

Date: Roman period.

Gilău

(district Cluj)

150. Marble aedicula with pediment supported by two pilasters; the lower part is damaged and the relief is worn. H. 0.91. m, W. 0.62 m, T. 0.23 m. Cluj-Napoca History Museum of Transylvania, inv. I 6910.

Bibl.: *Dolgozatok*, II, 1926, pp. 9-10; I. I. Russu, *AMN*, IV, 1967, pp. 101-102, no 30.

Arched niche in which is shown in high-relief a horseman in short chiton and chlamys billowing out walking to the r.; he holds a lyre in his l. hand and the reins in his r. hand. A bird (raven?) is perched upon his chlamys. Beneath the horse, is an animal or a human figure lying on the ground.

Date: second to third centuries A.D.

I. I. Russu, "According to L. Robert (Paris verbal information, Sept. 1965, Cluj) this funeral monument represents the heroized dead as Apollo; this opinion seems to me plausible, taking into account the lack of the customary elements which are encountered in the representations of the 'Thracian horseman' (snake, tree, altar, hound, wild animal) in addition to the fact that the rider of Gilău is not shown in a such of posture". *Bullép*, 1960, 242 (referring to nude Apollo holding a lyre: "Cela n'a rien d'étonnant dans l'imagerie des Thraces, pas plus que le type, aberrant au point de vue strictement grec, du Cavalier thrace avec la lyre . . .". *Civiltà*: "il monumento rappresenta un'interessante contaminazione del culto di Apollo con quello del cavaliere trace".

Pojejena

(district Caraş-Severin)

151. Slightly trapezoid marble plate with a plain frame; the borders are slightly damaged and the relief is worn. H. 0.18 m, W. 0.15 m, T. 0.03 m. Reşiţa, District Museum.

> *Bibl.:* N. Gudea, *SCIV*, XXII, 2, 1971, pp. 345-349; N. Gudea, V. Stancovici, *Banatica*, I, 1971, pp. 107-109.

Horseman wearing a chlamys billowing out at gallop to the r.; apart from his chlamys, the horseman is represented nude; he holds a hunted animal in his r. hand. Beneath the horse are two hounds. On the ground, an unidentifiable object is between the two hounds.

Date: Roman period.

Potelu-Ostrov

(com. Ianca, jud. Olt)

152. Slightly trapezoid marble plaque; the upper side is arched; plain frame; the relief is worn. H. 0.11 m, W. 0.10 m, T. 0.02 m.

Its present whereabouts not known, (for a description, see bibliography).

Bibl.: D. Tudor, *AISC*, II, 1933-1935, p. 189; idem, *Sucidava*, p. 58; idem, *Oltenia*, p. 378; I. I. Russu, *AMN*, IV, 1967, p. 95, no 1.

Bearded horseman in short chiton and chlamys walking to the r.; he holds a patera in his r. hand. In front of him is an altar.

Date: Roman period.

Razboieni-Cetate

(Aiud, district Alba)

SALINAE?

153. Fragmentary marble statuette. H. 0.17 m. Cluj-Napoca, History Museum of Transylvania, inv. 3971.

Bibl.: I. I. Russu, AMN, IV, 1967, p. 100, no 25.

Only the hem of a chiton, the legs of a horseman and the body of a horse to r. have survived. Beneath the horse, a lion attacks a horned animal.

Date: Roman period.

Reşca

(com. Dobrosloveni, district Olt)

ROMULA

154. Plaque of limestone, probably of rectangular form; only a fragment of the left side has survived: the relief is worn away. H. 0.07 m, W. 0.06 m, T. 0.02 m. Drobeta Turnu-Severin, Iron Gates, inv. II 266.

Bibl.: D. Tudor, *AISC*, II, 1933-1935, p. 189, no 3; idem, *BCMI*, XXVIII, 1935, p. 39, no 33; idem, *Oltenia*, p. 378; I. I. Russu, *AMN*, IV, 1967, p. 96, no 8.

A part of the horse's body and a fragment of the rider's chlamys. Behind the horseman, a fragment of tree with entwined snake.

Date: Roman period.

155. Marble plaque of which only the lower part has survived. H. 0.18 m, W. 0.27 m, T. 0.03 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 702.

Bibl.: G. Bordenache, *Sculture,* p. 106, no 222; I. Berciu, C. C. Petolescu, *Les cultes orientaux,* p. 29, no 8.

The scene is divided in two zones:

a) On the l.: only the r. leg of a horseman, the hem of his short chiton, a part of the horse's body (with his hind-legs and his r. fore-leg) have survived; the horse is shown galloping the r. Beneath the horse, a lion lying to r.

b) On the r.: only the lower part of the himation of a woman standing to front and an animal lying at her feet have survived. Cybele?

Date: Roman period.

Sarmisegetuza

(district Hunedoara)

ULPIA TRAIANA

156. Rectangular marble plaque with a plain frame; the relief is partly worn. H. 0.23 m, W. 0.20 m, T. 0.02 m. Deva, District Museum, inv. 207.

Bibl.: I. I. Russu, *AMN,* IV, 1967, p. 97, no 18 (with bibliography); J. Andrițoiu, L. Mărghitan, *Muzeul,* fig. 43-44; M. Oppermann, *Klio,* 55, 1973, p. 211.

Horseman in short chiton and chlamys billowing out galloping to the r.; he is holding a short spear in his r. hand. Beneath the horse, is a carriage drawn by two oxen to the r. Behind the horseman is an attendant in short chiton standing three-quarters to r. and holding the horse's tail in his r. hand. In front of the horseman a woman in chiton and himation is standing three-quarters to l.; she is holding the horse's bridle in her r. hand. In the back-ground is a tree with a snake (?).

Date: Roman period.

For the representations of oxen drawing a carriage, see N. Firatli, L. Robert, *Les stèles,* p. 170.

157. Rectangular marble plaque with a plain frame restored from two fragments. H. 0.25 m, W. 0.20 m, T. 0.04 m. Its present whereabouts is not known (for a description, see bibliography).

Bibl.: AEM, XI, 1887, p. 236, no 12; *CIL*, III, 7966; I. I. Russu, *AMN*, V, 1967, p. 96, no 16 (with bibliography).

Horseman in short chiton and chlamys billowing out galloping to the r.; he holds a short spear in his r. hand. Beneath the horse a hound is attacking a boar (?). Behind the horseman, an attendant in chiton standing to front. In front of the horseman is a standing woman in chiton and himation who holds the horse's bridle in her r. hand. Behind her is a snake-entwined tree.

On the upper border of the plate, are inscribed two letters: VA.

Date: Roman period.

158. Rectangular marble plaque with a plain frame; the lower l. hand corner is missing, the r. hand side is damaged and the relief is worn. H. 0.21 m, W. 0.18 m, T. 0.02 m. Sibiu, Bruckenthal Museum, inv. A 3438.

Bibl.: I. I. Russu, *AMN*, IV, 1967, p. 97, no 19 (with bibliography); M. Oppermann, *Klio*, 55, 1973, p. 211.

Horseman in short chiton and chlamys billowing out galloping to the r.; he holds a short spear in his r. hand. Beneath the horse is an animal's head (boar or horse?) to l. Behind the horseman, an attendant in chiton standing three-quarters to r. In front of the horseman is a woman in chiton and himation standing three-quarters to l.; her hands are outstretched towards the horse (holding the horse's bridle?). Behind her is a tree.

Date: Roman period.

159. Quasi-square marble plaque; the top r. hand corner and a part of the r. hand-side are missing; the plate is restored from five fragments and the relief is worn. H. 0.19 m, W. 0.20 m, T. 0.02 m. Deva, Archaeological Museum, inv. 209.

Unpublished.

Horseman in short chiton and chlamys billowing out galloping to the r.; he holds a spear in his r. hand. Behind him is an attendant in chiton standing to front holding the horse's tail in his r. hand. In front of the horseman only the lower part of a woman has survived; she wears a himation and is holding the horse's bridle in her r. hand; she is standing three-quarters l.

Date: Roman period.

160. Slightly trapezoid marble plaque with a plain frame; the borders are damaged and the relief is partly damaged and badly worn. H. 0.27 m, W. 0.27 m, T. 0.03 m. Deva, District Museum, inv. 208.

Unpublished.

Horseman in short chiton and chlamys billowing out galloping to the r.; he is holding a spear in his r. hand and a round shield in his l. hand. Behind him, an attendant standing three-quarters to r. he holds the horse's tail in his r. hand. In front of the horseman is a female (?) figure.

Date: Roman period.

161. Limestone plaque with a plain frame; the upper part is missing. Its present whereabouts not known (for a description, see bibliography, without details concerning the size).

Bibl.: I. I. Russu, *AMN*, IV, 1967, p. 97, no 17.

Horseman in short chiton and chlamys billowing out galloping to the r.; he holds the reins in his r. hand.

Date: Roman period.

Săpata

(com. Măceşu de Jos, district Dolj)

162. Rectangular marble plaque with a plain frame; fragmentary; the lower half and the r. half are missing. H. 0.10 m, W. 0.11 m, T. 0.02 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 1649.

Bibl.: V. Christescu, *Dacia*, V-VI, 1935-1936, pp. 446-447; D. Tudor, *Oltenia*, p. 378, SE 507; G. Bordenache, *Sculture*, p. 107, no 226.

The head and the torso in chiton and chlamys billowing out of a horseman advancing to the r.; his r. hand is probably on the horse's croup.

On the upper border of the plaque is the following inscription:

Deo Sanct(o)

Date: Roman period.

Slăveni

(com. Gostavățu, district Olt)

163. Rectangular marble plaque with a plain frame, restored from 13 fragments; the lower l. hand corner is missing and the relief is partly damaged. H. 0.34 m, W. 0.32 m, T. 0.02 m. Craiova, Museum of Oltenia, inv. 549.

Bibl.: D. Tudor, *Latomus*, XXII, 2, 1963, pp. 240-251; idem, *Oltenia*, p. 378, SE 447; *FA*, XVI, 1965, p. 463, no 7136; I. I. Russu, *AMN*, IV, 1967, p. 96, no 7.

On the l. hand side of the scene: horseman in short chiton and chlamys walking to the r.; he holds the reins in his r. hand; in front of him, a male figure standing to front; he is draped, apart from his torso which is uncovered; he holds a cubic *accera* covered with a conical lid in his l. hand and his r. hand is outstretched over a flaming altar with offerings (*act of libatio*?). Behind the altar is a tree.

On the lower border of the plate is the following inscription:

[Optim?]um collegium dupl-
[ari]or(um) Iul(ius) Marinus posuit

Date: first half of the third century A.D.

D. Tudor referring to the rider (*Latomus*, p. 247): "ce dernier, peut-être un Héros ou bien un Génie protecteur, créé par le syncretisme du siècle, fut adopté par nôtre collège qui a dû faire d'une unité de cavalerie — l'ala I Hispanorum — ainsi que nous démontrerons plus loin" and "Dans la figure du sacrificateur on doit reconnaître la personne de Iulius Marinus" . . . "L'origine du nom Marinus est orientale, et le mot se traduit par prêtre; mais après sa généralisation dans l'onomastique de l'empire, il a pu être porté tout aussi bien par des personnes qui n'étaient pas originaires de l'Asie Mineure".

Turda

(district Cluj)

POTAISSA

164. Rectangular marble plaque with a plain frame; the upper side is arched; the top r. and lower r. corners are broken off. H.

0.28 m, W. 0.22 m, T. 0.02 m. Cluj-Napoca, History Museum of Transylvania, inv. 4617.

Bibl.: I. I. Russu, *AMN*, IV, 1967, p. 100, no 28 (with bibliography); M. Oppermann, *Klio*, 55, 1973, p. 211.

Horseman in short chiton and chlamys billowing out galloping to the r.; he is wearing high boots on his feet and holding a hunted animal (hare?) in his r. hand. Beneath the horse a hound is biting a boar running to the r.

Date: first half of the third century A.D. (cf. M. Oppermann).

165. Fragmentary marble statuette. H. 0.23 m. Its present whereabouts not known.

Bibl.: I. I. Russu, *AMN*, IV, 1967, p. 100, no 27 (with bibliography).

Horseman in short chiton galloping to the r.; he is holding the reins in his r. hand.

Date: Roman period.

166. Marble plaque with a plain frame; the upper half and the r. hand side are missing. H. 0.13 m, W. 0.10 m, T. 0.02 m. Cluj-Napoca, History Museum of Transylvania, inv. 4391.

Bibl.: I. I. Russu, *AMN*, IV, 1967, p. 101, no 29.

Only the leg of a horseman, the hem of his chiton and a part of the body of his horse (the hind-legs and the l. fore-leg) advancing to the r., have survived.

Date: Roman period.

Veţel

(district Hunedoara)

MICIA

167. Arched marble plaque (with a plain frame) probably of rectangular form; the lower part is missing and the r. hand and the l. hand sides are broken off; the high-relief is partly damaged. H. 0.30 m, W. 0.37 m, T. 0.03 m. Deva, District Museum.

Bibl.: I. I. Russu, *AMN*, IV, 1967, p. 98, no 20; I. Andriţoiu, L. Mărghitan, *Muzeul*, fig. 40 (Provenance: ULPIA TRAIANA); M. Oppermann, *Klio*, 55, 1973, p. 207-208.

Horseman in a short chiton and chlamys billowing out galloping to the r.; he makes the sign of the "benedictio latina" with his raised r. hand and holds a round shield in his l. hand. In front of him is the top of a tree.

On the upper border is the following inscription:

T(itus) Va[ler(ius)? . . . .] VITO (sive NIT?) LINEN . . (?)

Date: beginning of the third century A.D. (cf. M. Oppermann).

168. Lateral wall of a funeral aedicula in sandstone. H. 1.80 m, W. 0.83 m, T. 0.20 m. Deva, District Museum.

Bibl.: Oct. Floca, *AMN*, V, 1968, pp. 116-117; Oct. Floca, W. Wolski, *BM*, XLII, 3, 1973, p. 10, no 13.

Horseman in short girdled chiton galloping to the r.; he holds the reins in his l. hand. Beneath the horse an animal fallen on the ground.

Date: Roman period.

According to Oct. Floca, the rider represents the Thracian horseman. But, the figure of the rider represents a contamination of the Tracian horseman type with that of the heroised dead.

Zlatna

(district Alba)

AMPELUM

169. Stele in limestone; the relief is damaged and worn. H. 1.44 m, W. 0.83 m, T. 0.25 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 998.

Bibl.: CIL, III, 1322; Em. Popescu, *StCl*, IX, 1967, pp. 182-194, no 1.

a) In the upper zone: horseman in short chiton and chlamys billowing out galloping to the r.; he holds the reins in his l. hand and a short spear in his r. hand.

b) In the lower zone is the following inscription:

D(is) M(anibus)
T(itus) Aur(elius) Aper Delmata Princ(eps)
adsignato (sic) ex m(unicipio) Splono
vix(it) ann(os) XXX Aur(elius) Sat-
tara lib(ertus) patr(ono) optimo p(osuit)

The borders of the stele are decorated with an ivy-stem growing from a vase placed at the centre of the lower border.

Date: second half of the second century A.D.

Another example as concerns the contamination of the Thracian horseman type with that of the heroised dead. Em. Popescu, *op. cit.*, p. 200: "T Aur(elius) Aper est par conséquent un chef indigène romanisé, venu en Dacie en tant que colon et spécialiste des travaux miniers. Le mot Delmata atteste son appartenance éthnique, le titre de princeps son rang social". Aper, cognomen latin = I. Kajanto, *CHL*, XXXVI, 1-4, 1965, pp. 86, 325. Sattara, Illyric name = I. I. Russu, *AISC*, IV, 1941-1942, nr. 80.

Unknown provenance

170. Slightly trapezoid marble plaque with a plain frame; the upper side is arched; the relief is worn. H. 0.21 m, W. 0.18 m, T. 0.03 m. Bucharest, History Museum of Romania.

Bibl.: D. Tudor, *Dacia*, IX-X, 1941-1944, p. 420, no 24; G. Bordenache, *Sculture*, p. 107, no 228; M. Oppermann, *Klio*, 55, 1973, pp. 206-207.

Horseman in short chiton and chlamys billowing out galloping to the r.; he holds a short spear in his r. hand. Beneath the horse, a hound is attacking a boar appearing from behind an altar.

Date: second half of the second century A.D. and the first decades of the third century A.D. (cf. M. Oppermann).

171. Pentagonal marble plaque with a plain frame; the top is arched; the borders and the relief are damaged. H. 0.25 m, W. 0.26 m, T. 0.04 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. 1457.

Bibl.: D. Tudor, *Dacia*, IX-X, 1941-1944, p. 420, no 23; G. Bordenache, *Sculture*, p. 107, no 227; M. Oppermann, *Klio*, 55, 1973, pp. 204-205.

Horseman in short chiton and chlamys billowing out galloping to the r.; he holds a spear (?) in his r. hand. Beneath the horse, a hound is attacking a boar.

Date: first century A.D. (according to D. Tudor) or the middle of the second century A.D. (according to M. Oppermann).

172. Fragmentary marble plaque probably of rectangular form; the upper side is arched; the lower part and the r. half are missing. H. 0.15 m, W. 0.10 m, T. 0.02 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 1458.

Bibl.: D. Tudor, *Dacia,* IX-X, 1941-1944, p. 420, no 25; G. Bordenache, *Sculture,* p. 107, no 229.

Horseman in short chiton and chlamys billowing out advancing to the r.; he holds a short spear in his r. hand.

Date: Roman period.

173. Limestone stele; the top r. corner is missing and the relief is damaged and worn. H. 0.62 m, W. 0.70 m, T. 0.11 m. Alba Iulia, Unirii Museum, inv. 162.

Unpublished.

Bearded horseman wearing a chiton and walking to the r.; he holds the reins in his hands.

In the field of the relief is an illegible inscription.

Date: Roman period.

Thracian horseman? The attribution is disputable.

174. Fragmentary limestone block, the relief is damaged and worn. H. 0.60 m, W. 0.47 m, T. 0.32 m. Alba Iulia, Unirii Museum.

Unpublished.

Bearded horseman wearing a short chiton and galloping to the r.; he holds a spear in his r. hand and a spear and a shield (?) in his l. hand.

Date: Roman period.

Thracian horseman? The attribution is disputable.

UNKNOWN PROVENANCE

175. Rectangular marble plaque with a plain frame; the upper side is arched; only a fragment of the r. hand side has survived; the relief is worn. H. 0.12 m, W. 0.13 m, T. 0.04 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 705.

Bibl.: G. Bordenache, *Sculture*, p. 000, no 000.

Horseman in short chiton galloping to the r.; he holds a round shield in his raised l. hand.

Date: Roman period.

176. Limestone plaque; the upper side is broken off and the r. and l. hand sides are damaged; the relief is worn. H. 0.15 m, W. 0.21 m, T. 0.04 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 703.

Bibl.: G. Bordenache, *Sculture*, p. 112, no 247.

Horseman in short chiton and chlamys walking to the r.; he is holding the reins in his l. hand. Beneath the r. fore-leg of the horse is an altar.

Date: third to fourth century A.D.

177. Limestone stele of which only the upper part has survived; the top r. corner is broken off and the relief is damaged and worn. H. 0.84 m, T. 0.82 m, W. 0.27 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 31.

Unpublished.

In the surviving upper zone: horseman in a long girdled chiton and chlamys billowing out walking to the r.; he holds a short spear in his r. hand. Beneath the horse, a hound is attacking a boar appearing from behind an altar. Behind the altar is a snake-entwined tree.

The upper zone is enclosed by a decoration consisting of a spear (on the l. hand-side), a vine-stem with grape clusters (on the r. hand-side), ivy-leaves (above) and tendrils (below).

Date: Roman period.

178. Rectangular marble plaque; the upper side is slightly arched; the lower part is missing, the borders are damaged and the relief is partly damaged and worn. H. 0.19 m, W. 0.26 m, T. 0.07 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 965.

Bibl.: G. Bordenache, *Sculture,* p. 111, no 244.

Horseman in a long girdled chiton and a chlamys billowing out galloping to the r.; he holds a short spear in his r. hand. In front of him is a snake-entwined tree.

Date: Roman period.

179. Limestone stele of which only the upper part has survived; the top is decorated with a pseudo-pediment, acroteria and a disc between two rosettes in the centre. The relief is damaged and worn. H. 0.85 m, W. 0.85 m, T. 0.27 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 23.

Unpublished.

In the surviving upper zone: horseman wearing a chlamys billowing out is shown galloping to the r.; he holds a short spear in his r. hand. In front of him is a flaming altar; on the r. is a snake-entwined tree.

The relief is enclosed by a decoration consisting of vine-stems with leaves and grape-clusters.

Date: Roman period.

180. Rectangular marble plate with a plain frame; the top r. corner is broken off and the relief is worn. H. 0.26 m, W. 0.18 m, T. 0.04 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 762.

Bibl.: Gr. Tocilescu, *Monumentele,* II, pp. 517-518, no 8; G. Bordenache, *Sculture,* p. 108, no 234.

Niche in which is a horseman in a long girdled chiton and chlamys billowing out, walking to the r.; he makes the sign of the "benedictio latina" with his raised r. hand. Beneath the r. fore-leg of his horse is a round altar. In front of the horseman is a snake-entwined tree.

Date: Roman period.

181. Rectangular marble plaque with a plain frame; the upper part and the r. hand sides are broken off and the relief is partly worn. H. 0.43 m, W. 0.50 m, T. 0.08 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 1418.

Bibl.: V. Pârvan, *Inceputurile,* fig. 43; G. Bordenache, *Sculture,* p. 111, no 243.

Horseman in a long chiton and chlamys billowing out walking to the r.; he holds the reins in his r. hand. Beneath the l. fore-leg of his horse is an altar. Behind the altar is a snake-entwined tree.

Date: Roman period.

182. Marble stele (?); the upper part and the l. hand side are broken off, the r. hand side and the relief are damaged. H. 0.46 m, W. 0.44 m, T. 0.13 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 757.

Bibl.: G. Bordenache, *Sculture,* p. 111, no 242.

Horseman in chiton galloping to the r.; his r. hand is raised. Beneath the horse, a lion is walking to the r. and a deer is running to the r. Near the altar, two diminutive hounds. In front of the horseman, a woman in chiton and himation is standing to front; she holds a round object (unidentifiable) in her l. hand.

Date: Roman period.

Note the association between the lion and the deer in this relief.

183. Arched marble plaque, probably of rectangular form; only the rounded top r. corner has survived. H. 0.12 m, W. 0.21 m, T. 0.02 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 1312.

Bibl.: G. Bordenache, *Sculture,* p. 106, no 224.

The head and the torso of a horseman and the head of his horse galloping to the r. In front of the horseman, veiled heads of two figures of women.

Date: Roman period.

184. Rectangular marble plaque with a plain frame; the upper part is slightly arched; only the upper half has survived; the relief is worn. H. 0.10 m, W. 0.13 m, T. 0.03 m. Bucharest, Municipal Museum, inv. 445/1957.

Bibl.: D. Tudor, *Apulum*, V, 1965, pp. 563-564, no 1.

The head and the torso in chiton and chlamys billowing out of a horseman advancing to the r.; he holds the reins in his l. hand and a short spear in his r. hand (only the fore-part of the horse has survived). In front of the horseman are two veiled women (of which only the upper parts have survived) standing to front.

Date: Roman period.

185. Fragmentary limestone stele; all sides are broken off and the relief is damaged and worn. H. 0.55 m, W. 0.85 m, T. 0.30 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 377.

Unpublished.

Horseman in chiton walking to the r.; he holds the reins in his r. hand.

The l. hand border of the stele is decorated with a leaf.

Date: Roman period.

186. Fragmentary stele in limestone; the lower part and the r. hand side are broken off and the relief is damaged and worn. H. 0.48 m, W. 0.28 m, T. 0.20 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 766.

Bibl.: G. Bordenache, *Sculture*, p. 111, no 245.

Horseman in short girdled chiton and chlamys billowing out walking to the r.

Beneath the horse, a hound running to the r.

Note the rough work.

187. Limestone altar (?) the lower part and the l. hand side are broken off and the relief is damaged and worn. H. 0.90 m, W. 0.63 m, T. 0.30 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 29.

Bibl.: G. Bordenache, *Sculture*, p. 108, no 231.

Recessed niche in which is shown a horseman in a long chiton and chlamys billowing out in a motionless posture to l.; he holds a sceptre (?) in his r. hand. Beneath the horse, a hound running to the l. In front of the horseman, an animal running to the l. Behind the horseman (in the r. hand corner) is an eagle standing on a base. On the l., is a top of tree with an entwined snake.

Date: Roman period.

According to G. Bordenache the presence of the eagle (as well as the existance of the sceptre) is evidence of syncretism between the Thracian horseman and Jupiter. But Al. Ştefan: "Nous reconnaissons des symboles — aigle, serpent, sceptre — de Sabazios, contamination qui d'ailleurs n'est pas insolite" (cf. *Rapports religieux*).

188. Round limestone stele (medallion); its support is preserved; the upper and the lower parts are broken off and the relief is damaged and worn. H. (including the length of the support): 0.58 m, W. 0.49 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 1010.

Bibl.: G. Bordenache, *Sculture*, p. 112, no 248.

Horseman in long chiton and chlamys billowing out advancing to the r.; he holds the reins in his r. hand. Beneath the horse is a hound.

Date: Roman period.

189. Marble plaque of which only the lower part has survived. H. 0.11 m, W. 0.16 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 1731.

Bibl.: G. Bordenache, *Sculture*, p. 112, no 249.

Only the legs of a horseman and his horse walking to the r. have survived.

On the lower border is the following inscription:

Δέρζων Θιουθίου εὐχήν

Date: Roman period.

Δέρζων Θιουθίου, Thracian name, cf. G. Bordenache. Derzenus, Thracian = V. Pârvan, *Histria IV*, p. 620, *Histria VII*, p. 76. Der-z, Thracian, I. I. Russu, *SCL*, VIII, 1957, p. 167. Θιουθιους, Phrygian = G. G. Mateescu, *ED*, I, p. 155, n. 1; idem, *AIIN*, III, 1924-1925, p. 461; Tios, Tiou (gen.), L. Zgusta, *Kleinasiatische*, 1558-5, int. 177: "Der Name ist unsicher. Was den phryg. Beleg angeht, erwägen Buckler und Calder (im komm. zur Stelle), dass es sich um den griech. Namen Δῖος handeln kann, mit dem in Phrygien häufigen Verlust der Stimmhaftigkeit. Der pisid. Beleg ist durch dem Umstand ein bisschen verdächtig, dass er eine andere Struktur hat, als die anderen in dieser Inschrift belegten Namen. Hat der Name wirklich diese Form, so könnte er zu den vorangehenden Namen gehören". Τιουτα, *IGB*, III$_1$, index nomina thracia. *Bullép*, 1954, p. 167, Thracian name.

190. Limestone block; the lower l. hand corner is broken off and the relief is damaged and worn. H. 1.44 m, W. 0.38 m, T. 0.29-0.34 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 2032.

Bibl.: G. Bordenache, *Sculture*, pp. 110-111, no 241.

Horseman galloping to the r.; he holds the reins in his l. hand and his r. hand is raised. In front of him is a (?) snake-entwined tree.

Date: Early Roman period.

191. Limestone stele of which only the upper half has survived; the relief is damaged and worn. H. 1.22 m, W. 0.90 m, T. 0.35 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 83.

Unpublished.

a) In the upper zone: horseman in short chiton and chlamys billowing out galloping to the r.; he holds a short spear in his r. hand.

b) In the lower zone: the customary composition of the funeral feast: a woman and a man reclining on a kline; the woman holds a patera in her r. hand and the man holds a wreath in his r. hand. On the l.: the diminutive figure of a male person standing to front; on the r.: a veiled woman seated on a throne to front; she wears a chiton and himation. In the fore-ground is a mensa tripes with offerings.

The stele is decorated with vine-stems with grape-clusters and leaves.

Date: Roman period.

192. Limestone stele of which only the r. hand half (without the lower part) has survived; the relief is damaged and worn. H. 1.10 m,

W. 0.39 m, T. 0.26 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 477.

Unpublished.

a) In the upper zone: only the r. hand half of an aedicula with pediment, acroteria and pilasters with Corinthian capitels has survived. In aedicula is shown a horseman in long chiton and chlamys billowing out walking to the l.

b) In the lower zone: the customary scene of the funeral feast of which only a part of a kline and the figure of the deceased have survived.

Date: Roman period.

It is possible that the intact aedicula contained two horsemen facing each other (similar to c. 144).

193. Limestone stele of which only a fragment of the l. hand side has survived. H. 0.27 m, W. 0.27 m, T. 0.26 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 750.

Bibl.: G. Bordenache, *Sculture*, pp. 111-112, no 246.

Torso in short girdled chiton of a horseman; his r. hand is on the croup of his horse advancing to the r.

Date: Roman period.

194. Fragmentary marble plaque. H. 0.26 m, W. 0.16 m, T. 0.11 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 986.

Bibl.: G. Bordenache, *Sculture*, p. 105, no 218.

Only the fore-part of a horse galloping to the r., the heads of a hound and a boar and the top of snake-entwined tree have survived.

Date: Roman period.

195. Marble plaque of which only a fragment of the lower part has survived. H. 0.12 m, W. 0.10 m, T. 0.02 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 2045.

Bibl.: G. Bordenache, *Sculture*, p. 112, no 250.

Only the r. leg of a horseman, a part of the body of his horse moving to the r. and beneath the horse a hound have survived.

Date: Roman period.

EPIGRAPHICAL MONUMENTS

MOESIA INFERIOR

Adamclisi

(district Constanţa)

TROPAEUM TRAIANI

196. Fragmentary limestone altar. H. 0.80 m, W. 0.60 m, T. 0.52 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 425.

Bibl.: *CIL*, III, 14 437 (= 12 462); Gr. Tocilescu, *Castrum*, p. 6; idem, *Fouilles*, p. 209; D. Tudor, *Materiale*, II, 1956, p. 588-589, no 59.

Deo Sancto
Eron[i] . OILINI (?)
Soz[omenus] . . .
. . O . . e[t V]aler(ius)
. . . . IO

Date: second to third centuries A.D.
For the transcription of the inscription cf. D. Tudor.

197. Limestone altar. H. 0.90 m, W. 0.46 m, T. 0.42 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 176.

Bibl.: *AEM*, XIV, 1891, p. 18, no 40; *CIL*, III, 12 463; Gr. Tocilescu, *RIAF*, V, vol. IX, 1, 1903, p. 32, no 46.

(H)eroni
Inv(icto)
Iaehetav
vilicus L(ucii) Ae-
li Marci-
ani c(larissimi) v(iri) s(ervus) e
vivo suis
pos(uit)

Date: second to third centuries A.D.

Capidava

(com. Topalu, district Constanța)

CAPIDAVA

198. Fragmentary limestone monument. H. 0.62 m, W. 0.62 m, T. 0.08 m. Bucharest, Military Museum.

Bibl.: Capidava, pp. 119-122, no 44; D. M. Pippidi, *StCl*, XV, 1973, p. 176; Em. Popescu, *Inscriptii*, pp. 232-233, no 221.

Deo san[cto] aeterno
. . . . providentia cuius locus
. . . . . et . . . . . an . . Iorum Vales
. . . . . min . . . . s . . veteranus
. . . . vixillati-
[onis equitum sc]utarior-
[um] . . . . u . . . .
. . . . m . . et ex vo[to
. . . p[ro] sal(utem) suam (sic)
. . . . filiorum suoru-
[m] . . . . . r . . . . . s[u]orum et pro solida
tutelariae popularum gratias refert
deo

Date: after 323 A.D.

According to Gr. Florescu, *op. cit.*, this text can be connected with that of another inscription found in Dobroudja (c. 206 of uncertain provenance) and devoted to [De]o s[a]nc[to] Herrone. In the opinion of D. M. Pippidi, Deus sanctus aeternus does not refer particularly to Herron; according to this author, there is no evidence in this inscription that it is dedicated to Heros and not to another divinity belonging to the category of the "eternal" deities. Em. Popescu: "Syrian divinity identified also with Sol, Jupiter and Apollo", p. 233.

Constanța

(district Constanța)

TOMIS

199. There are no details concerning the type of this monument. Only the inscription is mentioned in the bibliography. Its present whereabouts not known.

Bibl.: CIL, III, 7534; *ILS*, 4063; Em. Doruţiu, *SCIV*, XIII, 2, 1962, pp. 415-419 (with bibliography).

I(ovi) O(ptimo) M(aximo)
Heroi
Q(uintus) Trebellius
Q(uinti) f(ilius) Fab(ia) Maxi-
mus Roma (centurio)
leg(ionis) V Mac(edonicae)
trecennarius [? (centurio)]
coh(orits) III pr(aetoriae)
v(otum) s(olvit)

Date: Roman period. Em. Doruţiu considers that this inscription is identical with that belonging to the collection of the Institute of Archaeology (inv. L. 1322) and published for the first time in *op. cit.* The same author considers that the reading of Heroi (l. 2) is doubtful (S. Kŭmandis, *Pandor*, XIX, 1868, p. 84, no 8 who published the first edition of this inscription has put a question mark after Heroi in l. 2) and points to the fact that "an association between IOM and Heros is unusual... We mention that this is the first case encountered in CIL" (p. 419).

But an inscription dedicated to "I(ovi) O(ptimo) M(aximo) Heroni pro salute I(mperatoris) d(omini) n(ostri) [Se]ver[i Alexandri] Aug(usti) ..." by "cultores collegii eius templum ..." is known in Pannonia (*Intercisa* I, pp. 261, 265, 273, K. 328).

200. Rectangular marble plaque. H. 0.12 m, W. 0.25 m, T. 0.10 m. Constanţa, Archaeological Museum.

Bibl.: D. M. Pippidi, *StCl*, XV, 1973, p. 177, no 2.

'Αγαθῇ Τύχῃ
θεῷ 'Ηρῶει
ἐπιφανεῖ

Date: third century A.D.

201. Marble altar. H. 0.69 m, W. 0.28 m, T. 0.24 m. Constanţa, Archaeological Museum, inv. L. 1520.

Bibl.: A. Rădulescu, *SCIV*, XIV, 1, 1963, pp. 90-91, no 10; idem, *Noi monumente*, pp. 155-158, no 10; *BullÉp*, 1964, 293.

'Αγαθῆι Τύχηι
῞Ηρωι Μανιβά-
ζω(ι) Σηδάτιος
['Α]πολλώνιος ἔ-
παρχος ἱπτέων (sic)
εἴλης Γαιτούλων
τῶν ἐν 'Αραβία(ι)
εὐχήν

Date: second to third centuries A.D.
῞Ηρως Μανίβαζος: ῞Ηρως Μανίμαζος, c. 36. ἱπτέων: ἱπ(π)έων.

202. Limestone altar. H. 1.06 m, W. 0.49 m, T. 0.44 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 89.

Bibl.: AEM, VIII, 1884, p. 6, no 14; *CIL,* III, 7531.

Heroi invicto
sacro
pro salute Imp(eratoris)
Valeri Zosim-
us et Callinic-
us et Phoebio
posuerunt
de suo X Kal
Iulias Cornel-
io et Catio cos

Date: 216 A.D.

Dulgheru

(com. Saraiu, district Constanța)

203. Marble fragment. H. 0.43 m, W. 0.30 m, T. 0.22 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 1493.

Bibl.: AEM, XI, 1887, p. 64, no 134; V. Pârvan, *Cetatea Ulmetum,* 1911, p. 583; D. M. Pippidi, *StCl,* XV, 1973, pp. 176-177.

'Αγαθῇ Τύχ[η]
θεῷ
'Ισχυρῷ

Date: second to third centuries A.D.

AEM: "Gemeint ist wohl Mithras, der deus invictus". V. Pârvan, "probably Mithras". But D. M. Pippidi, *op. cit.*, p. 177 supports the hypothesis that θεὸς-Ἥρως and consequently this means that "in this dedication as in the case of that found at Dulgheru, the believers worshipped the Thracian horseman". The author refers to the following dedication discovered at Mangalia (c. 204).

Mangalia

(district Constanța)

CALLATIS

204. Fragmentary limestone altar. H. 0.37 m, W. 0.29 m, T. 0.26 m. Mangalia, Archaeological Museum, inv. 364.

Bibl.: D. M. Pippidi, *StCl*, XV, 1973, pp. 176-177, no 1.

'Αγαθῆ Τύ[χη̣]
θεῷ 'Ισχυρ[ῷ]
Μ Αὐρ(ήλιος) Μο-
[?σχ̣]ίων ἀν-
[ην]έωσε . . .

Date: third century A.D.

For θεὸς 'Ισχυρός see c. 203. Μόσχος = "En tout pays grec, les noms masculins et fémenins sur μόσχος sont abondants et par la variété de leur formes et par le nombre des représentants de chacune d'elles" (L. Robert, *Les noms*, p. 59, no 6); L. Zgusta, *Kleinasiatische*, 973, Μόσχος Greek name. Μοσχίων, *IGB*, I, II, index nomina graeca.

Poarta Albă

(district Constanța)

205. Marble altar. H. 0.74 m, W. 0.35 m, T. 0.29 m. Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, inv. L. 54.

Bibl.: AEM, XIX, 1896, p. 93, no 36; *CIL*, III, 14 214^{27}; Gr. Tocilescu, *RIAF*, V, vol. IX, 1, 1903, pp. 74-75, no 111; V. Pârvan, *Inceputurile*, p. 77.

Heroi sacrum
Ti(berius) Claudius Mu-
casius v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito)
Ηέρωι κατα(χθονίω) Τι(βέριος)
Κλαύδιος Μου-
κάσιος εὐξάμ[ε-
νος καθιέρωσε[ν

Date: second to third centuries A.D.

Mucasius, Μουκασης, Thracian name = G. G. Mateescu, *ED*, I, p. 107, n. 2, p. 123, n. 4; idem, *AIIN*, III, 1924-1925, p. 435. Μουκασης *IGB*, II, index nomina thracia.

Unknown provenance

206. Limestone altar; fragmentary. H. 0.62 m, W. 0.27 m, T. 0.31 m. Constanţa, Archaeological Museum, inv. II 2050.

Bibl.: Gr. Florescu, *In memoria*, pp. 134-137; *Capidava*, I, p. 120; D. M. Pippidi, *StCl*, XV, 1973, p. 176; Em. Popescu, *Inscripţiile*, pp. 231-232, no 220 (with bibliography).

De]o s[a]nc[to]
Herrone Aur(elius)
Valens pr(a)e(fectus) e[q](uitum)
scut(ariorum) pro s(alute) su-
a] et vexillat(ionis)
C]apidabe-
si]um ara(m)
p]osuit

Date: fourth century A.D. According to Em. Popescu: the end of the third to the beginning of the fourth century A.D.

Capidabesium = Capidabe(n)sium = Capidavensium. Em. Popescu reads l. 3: "Valens pre(positus) e[q(uitum)]". According to the same author "the altar must be attributed to Capidava" (p. 232).

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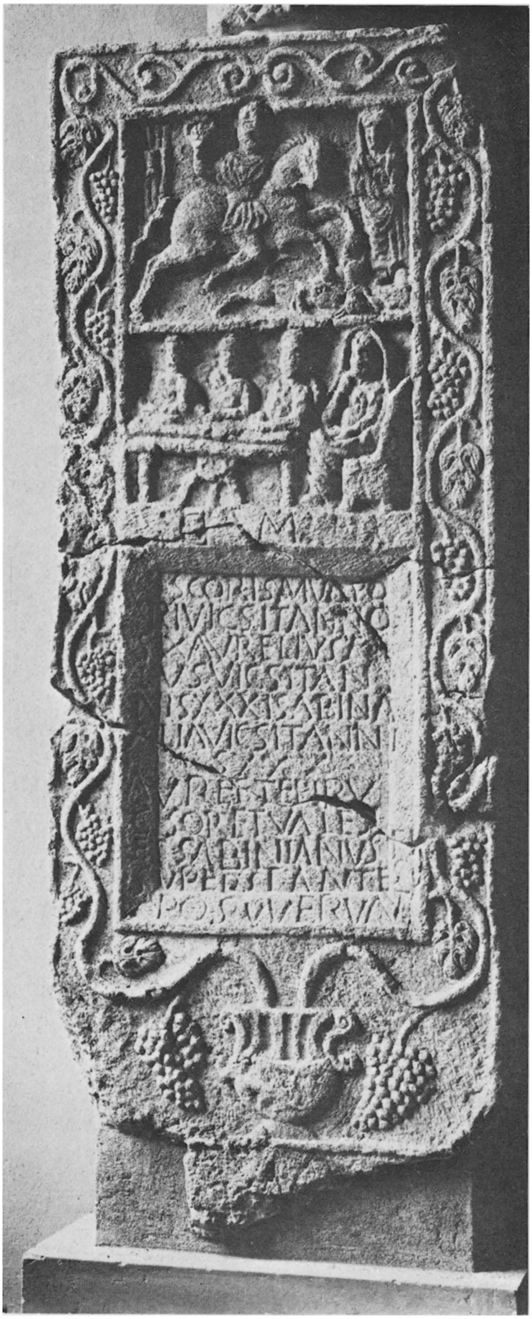

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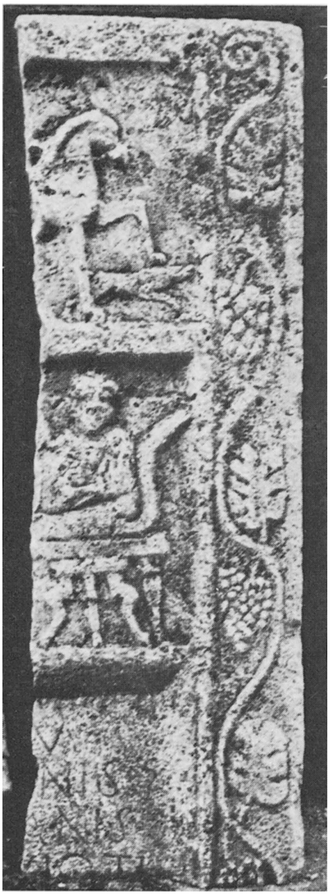

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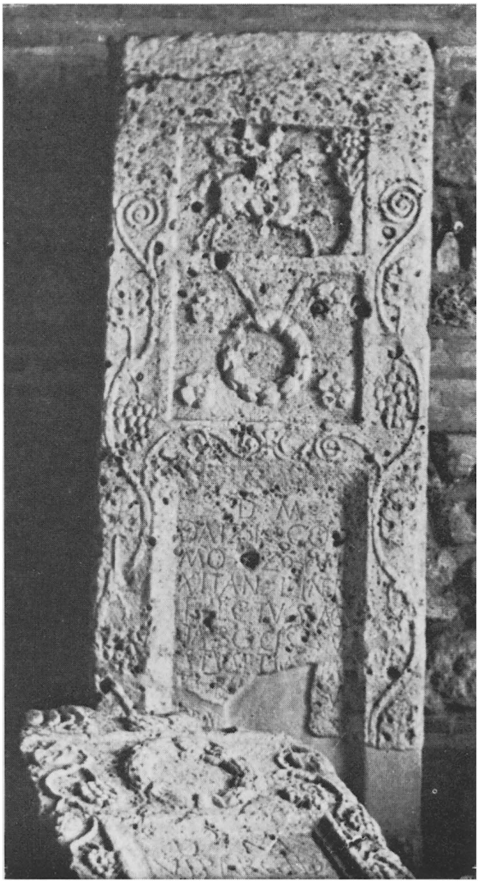

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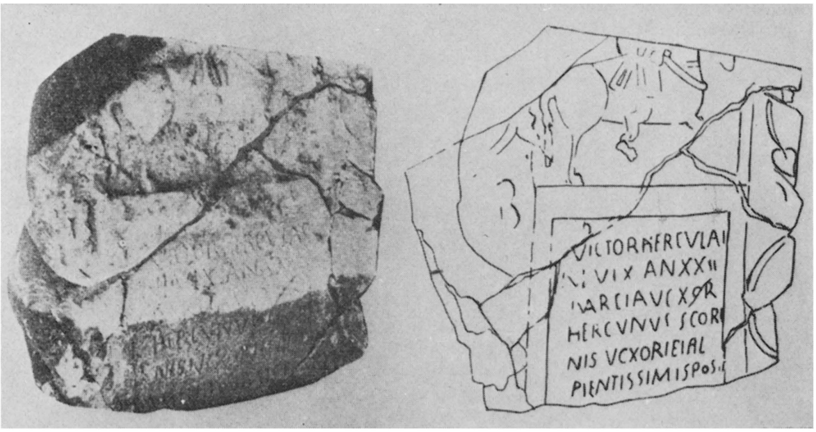
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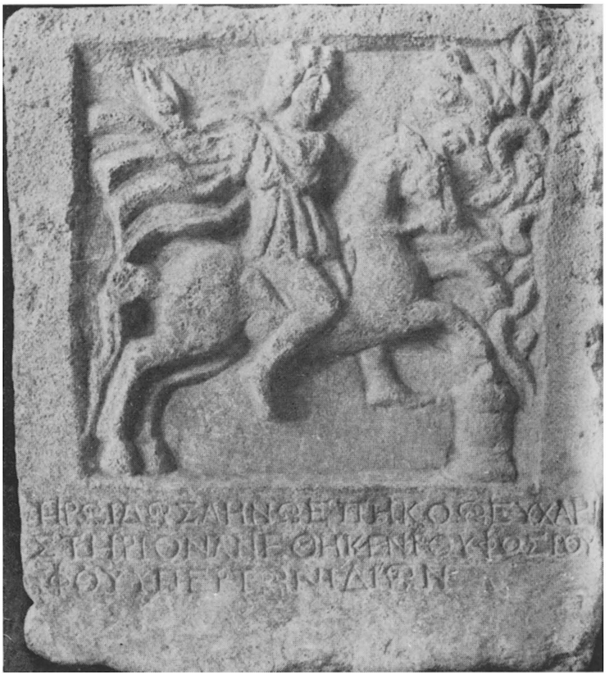

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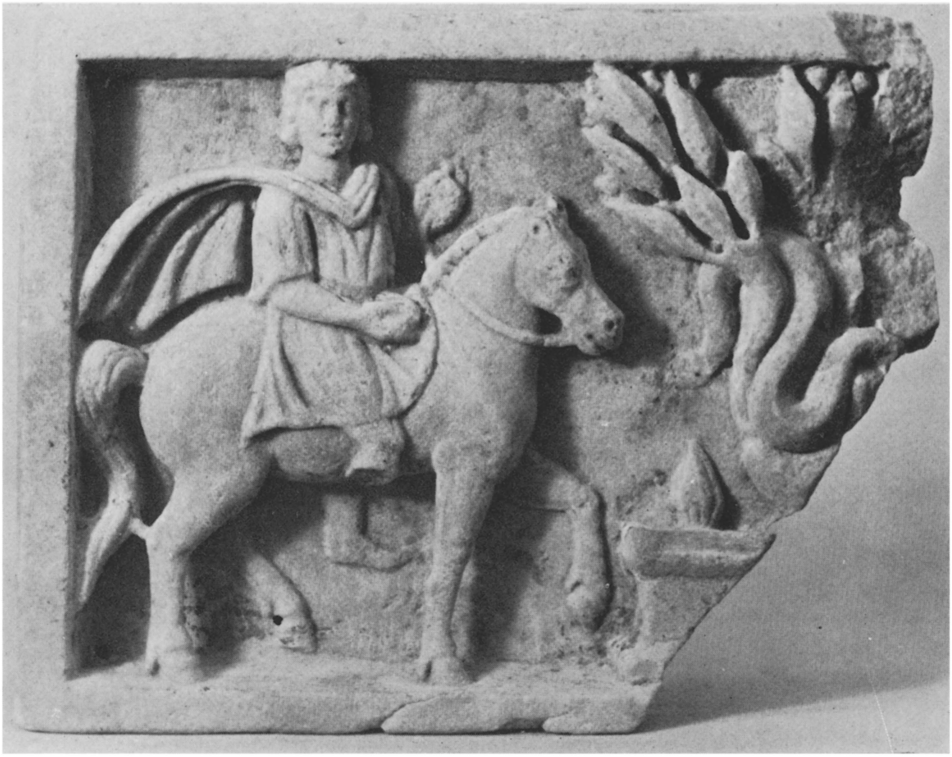

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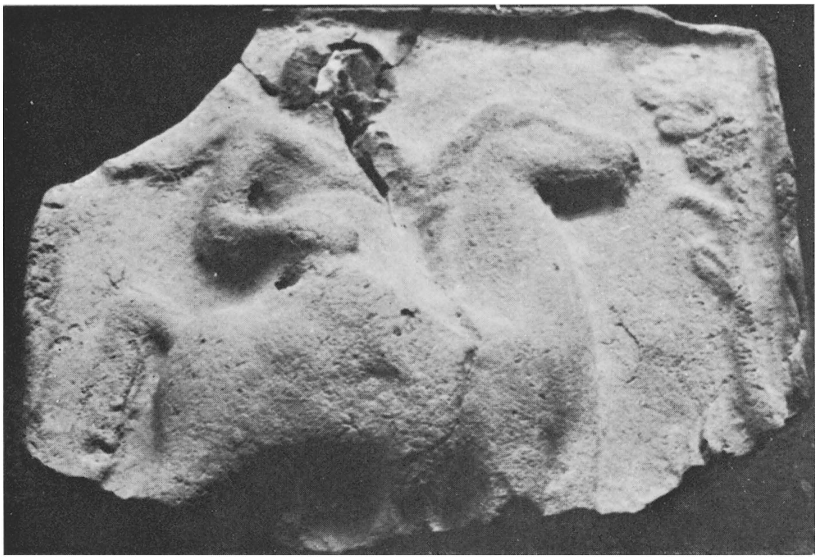

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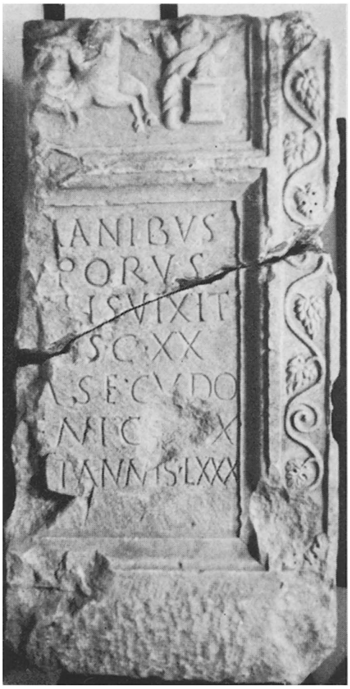
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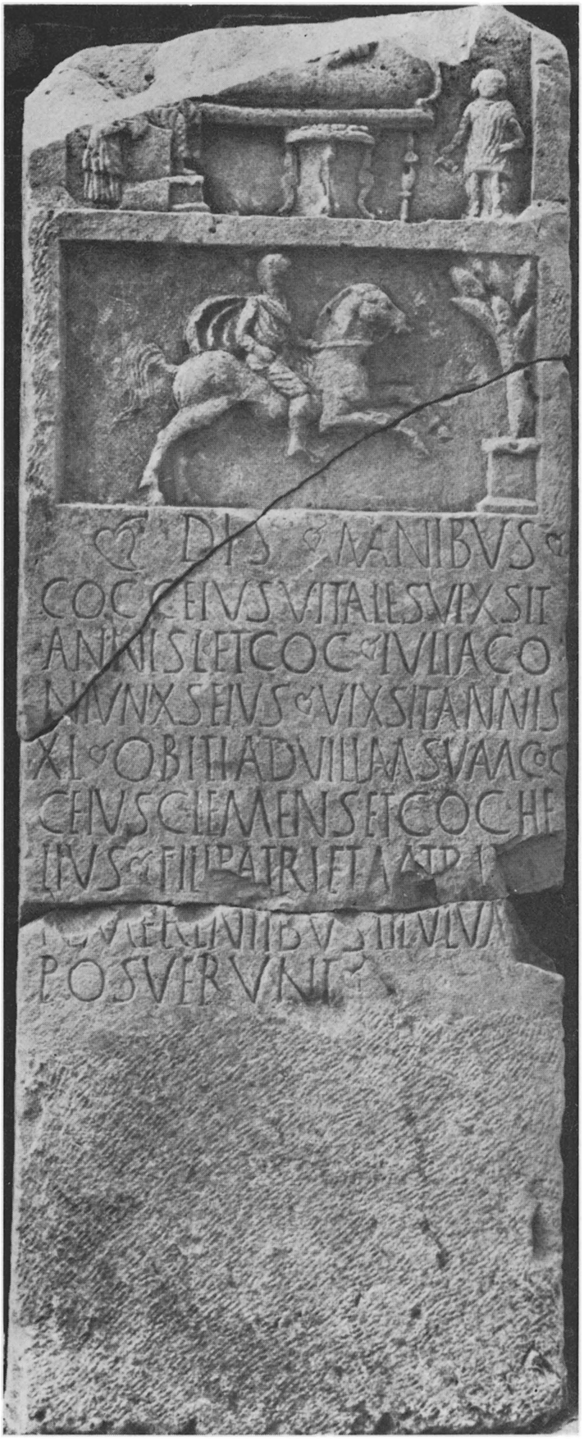
PLATE VI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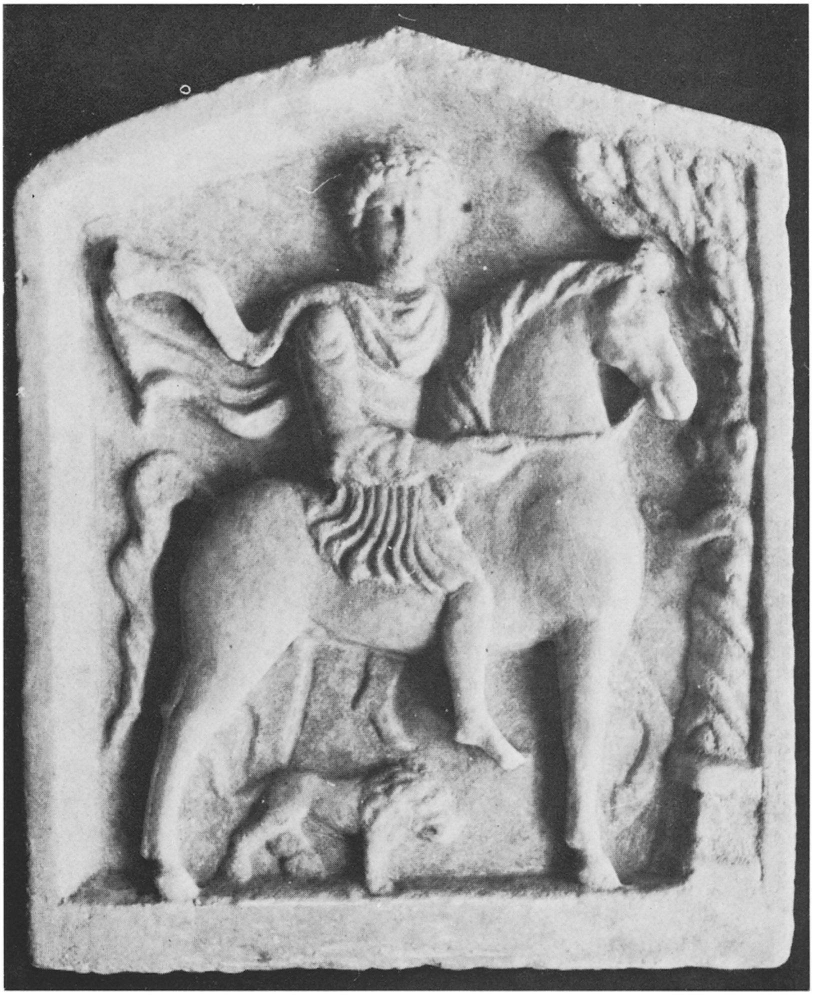

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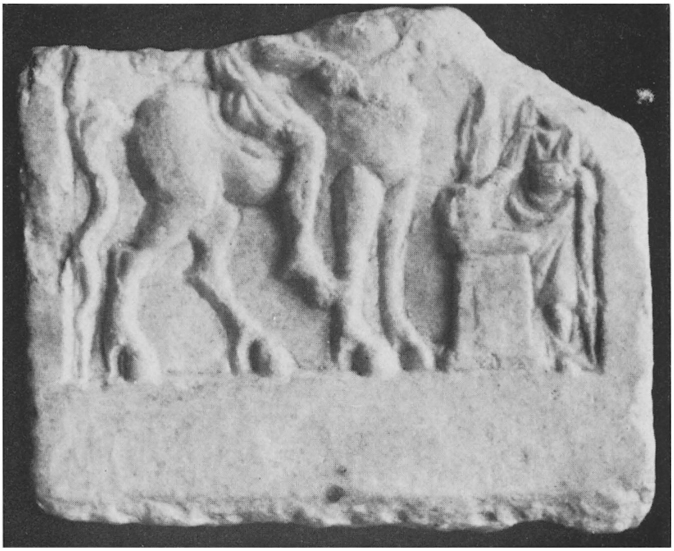

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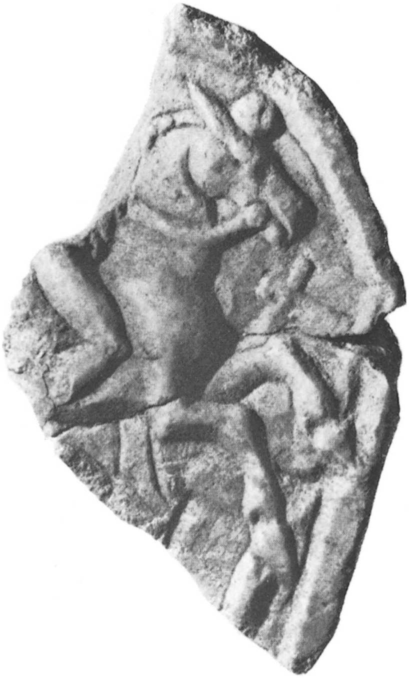

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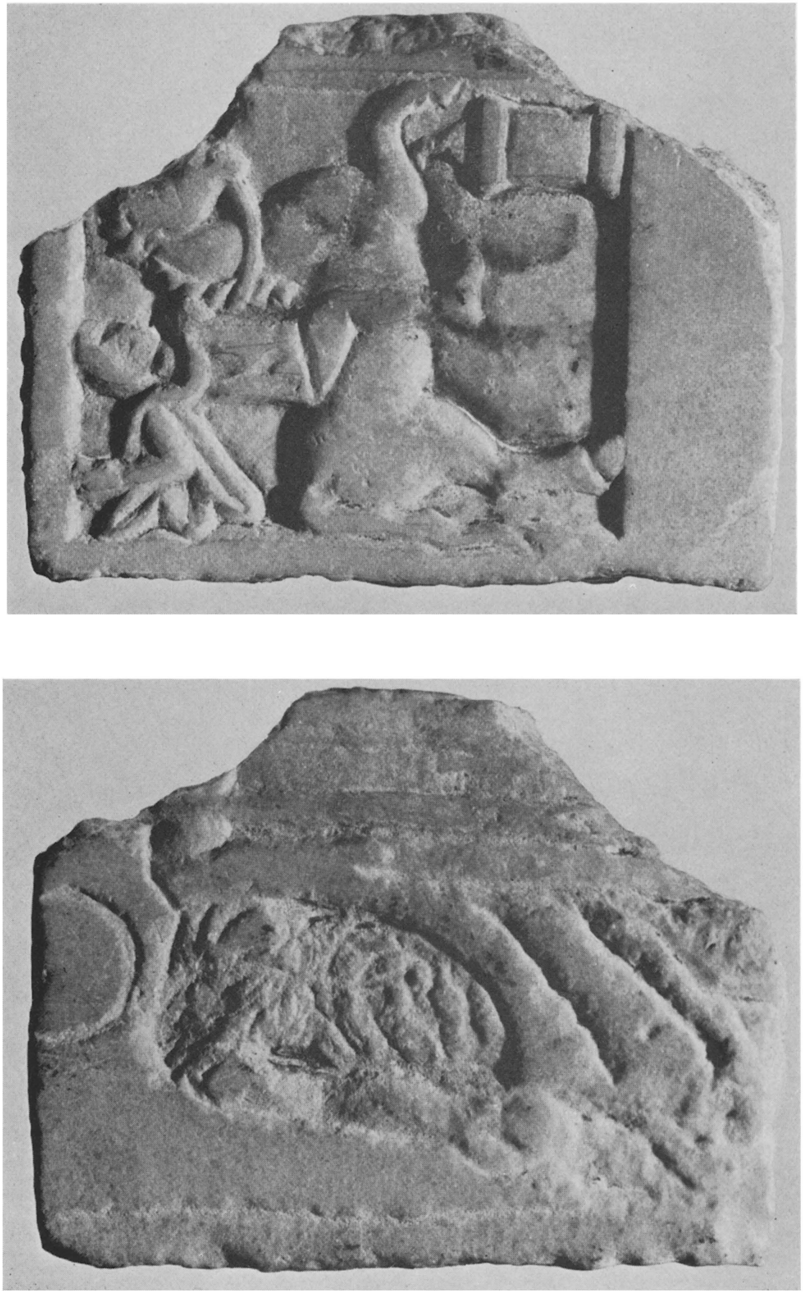

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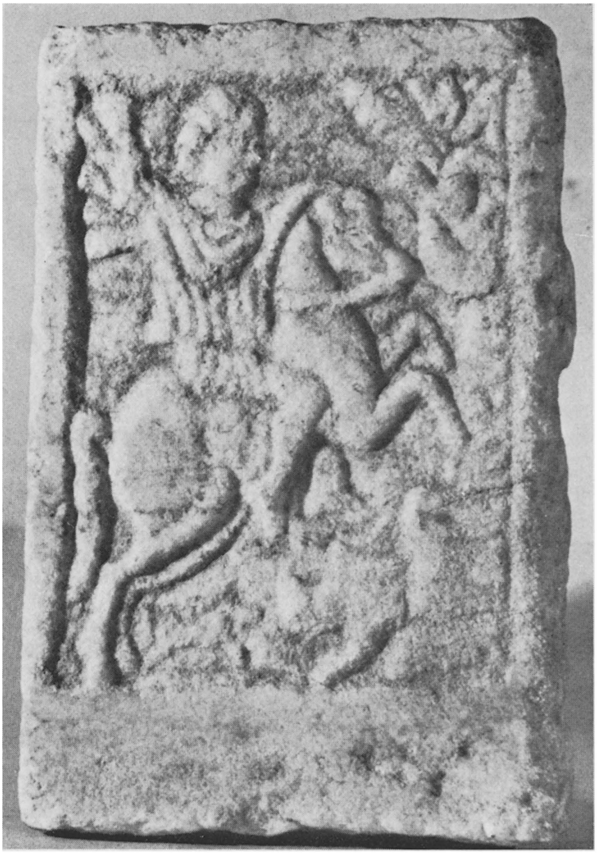

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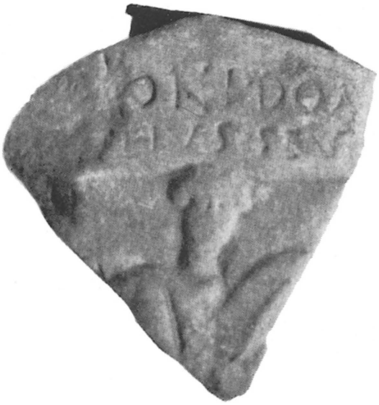

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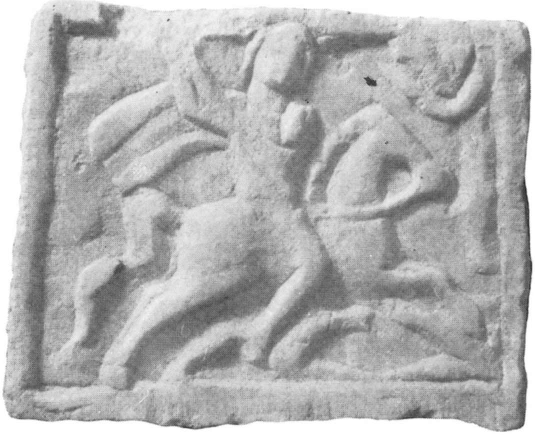

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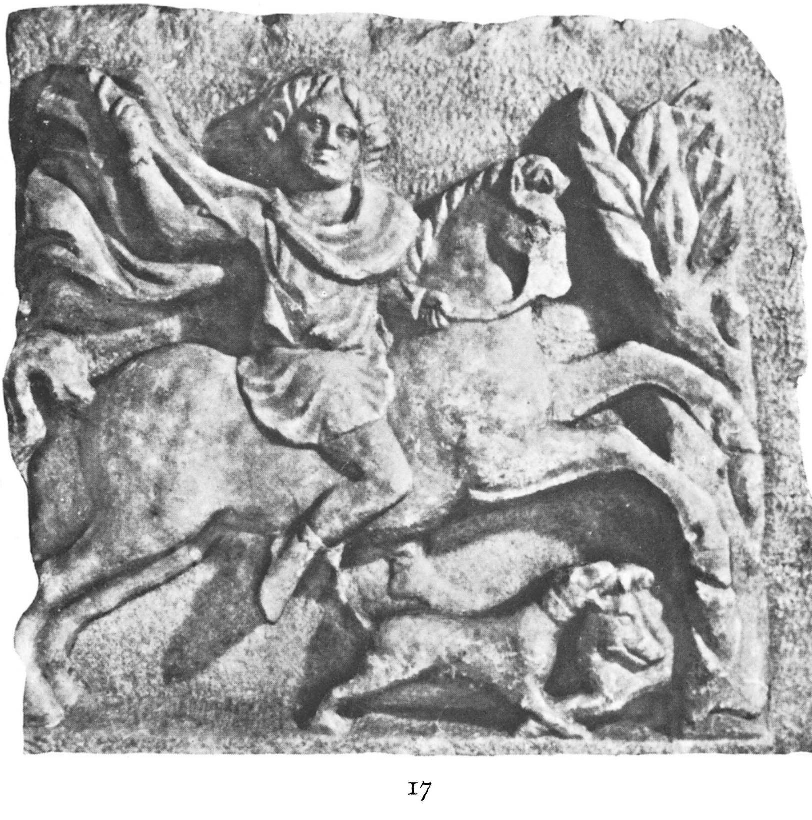

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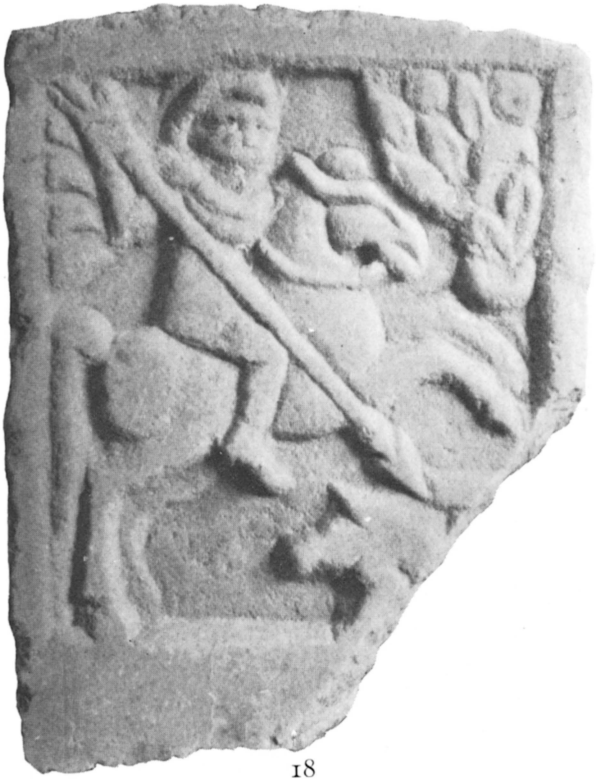

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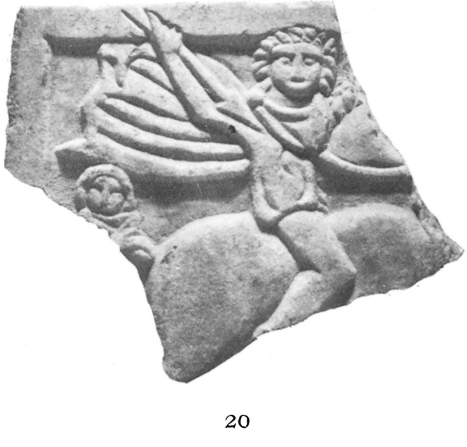

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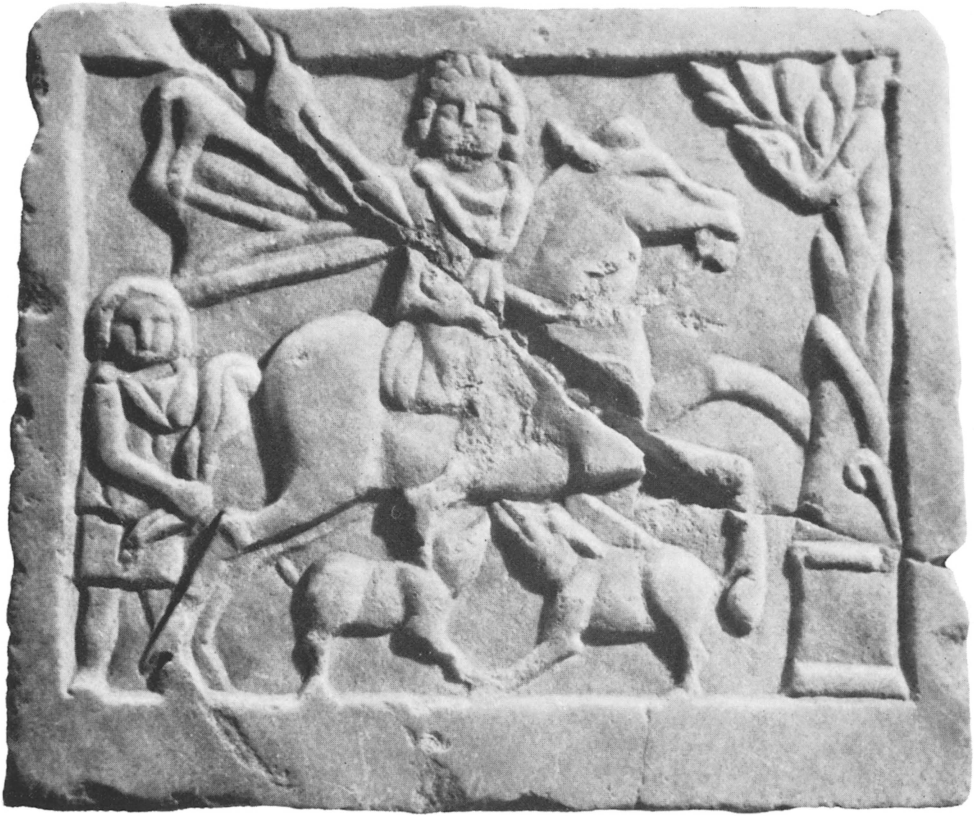

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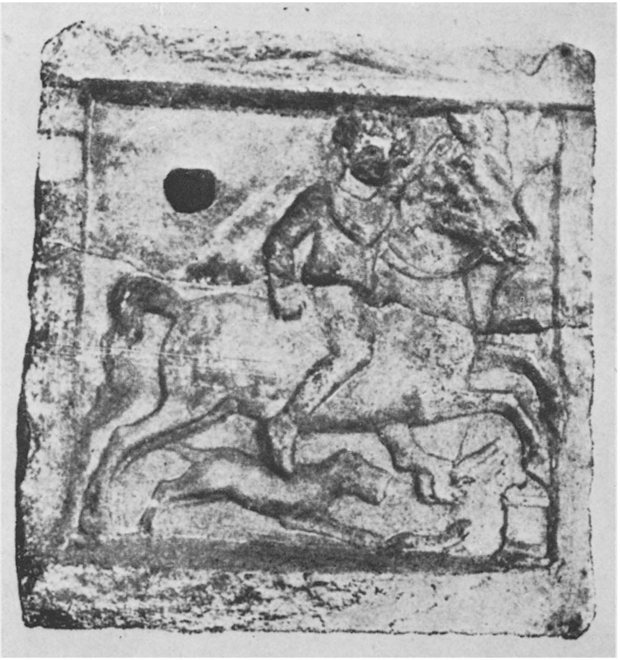

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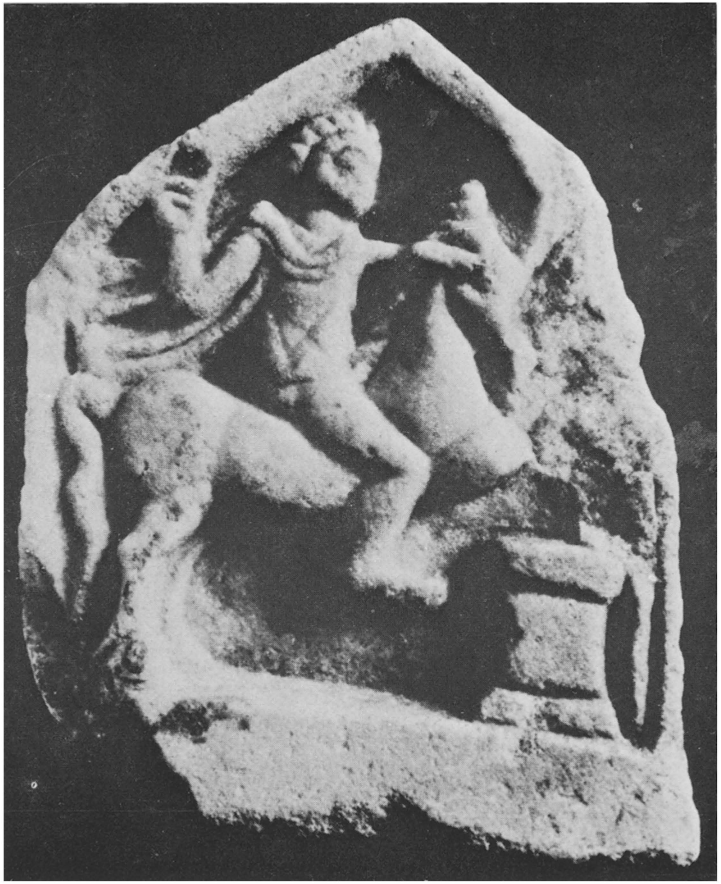

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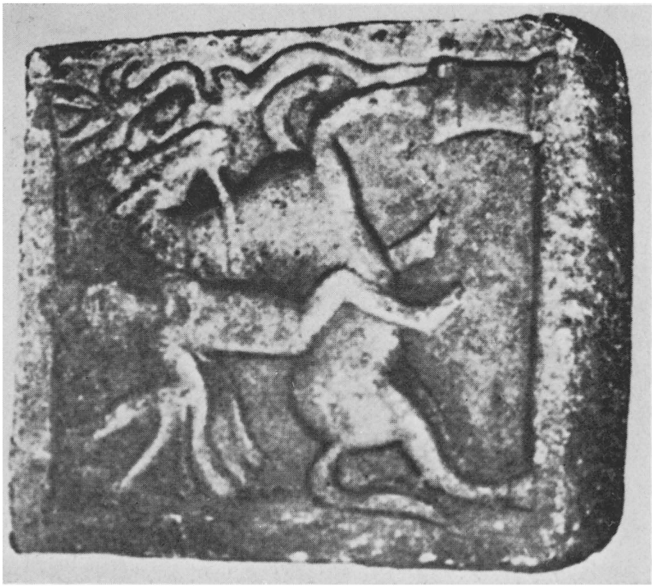

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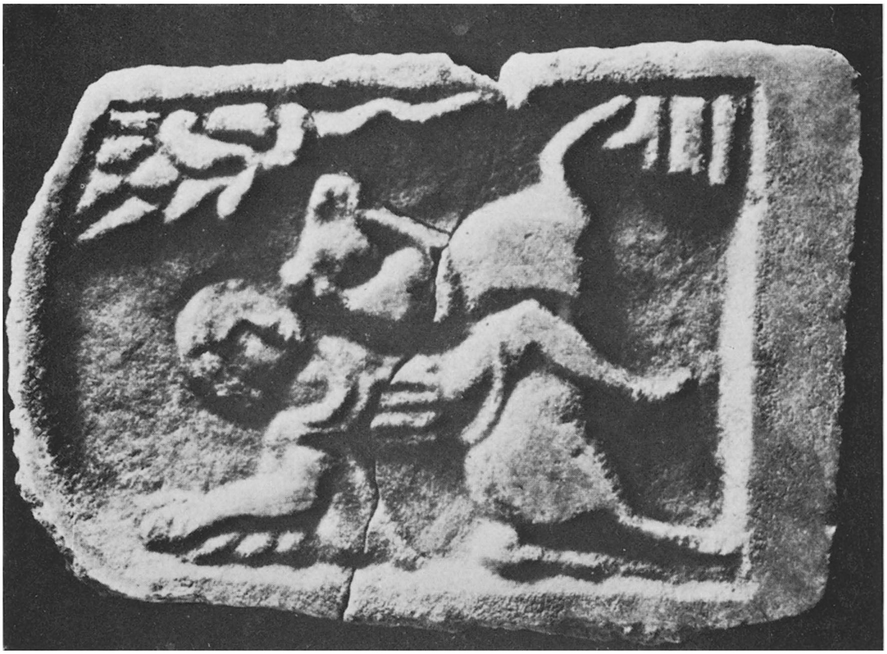

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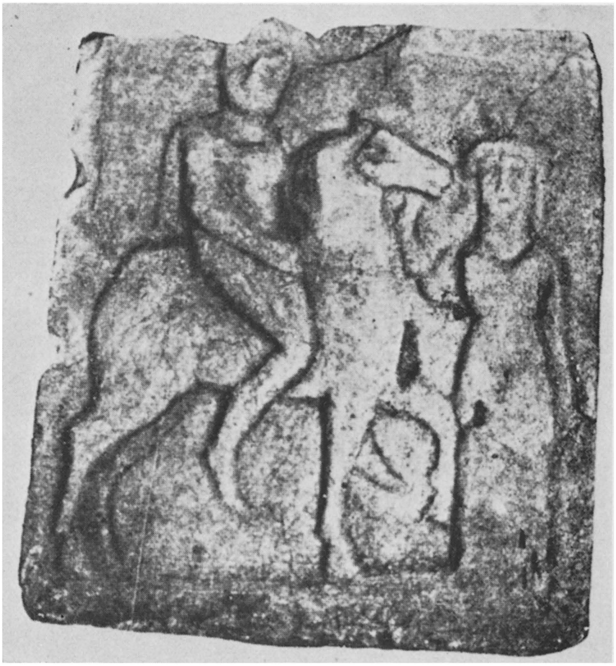

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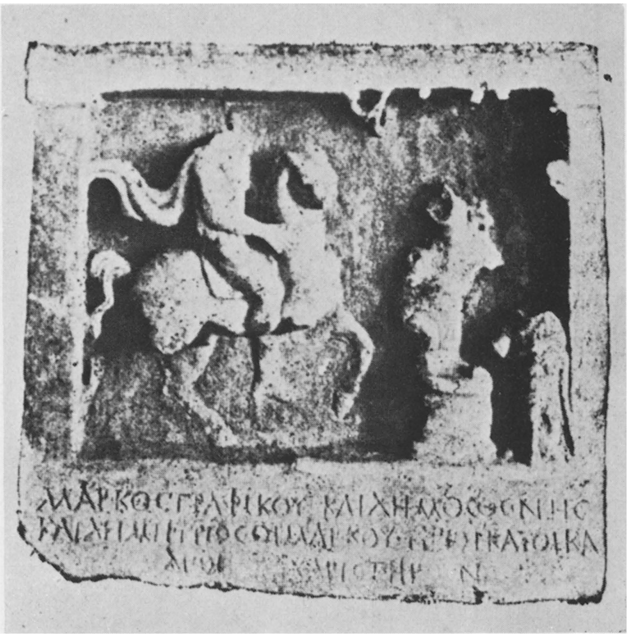

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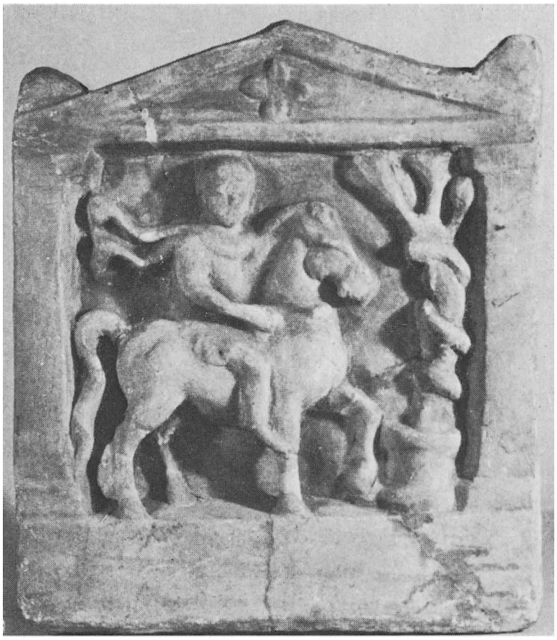

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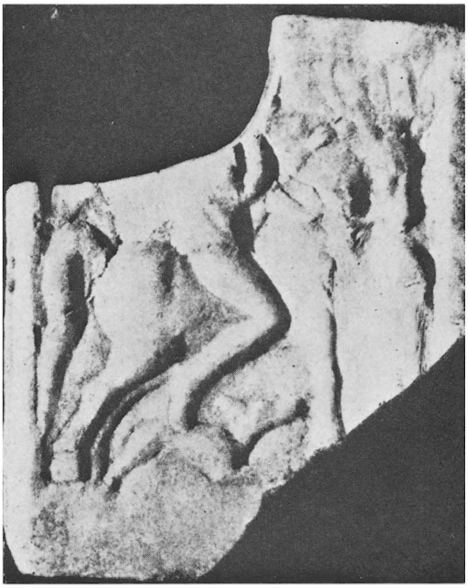

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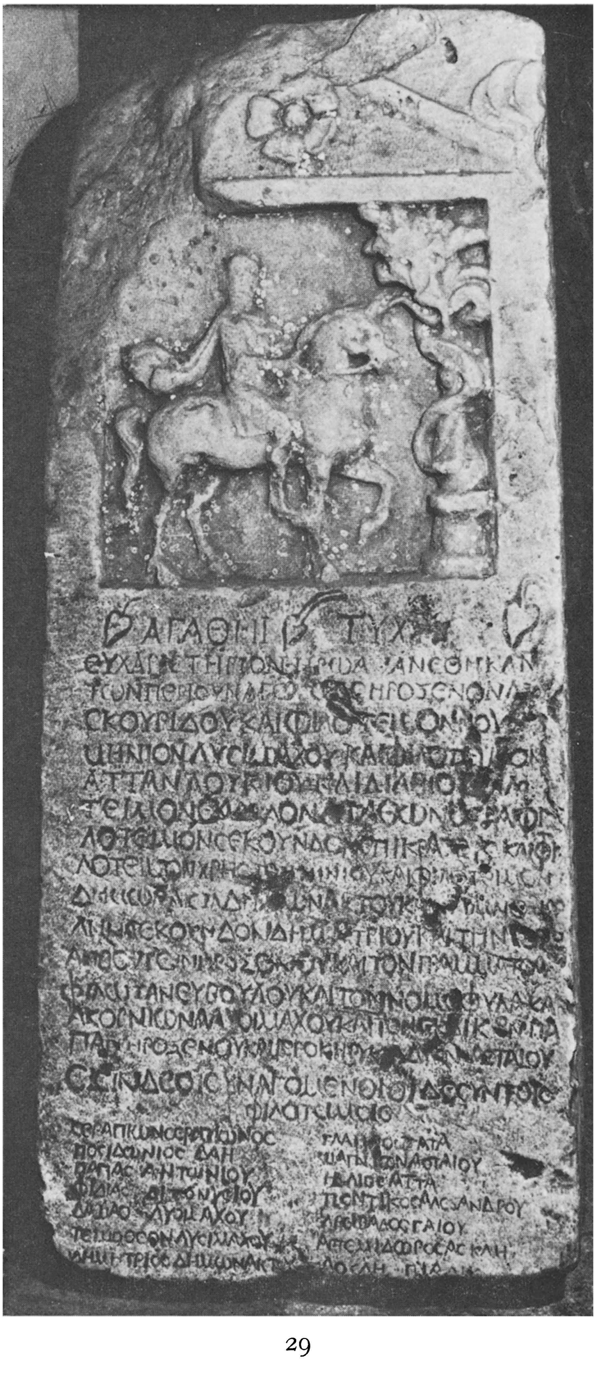

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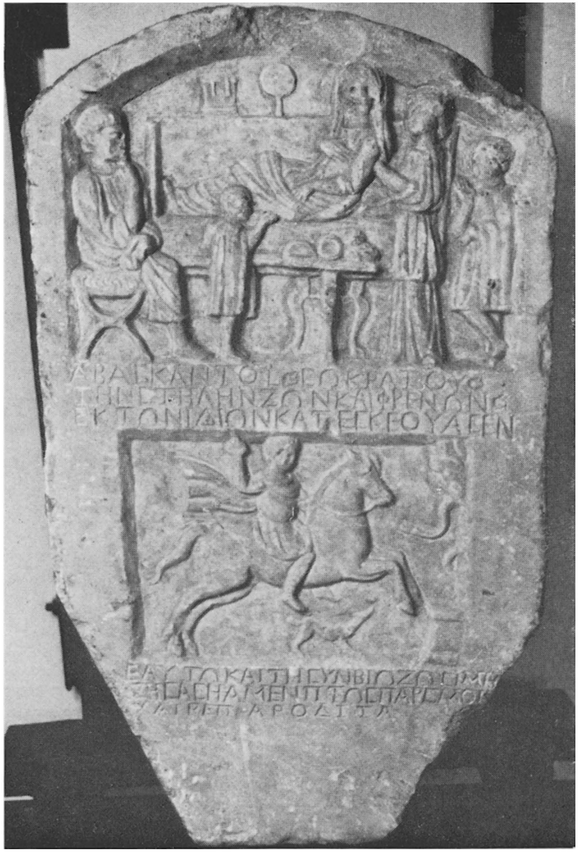
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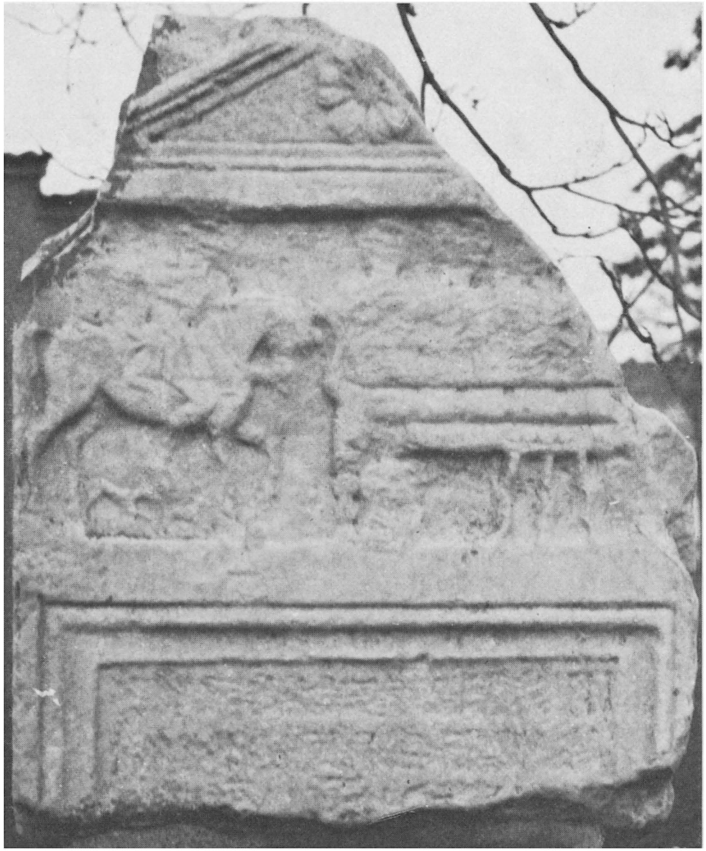

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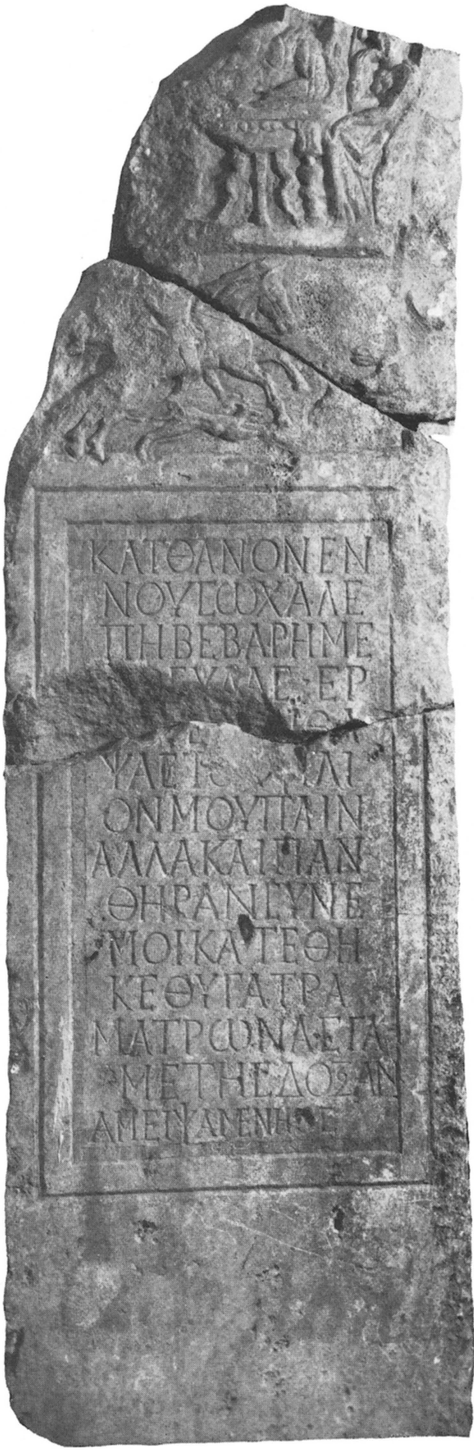
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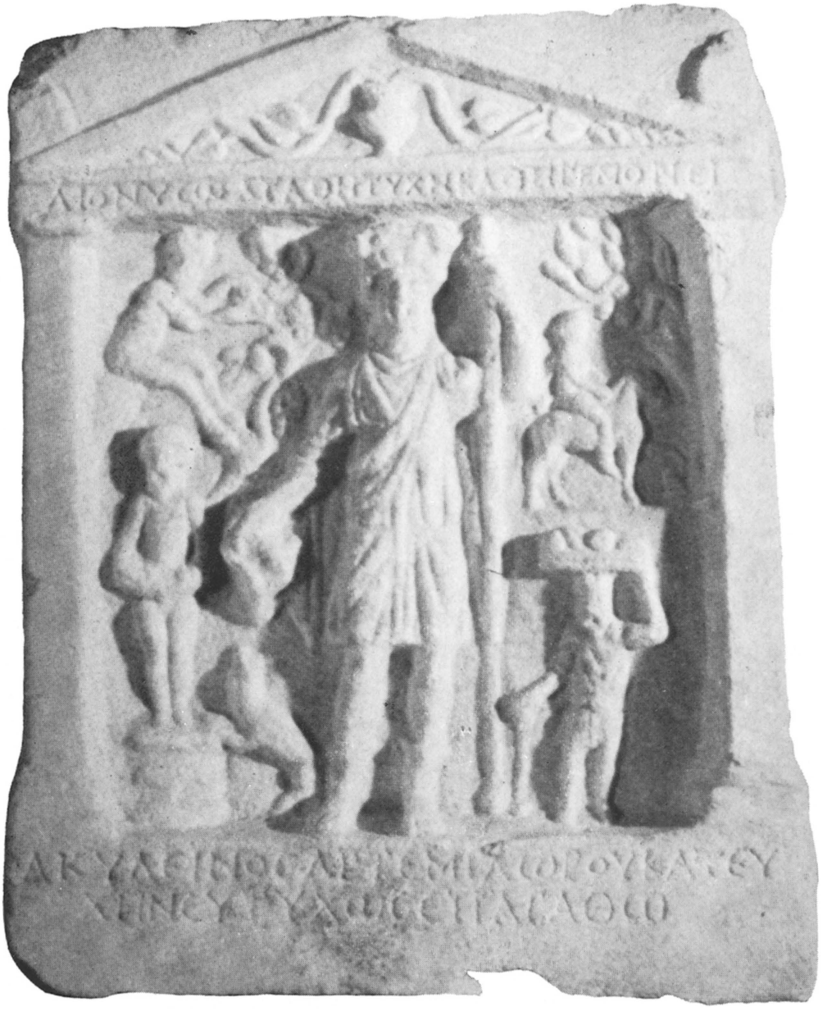
PLATE XXI



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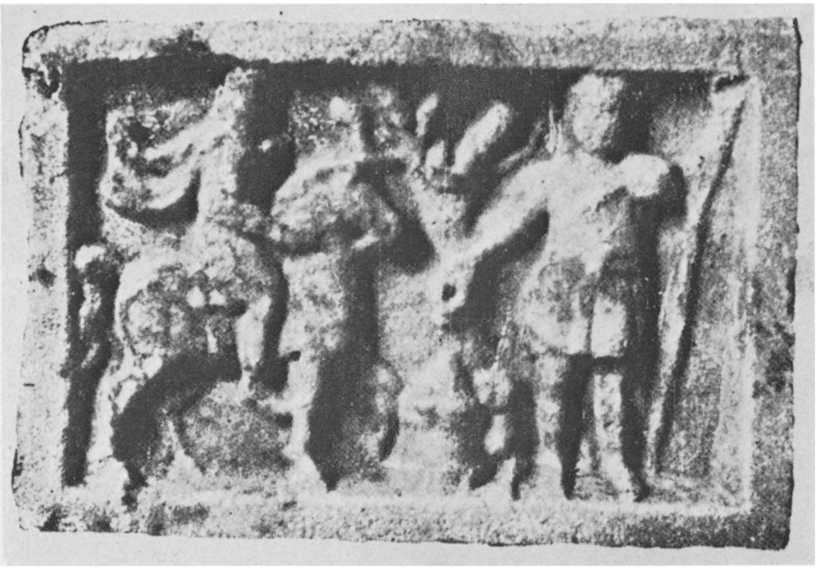

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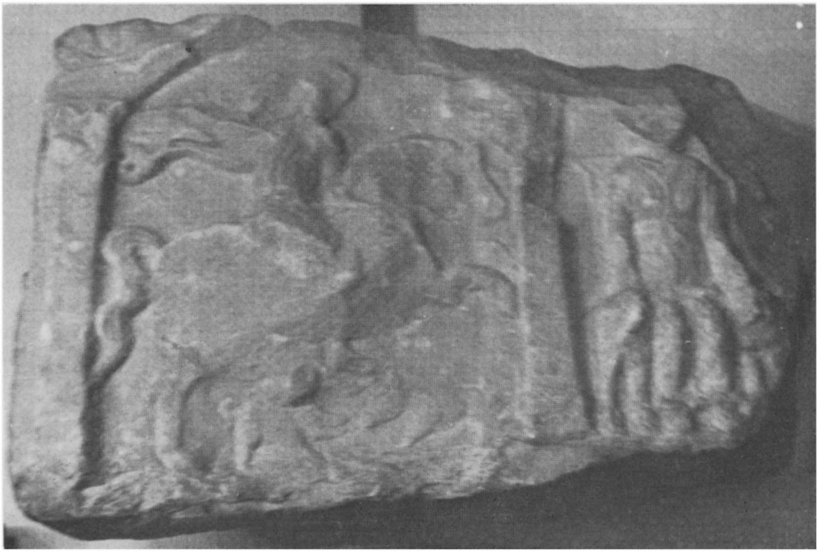

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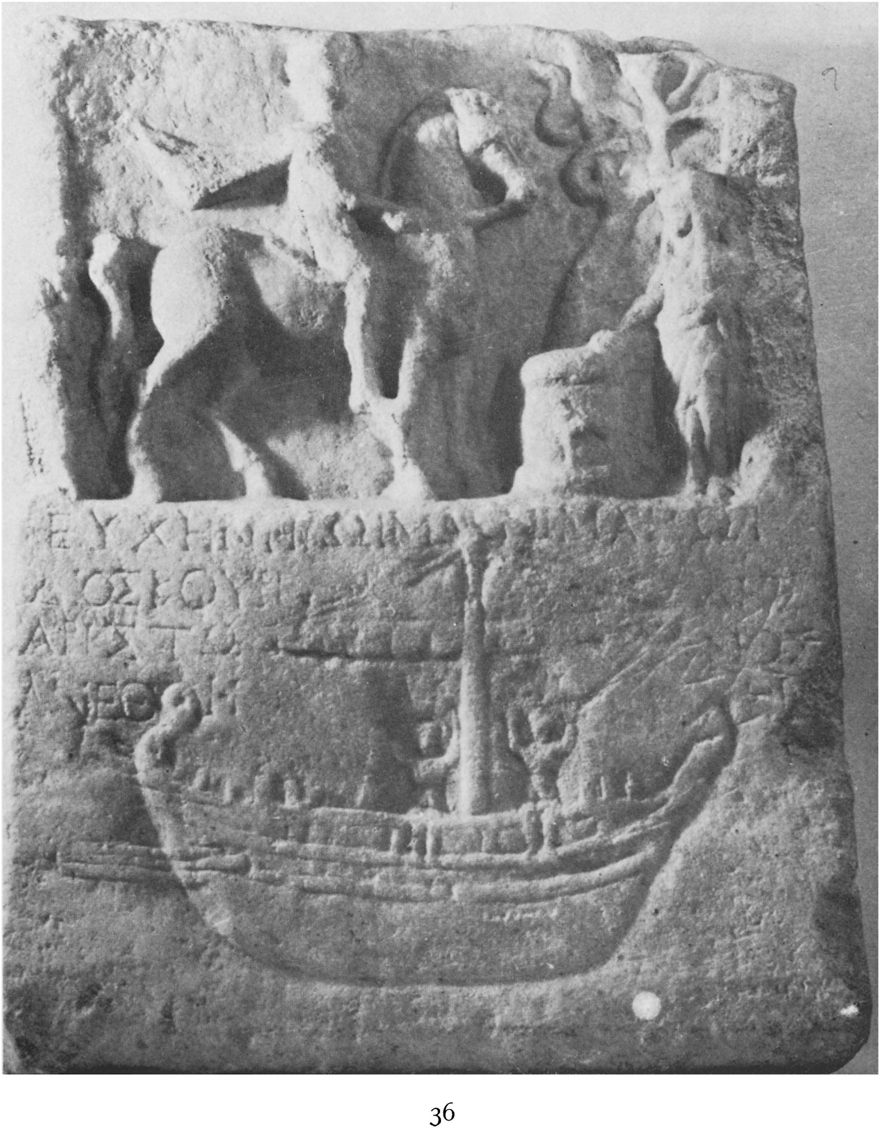

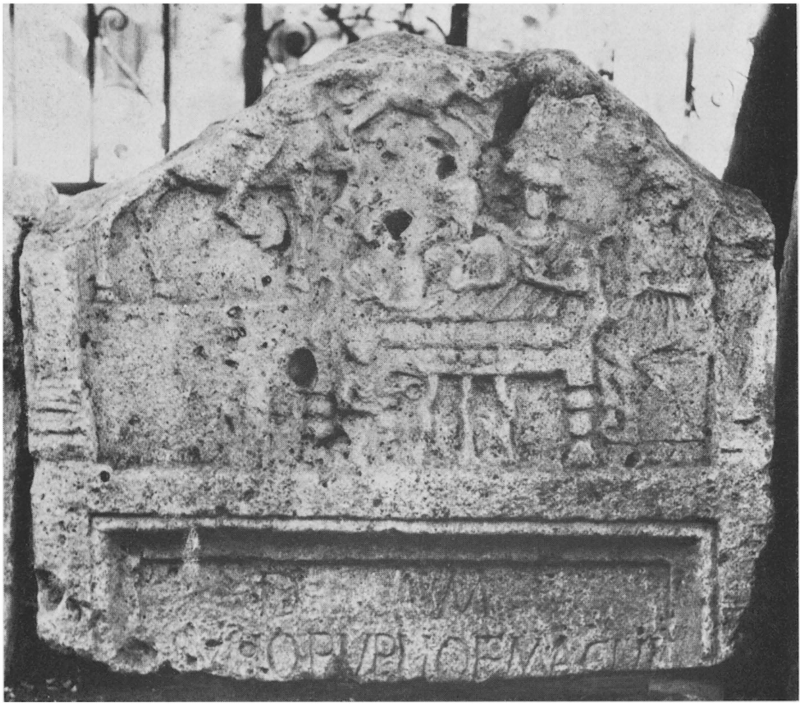

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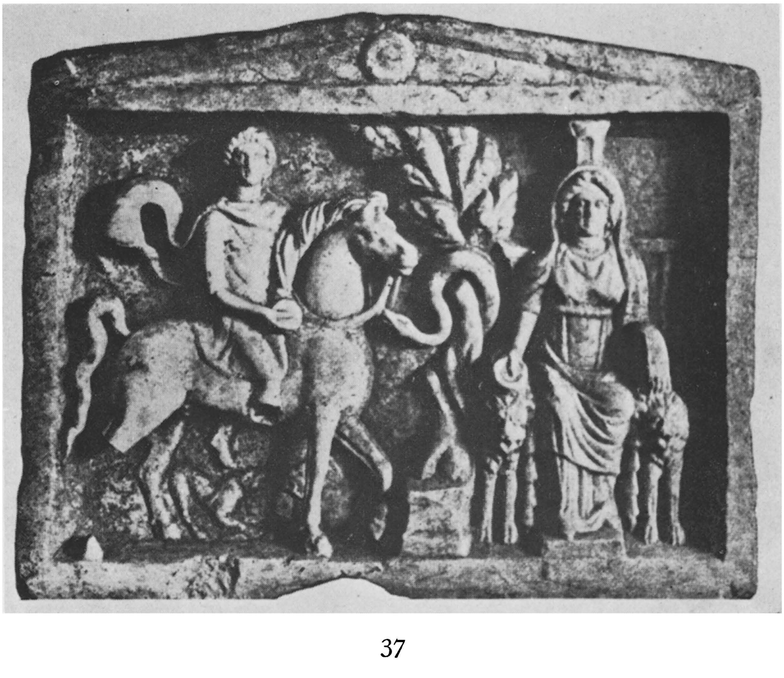

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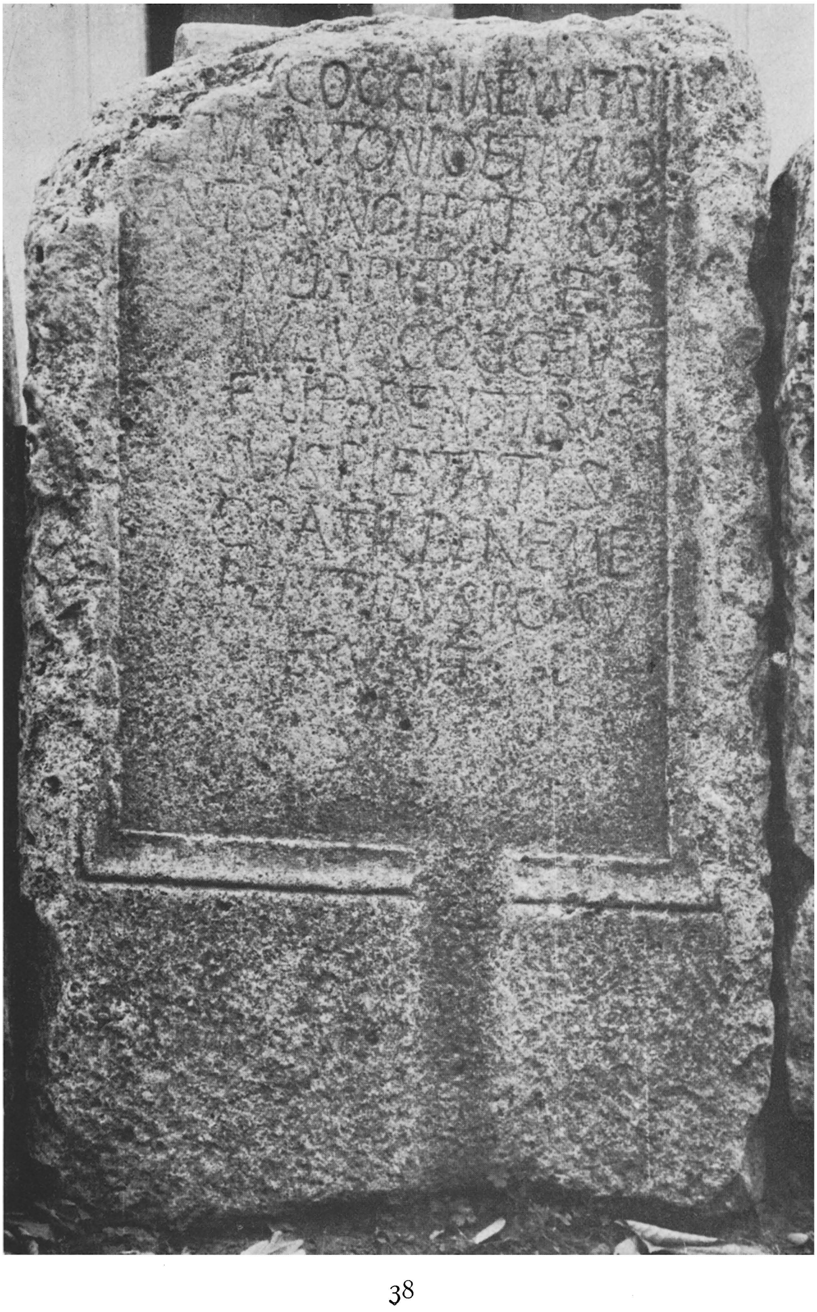

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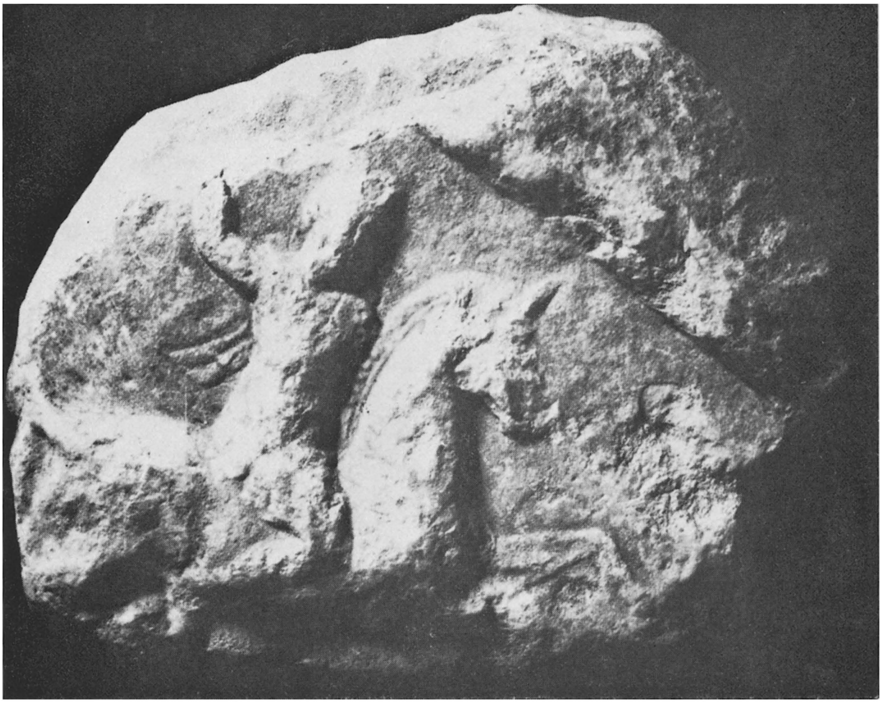

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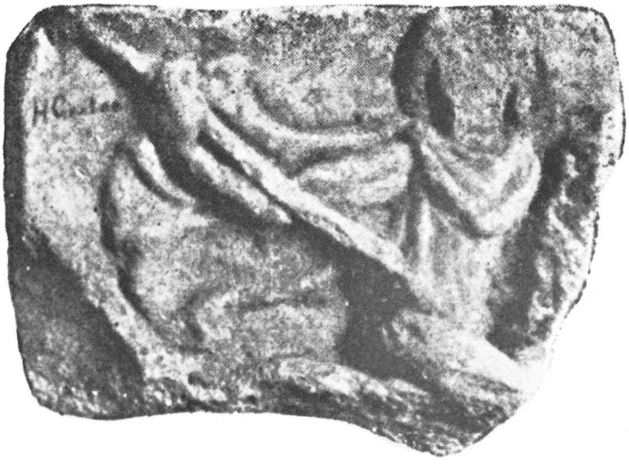

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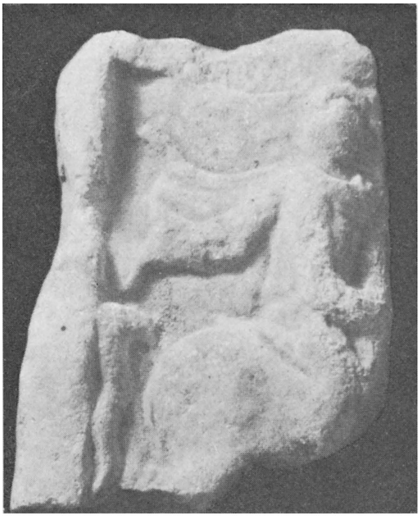

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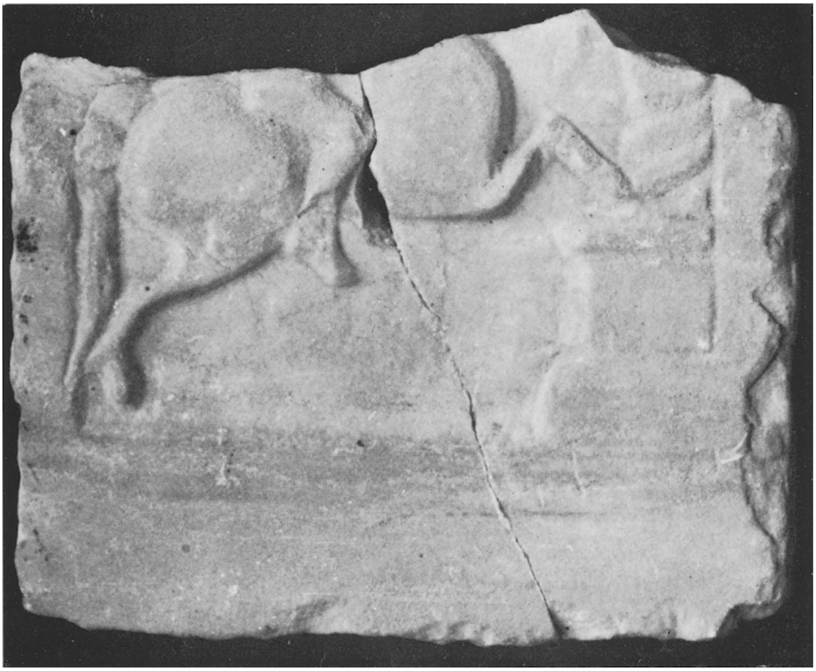

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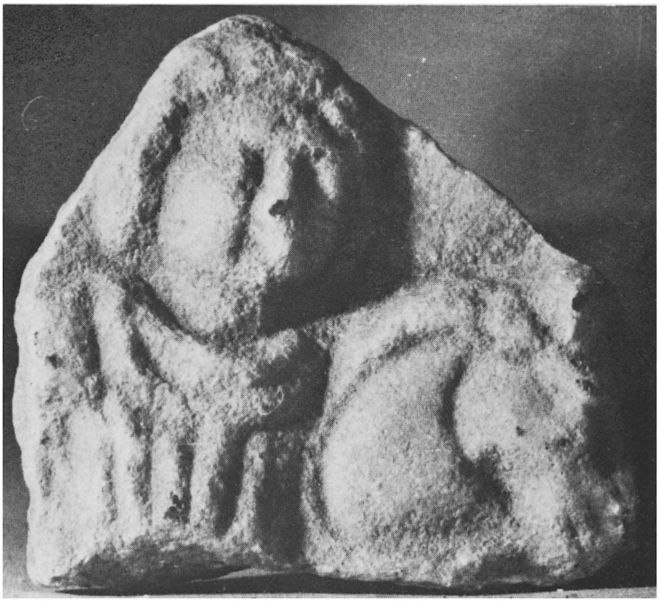

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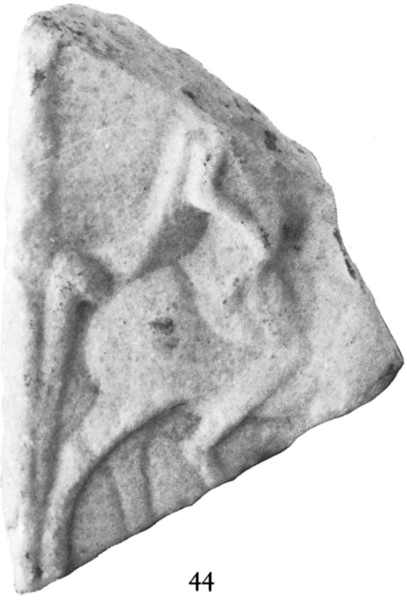

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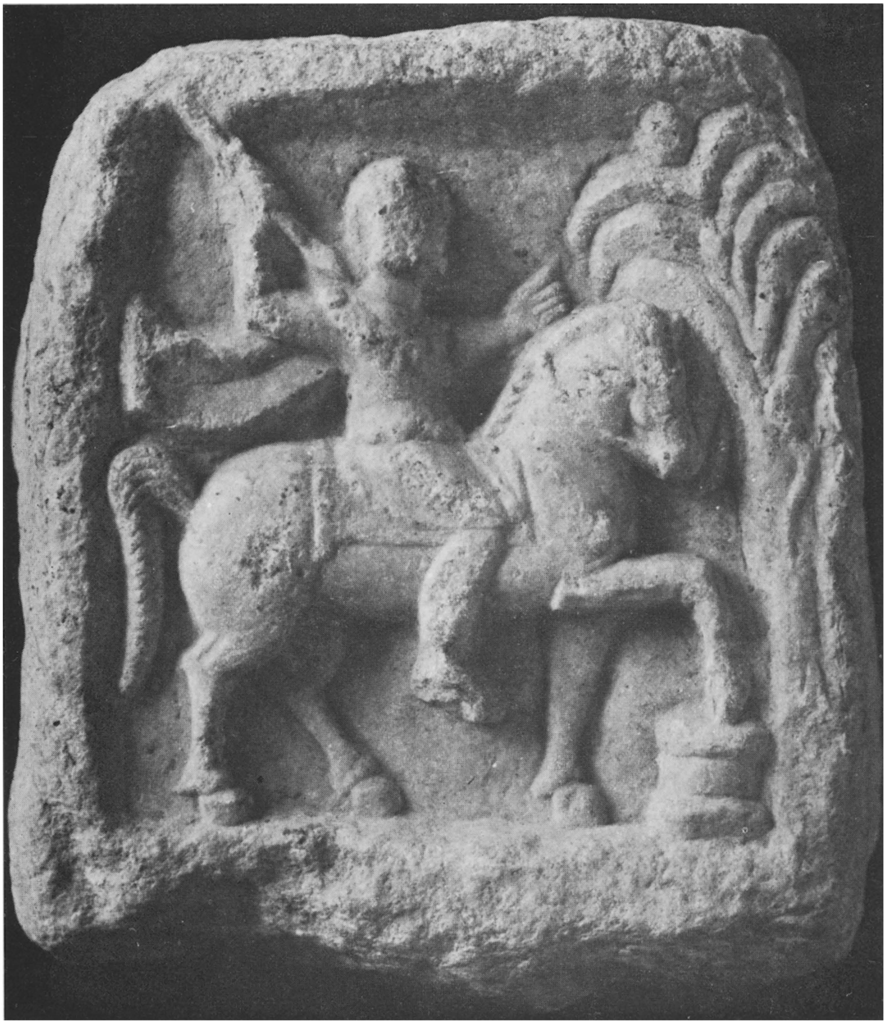

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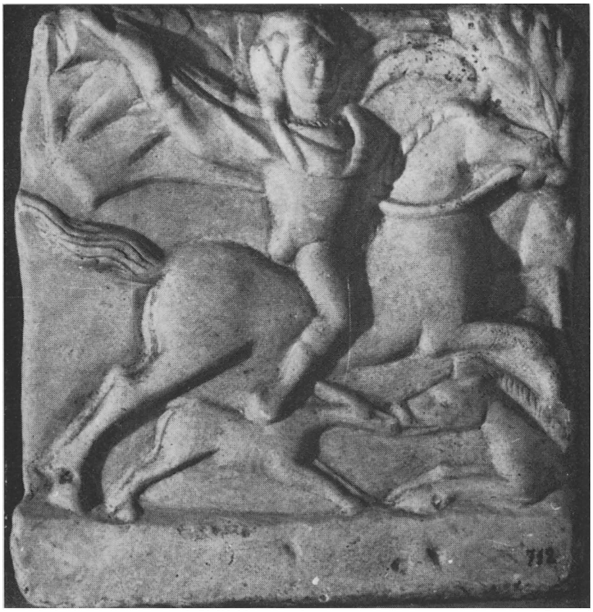

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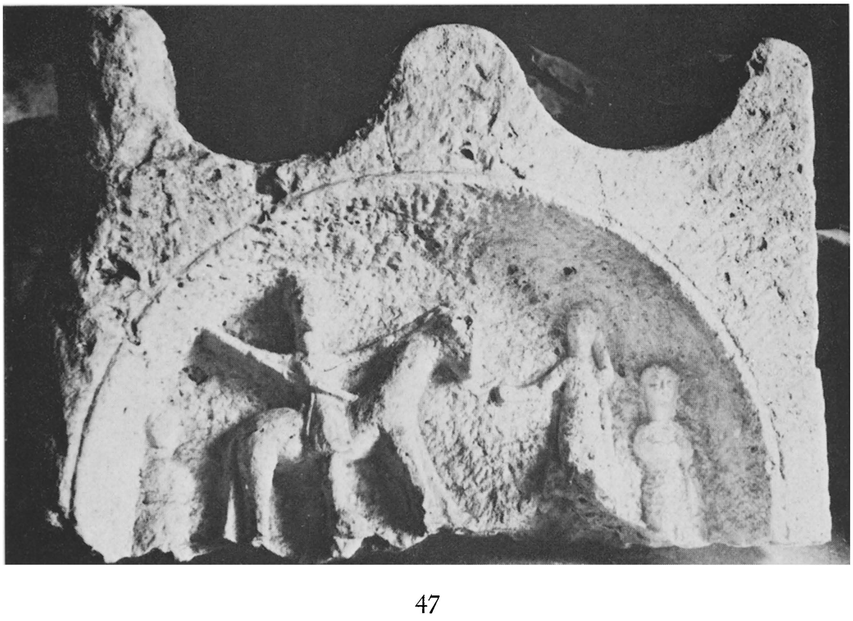

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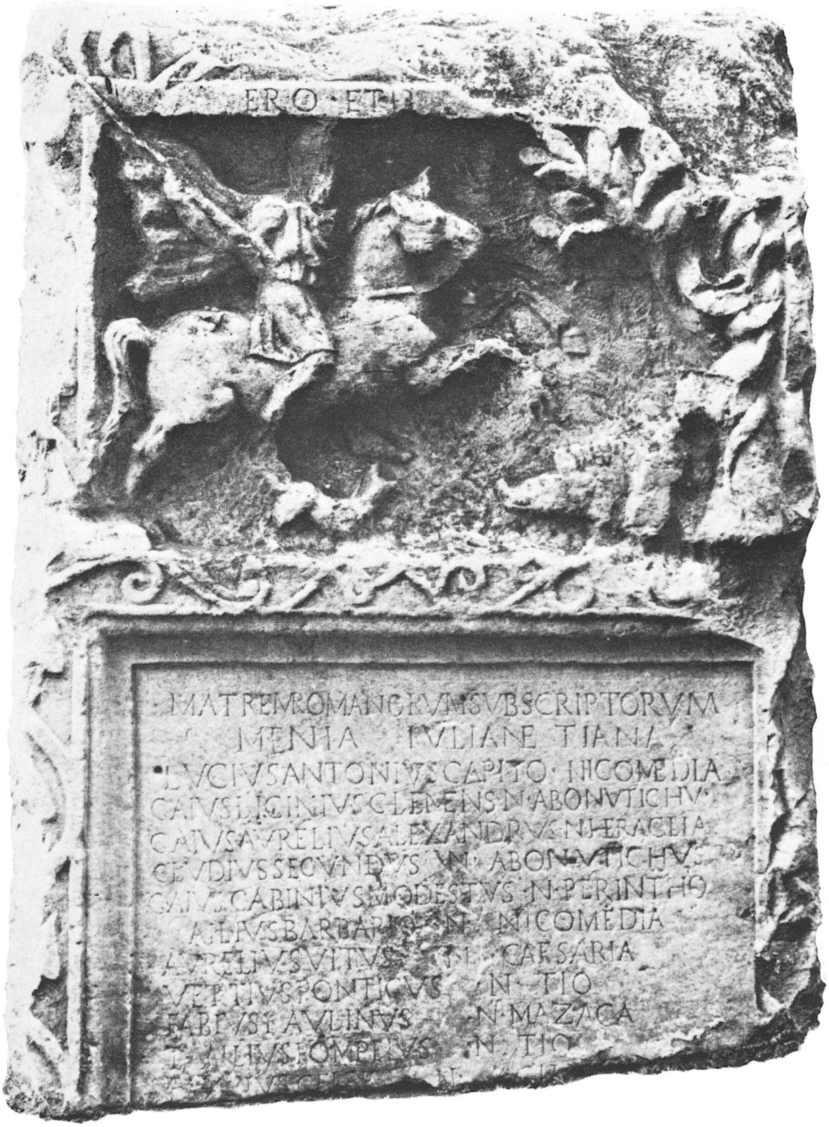
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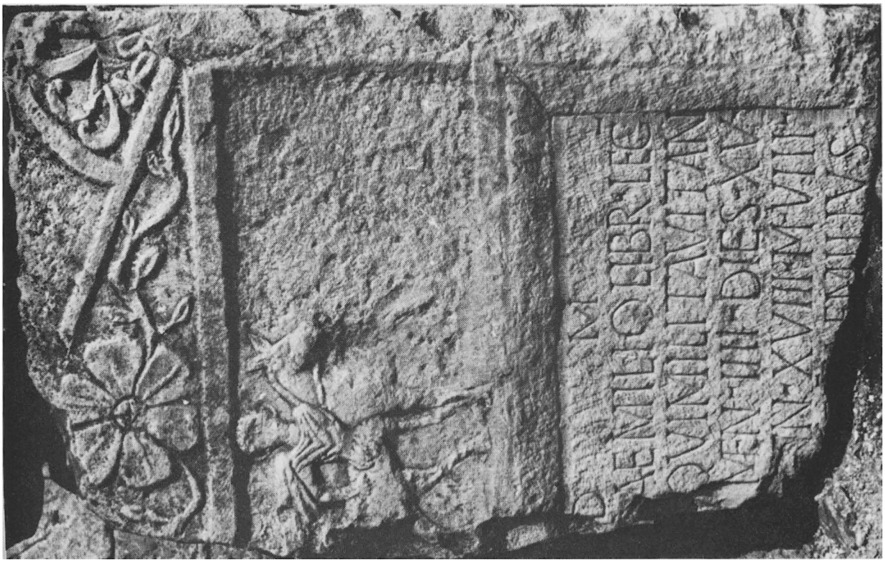
Plate XXXII



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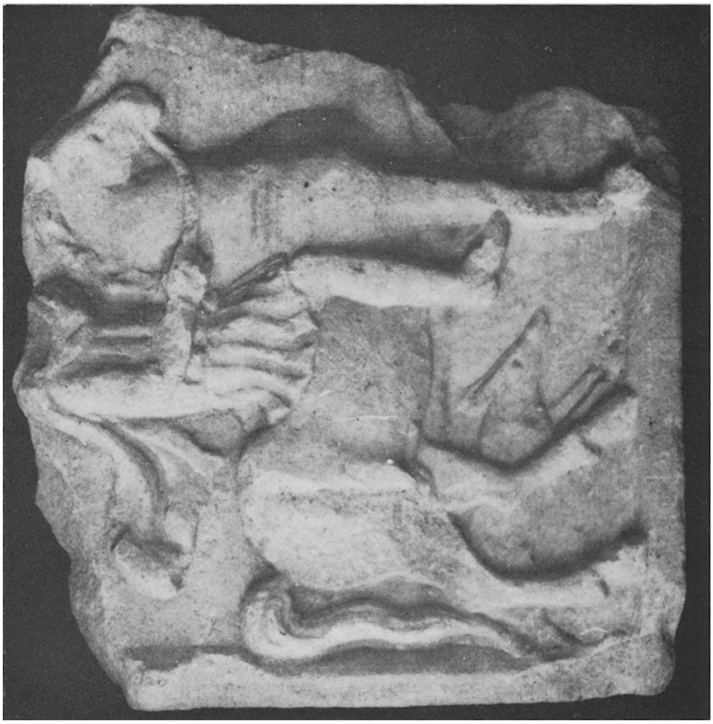

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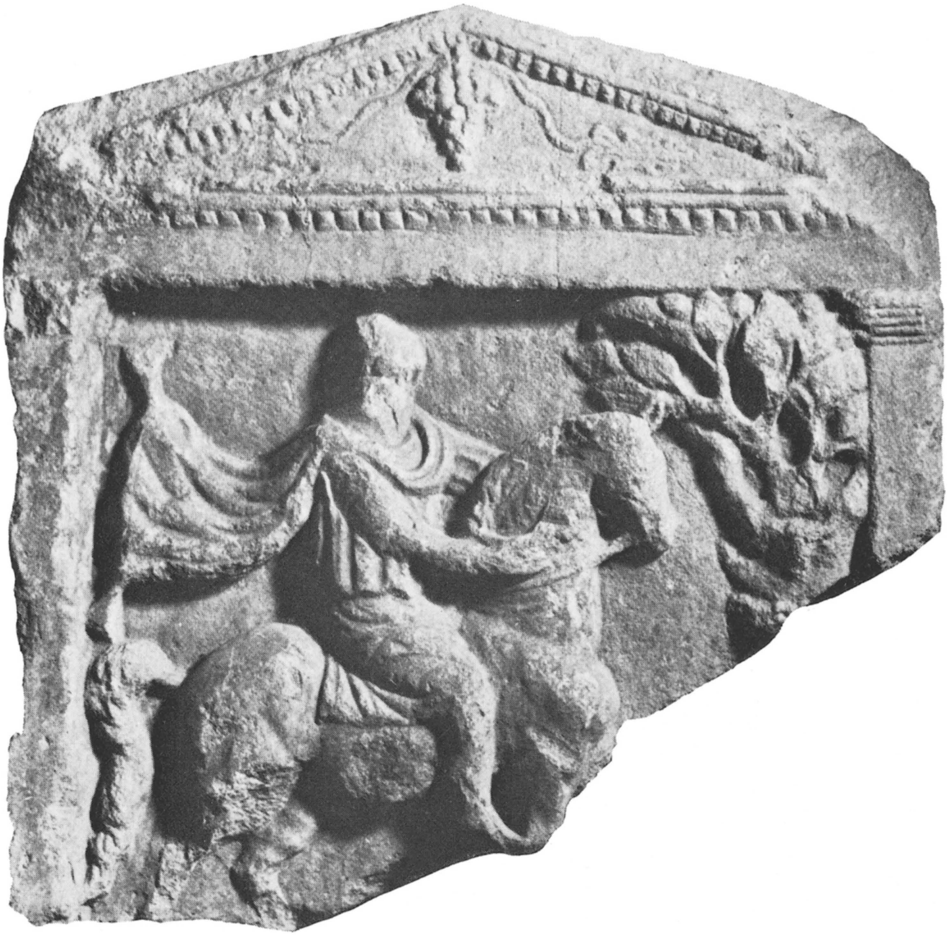

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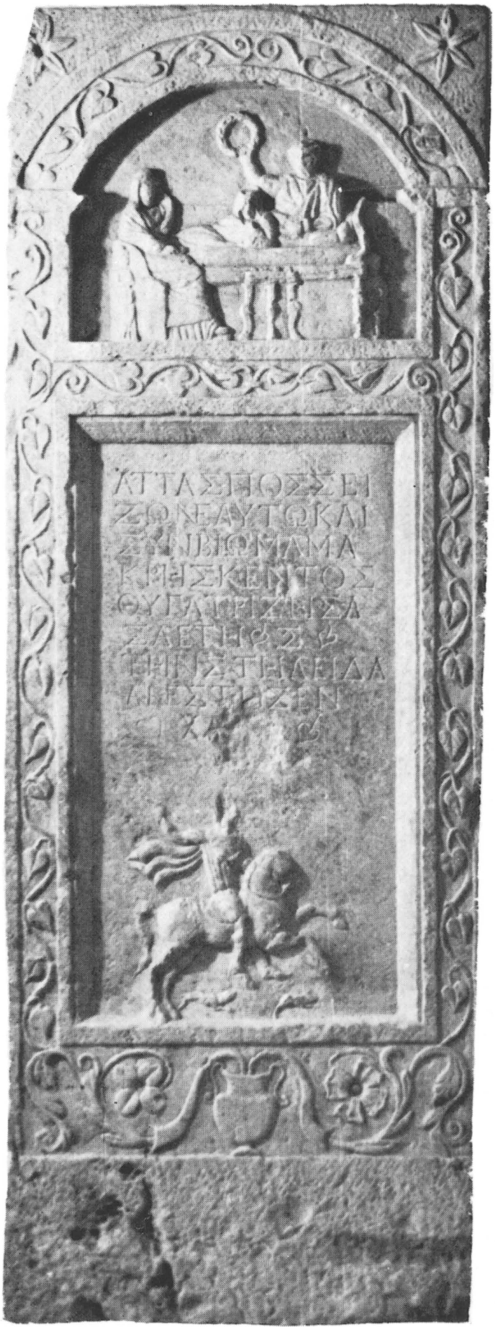
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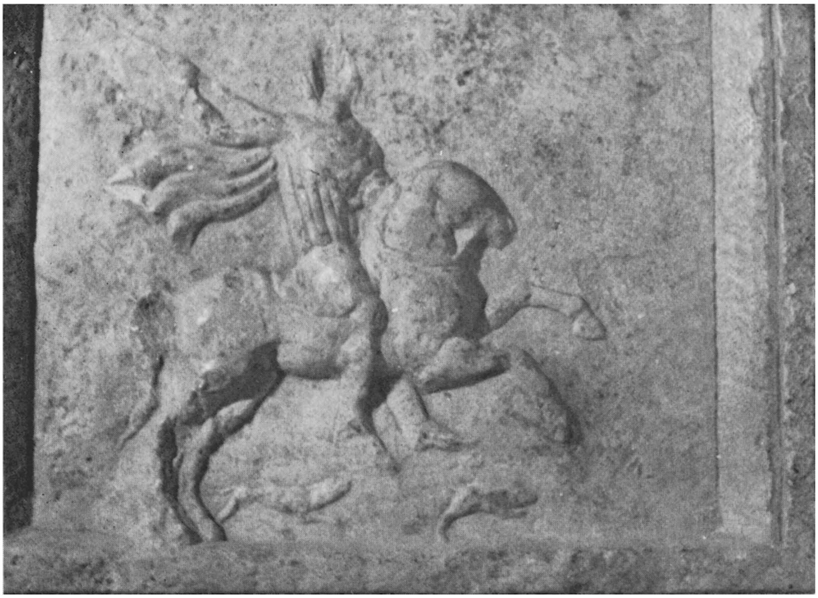

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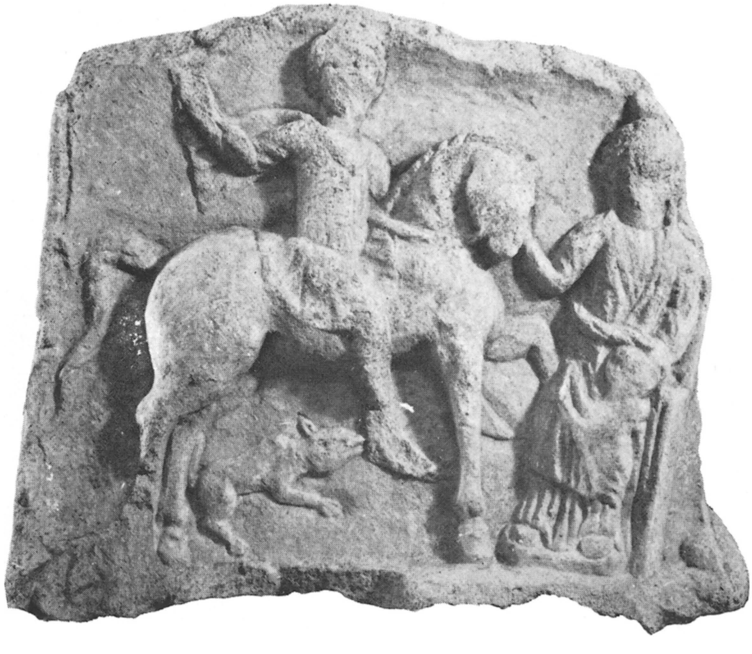

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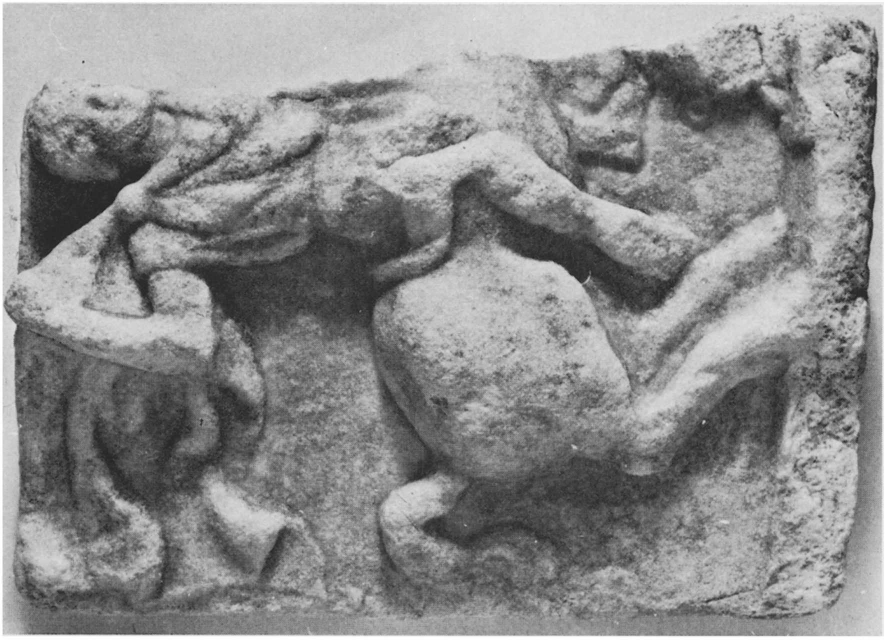

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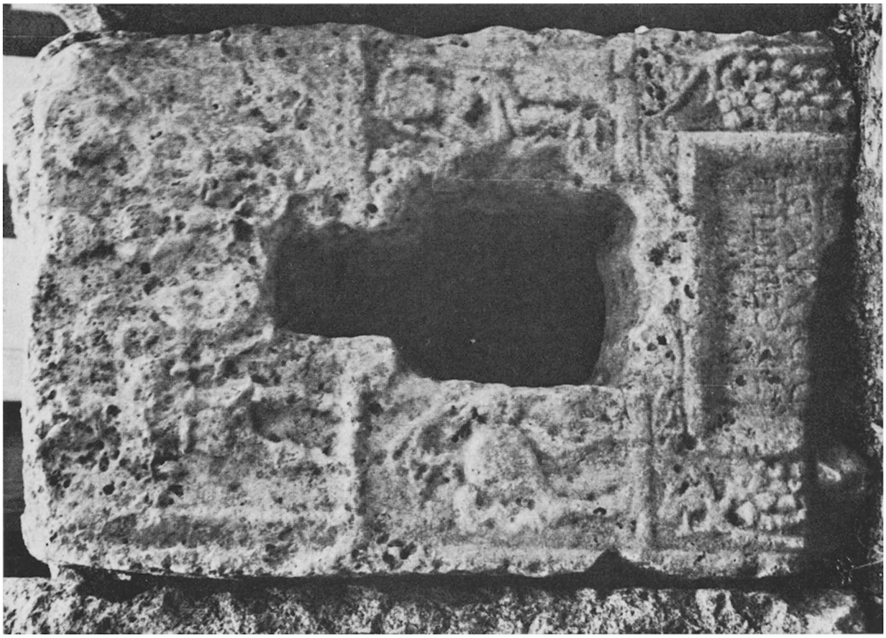

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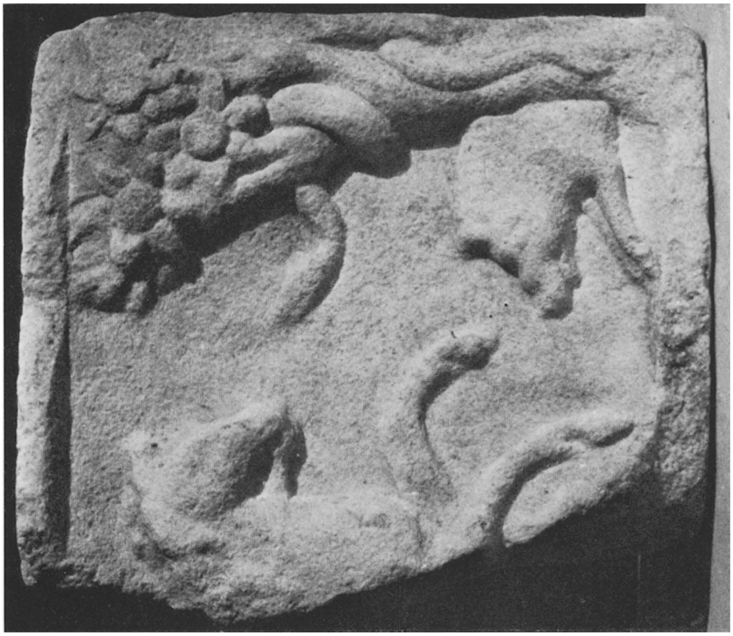

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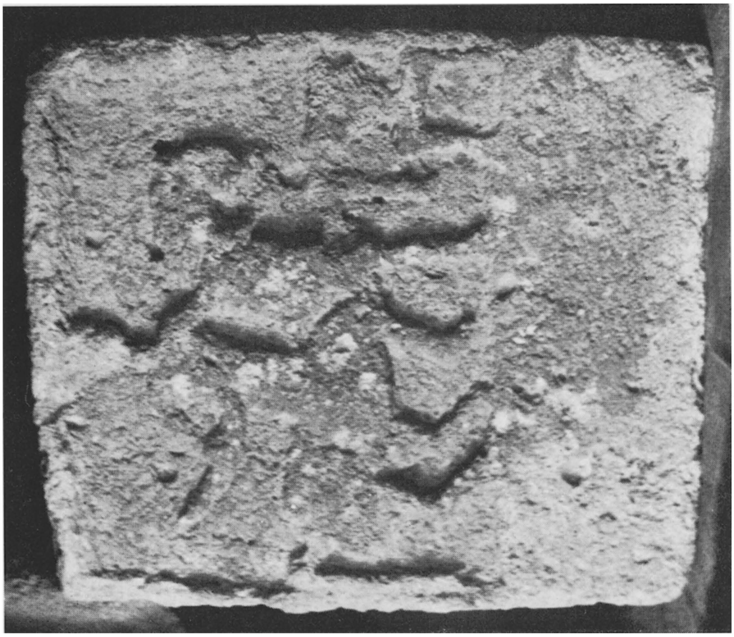

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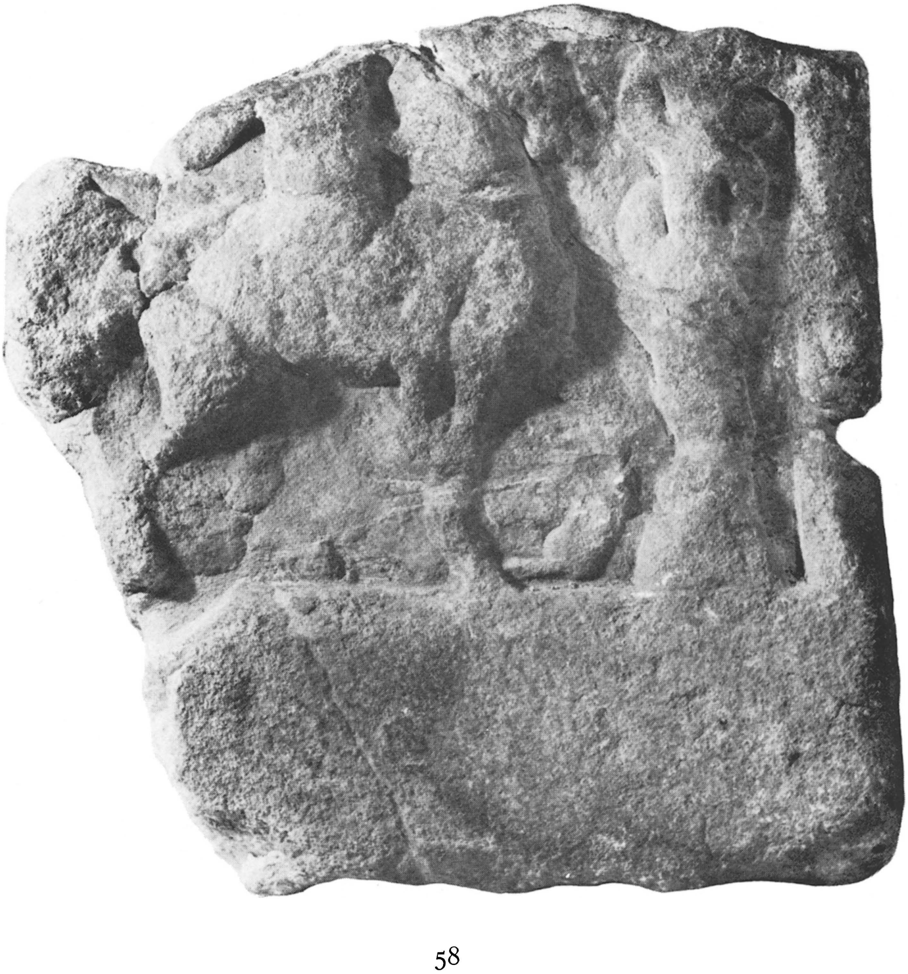

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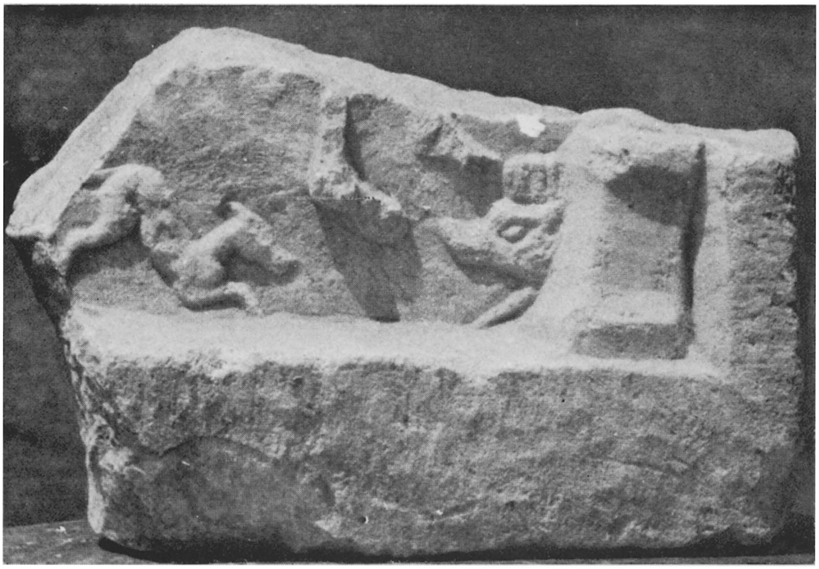

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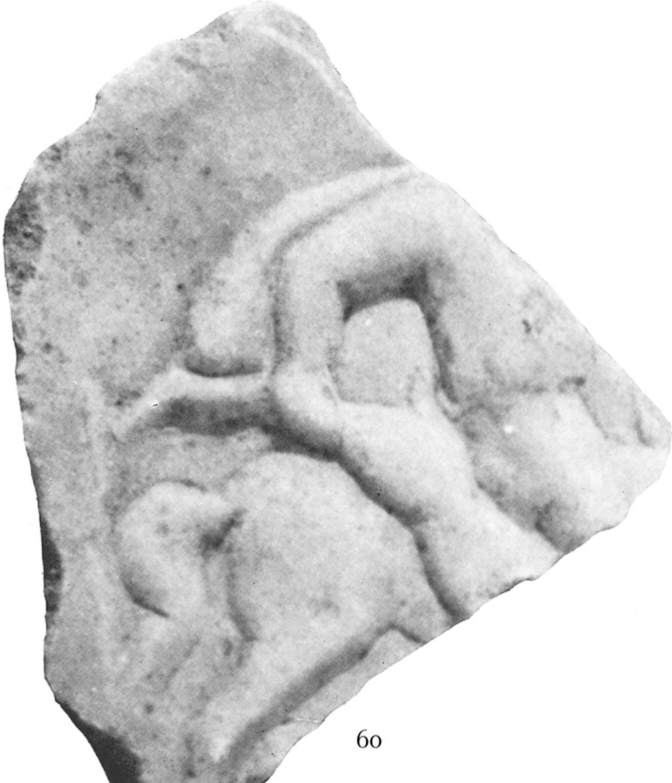

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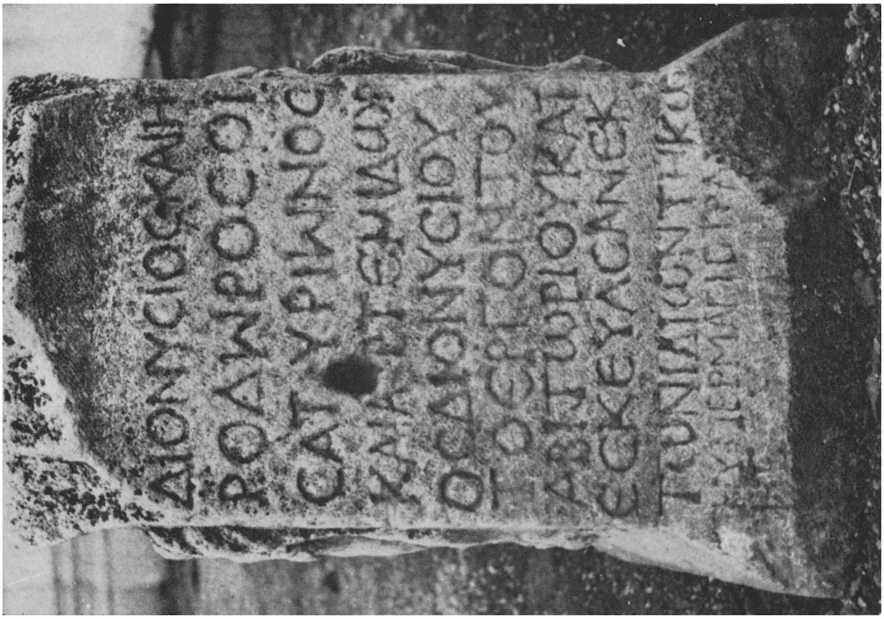
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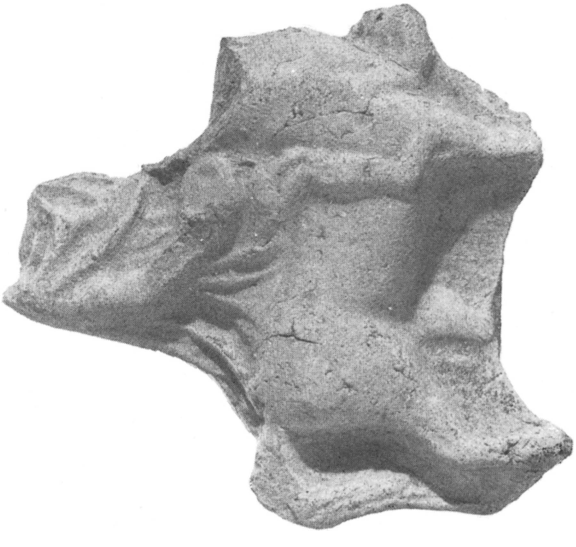

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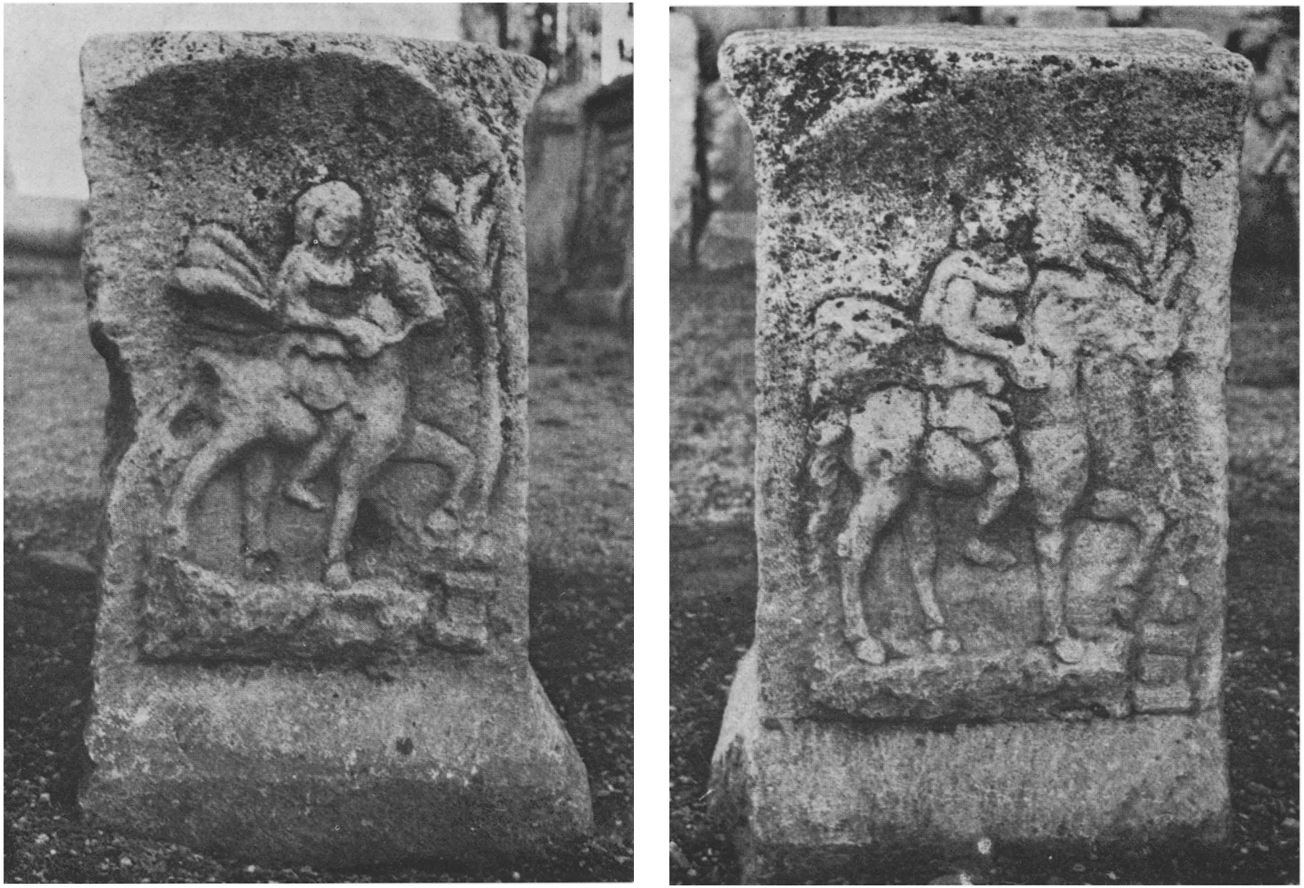
PLATE XLI



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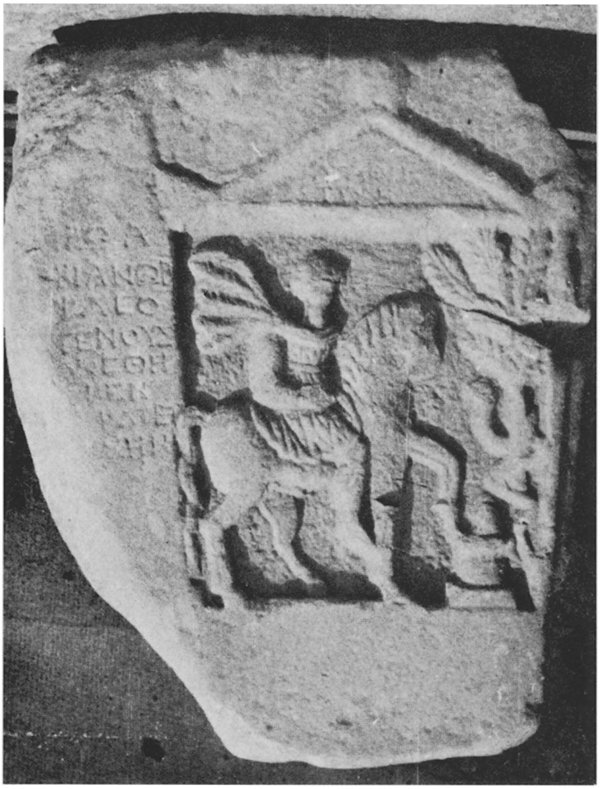

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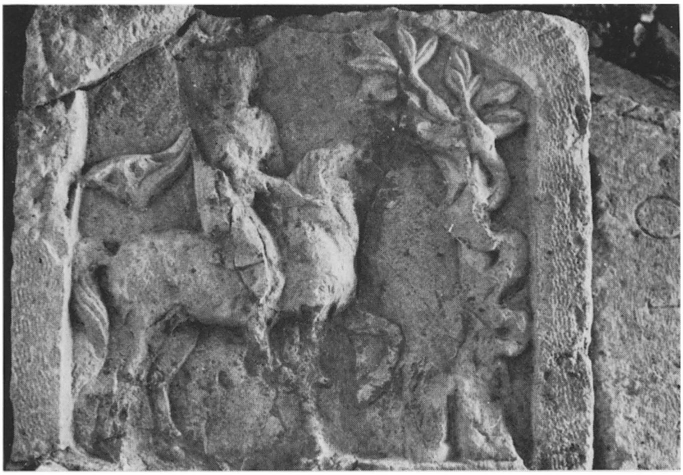
Plate XLIII



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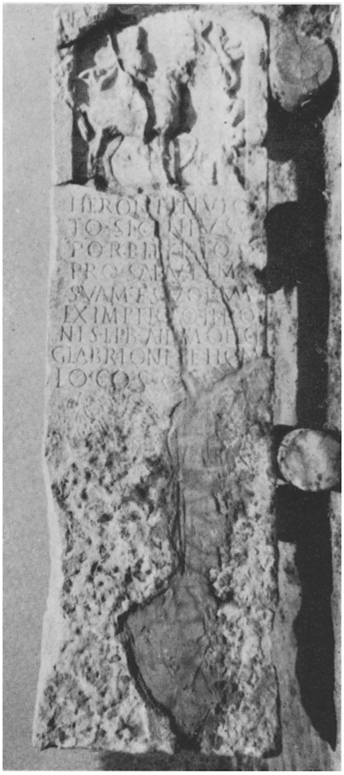

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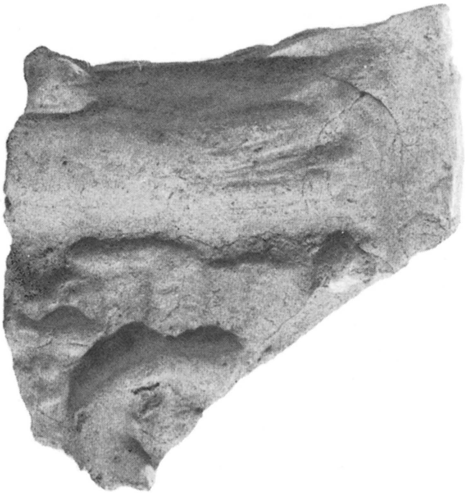
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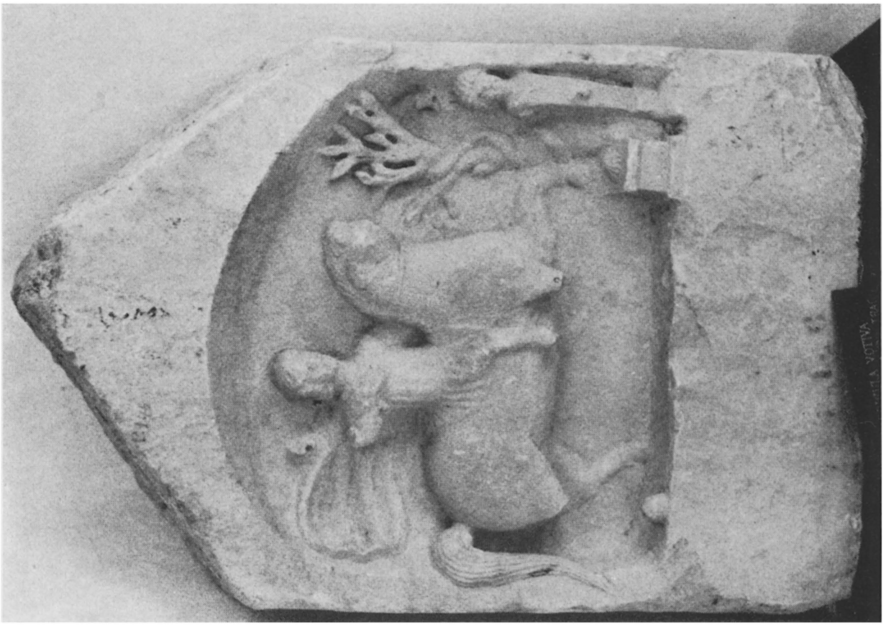
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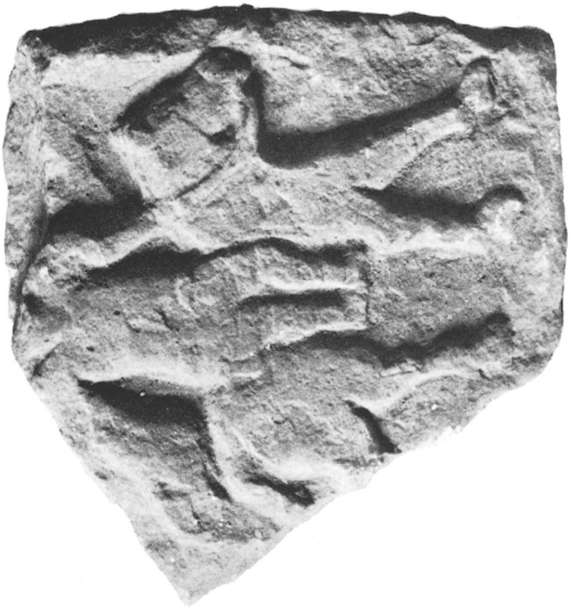

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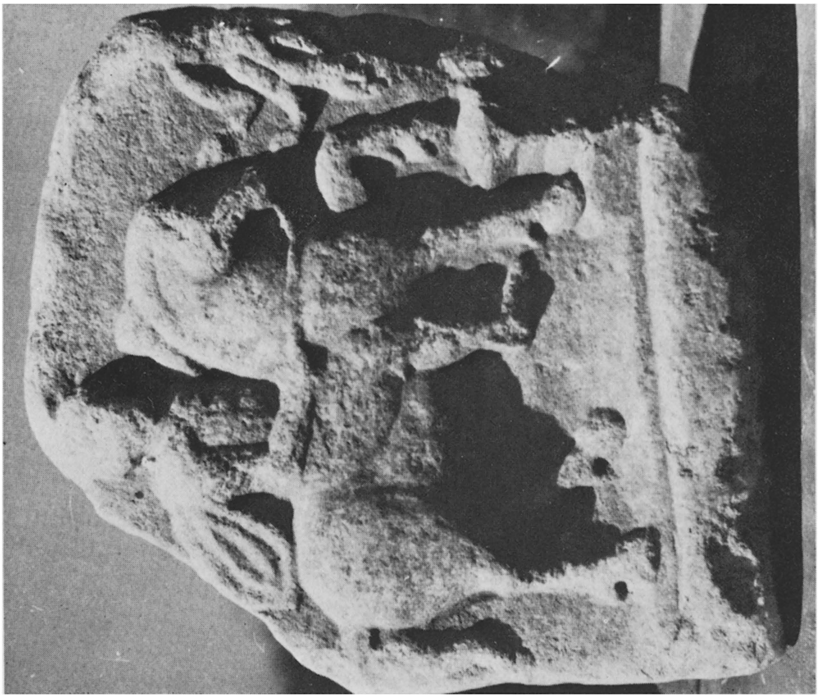

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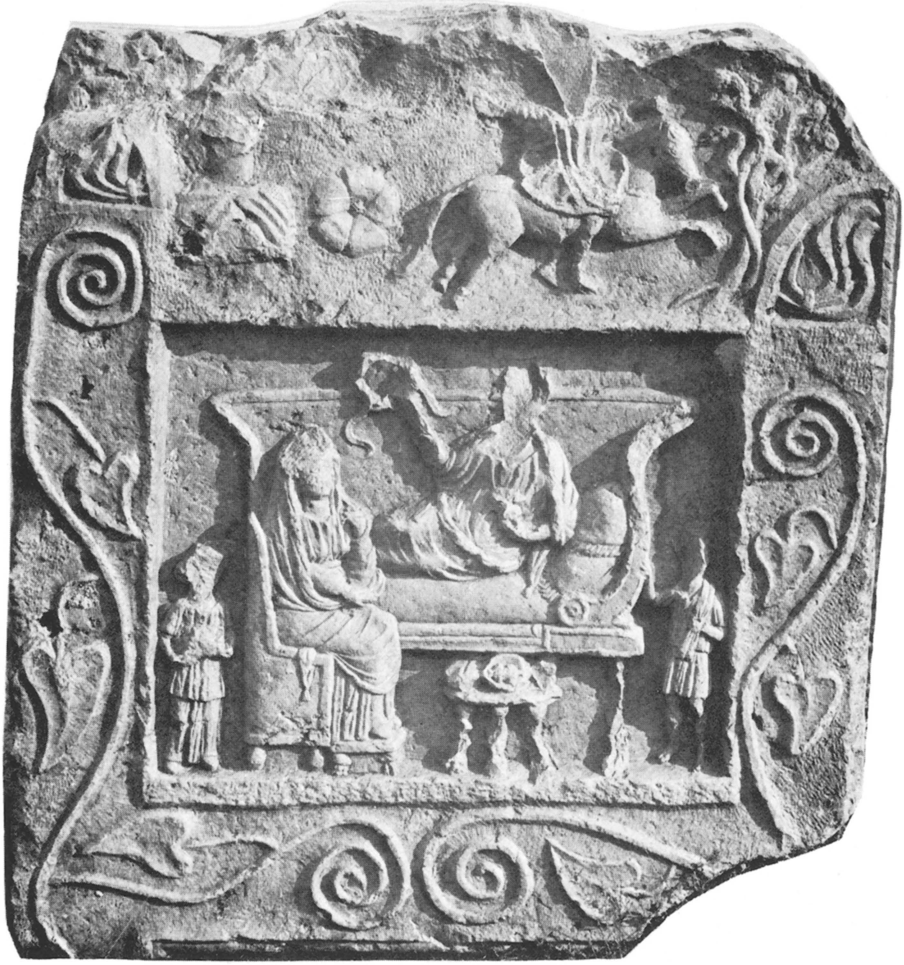

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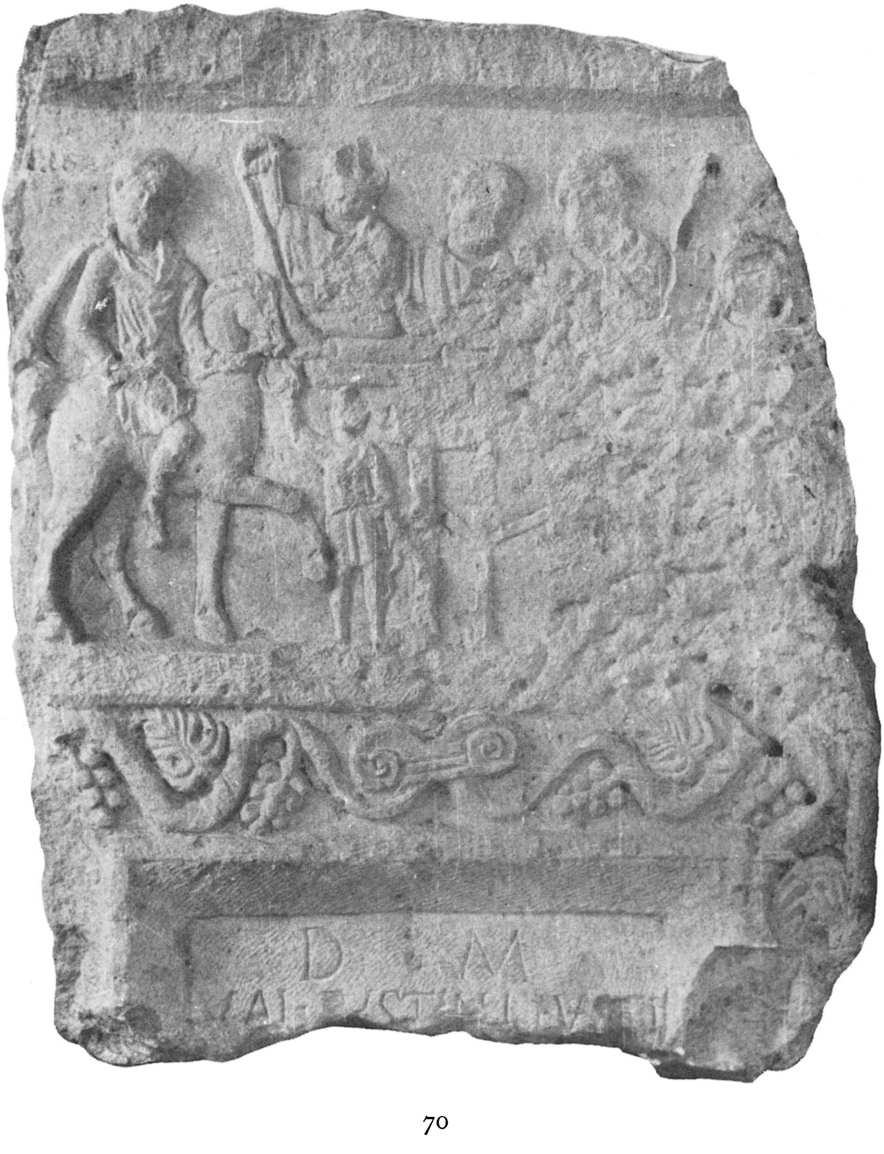

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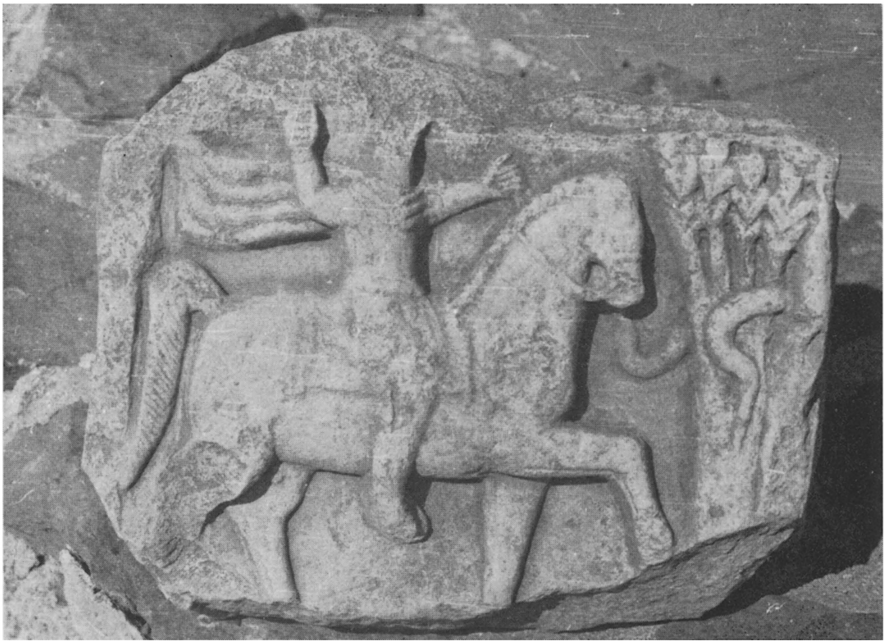

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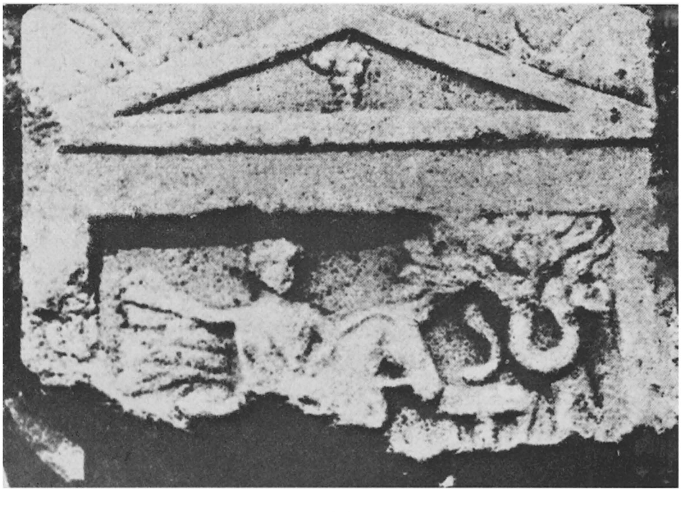

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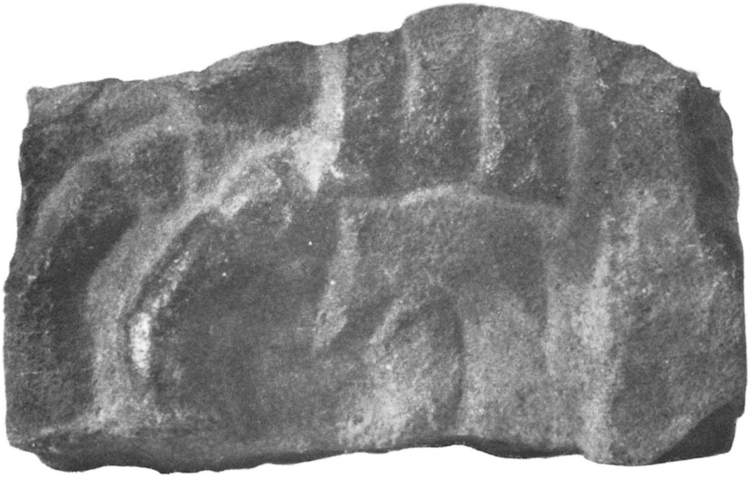
PLATE XLIX



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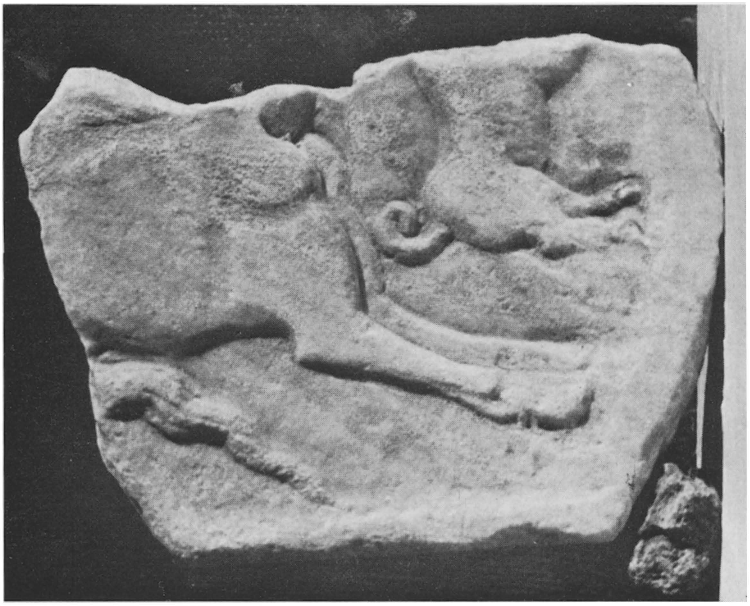

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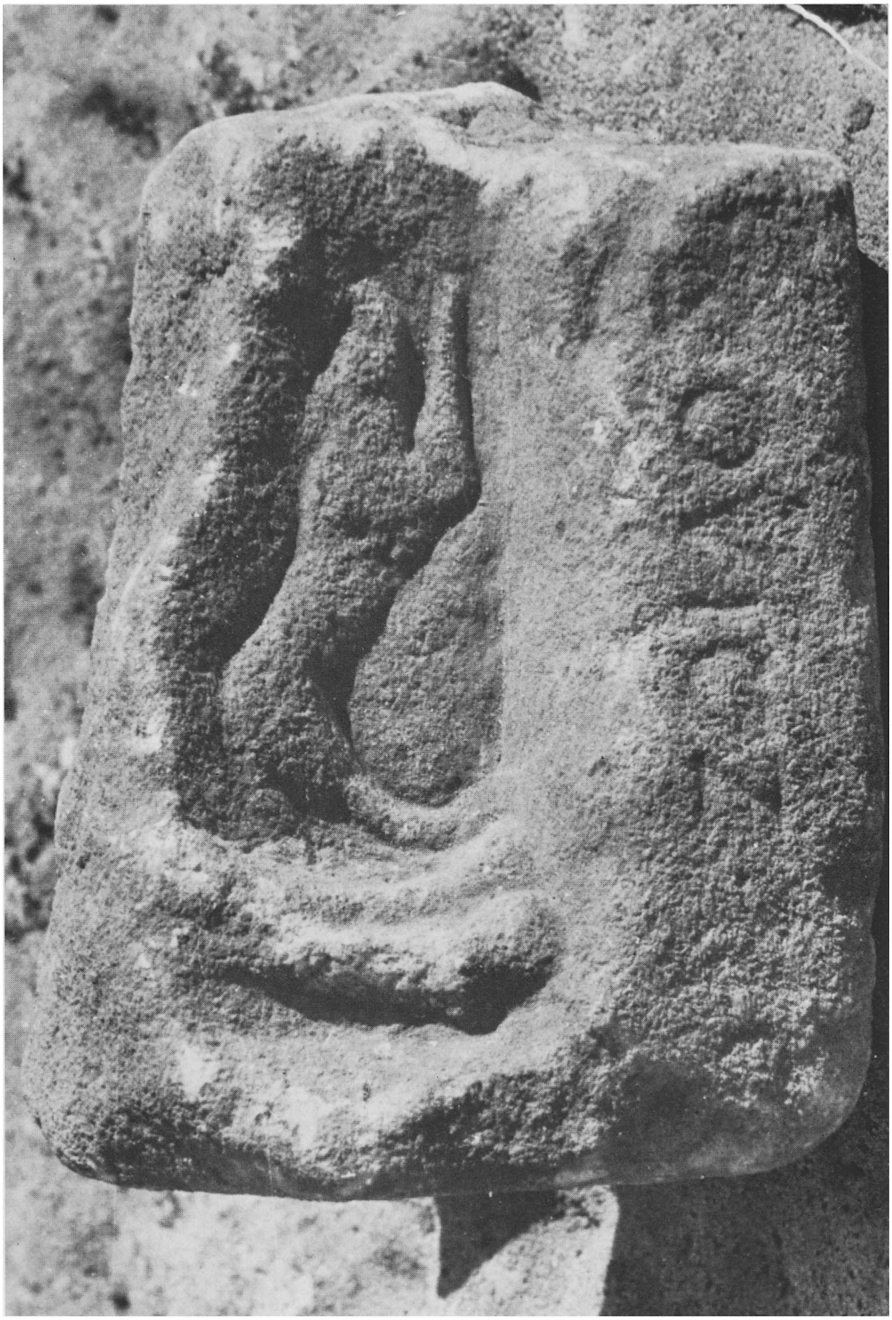
PLATE L



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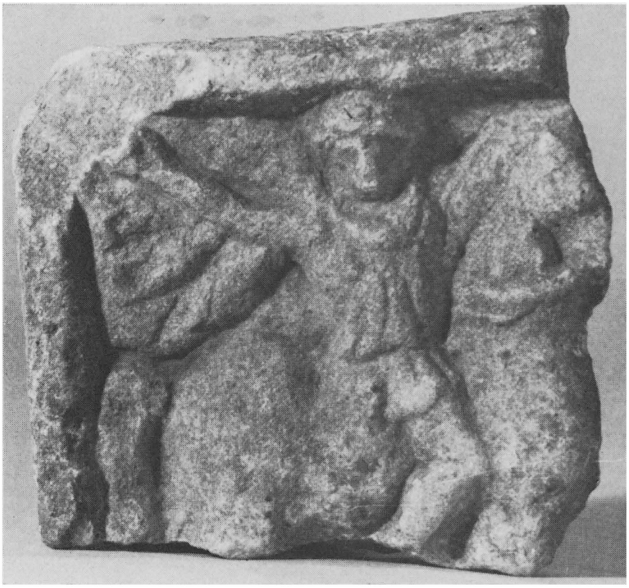

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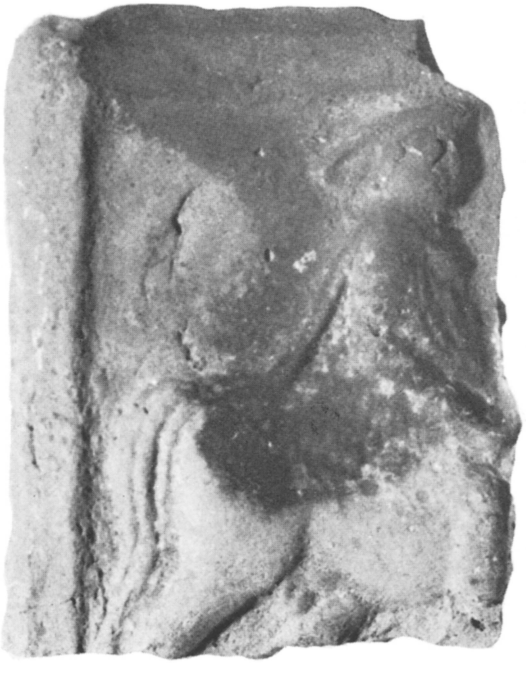

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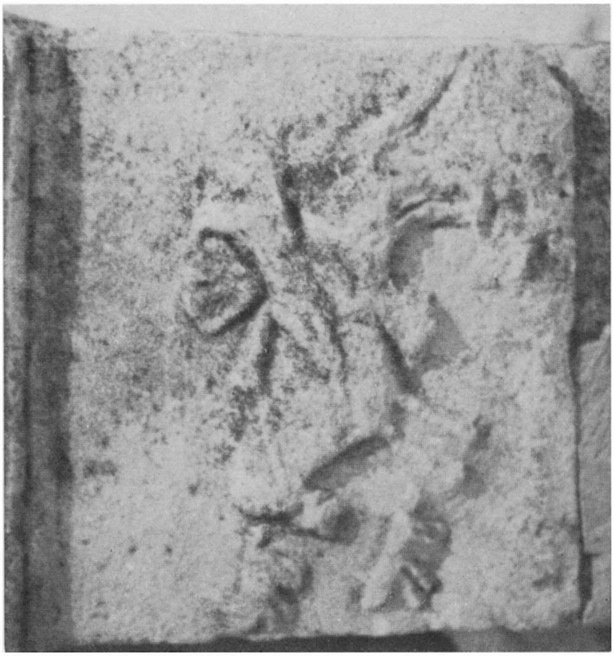

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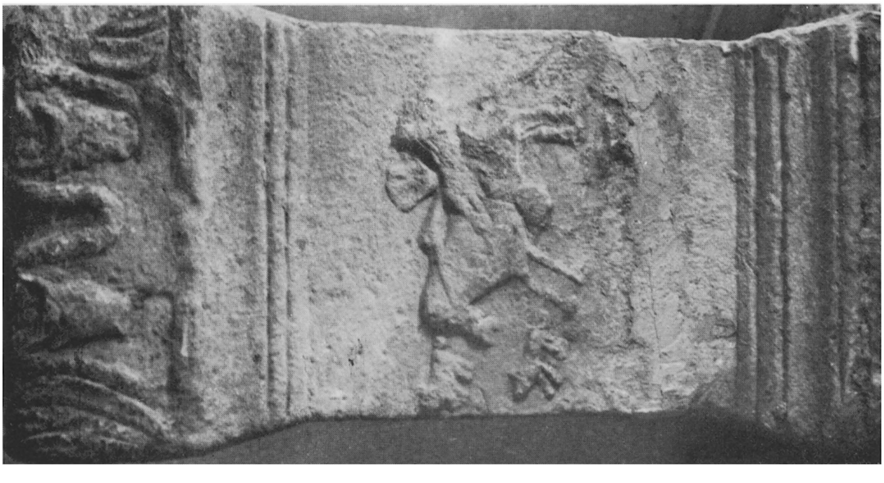

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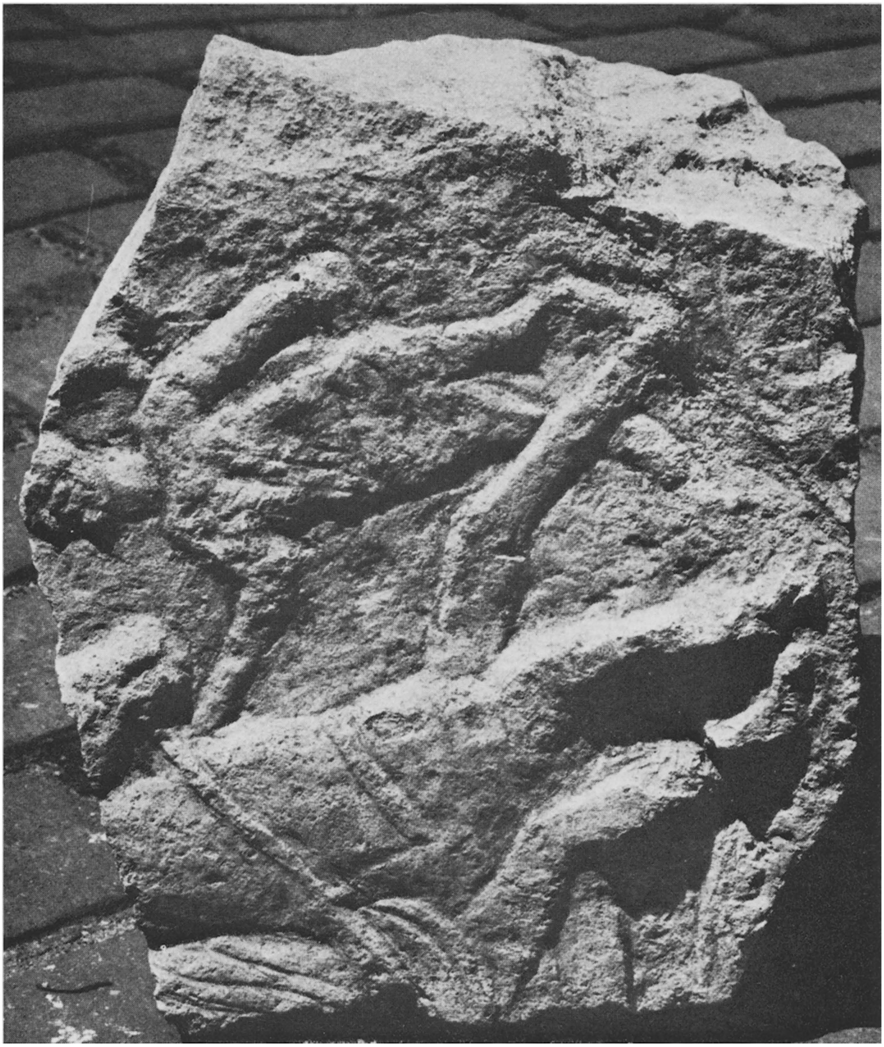
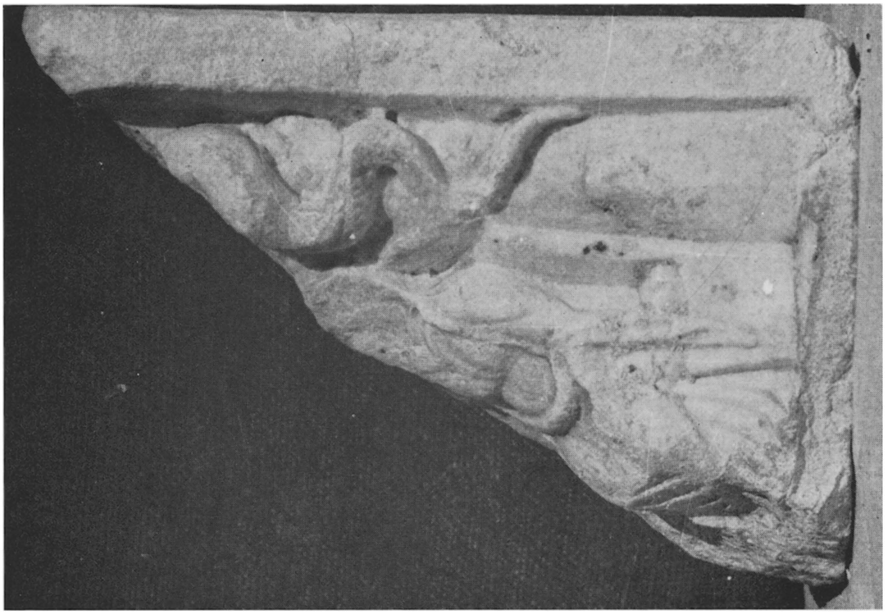


Plate LIV



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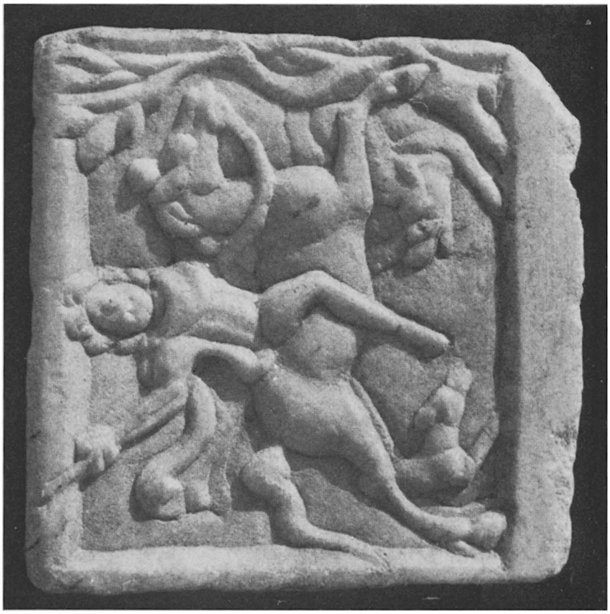

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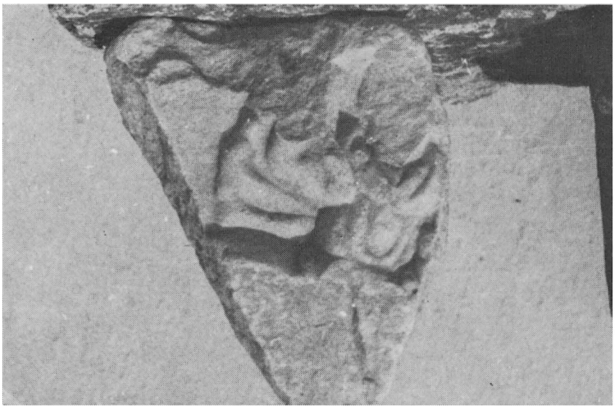

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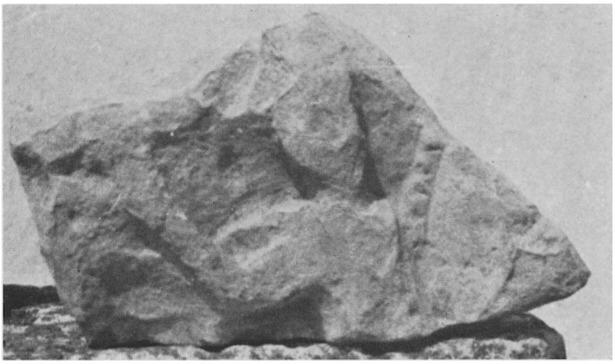

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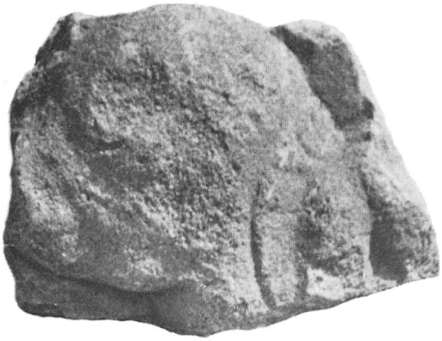

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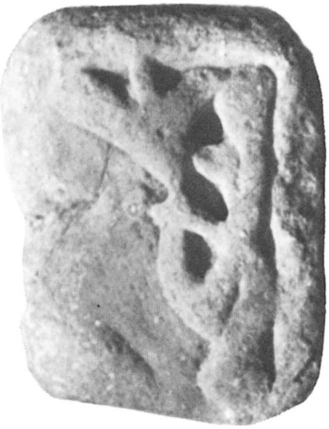

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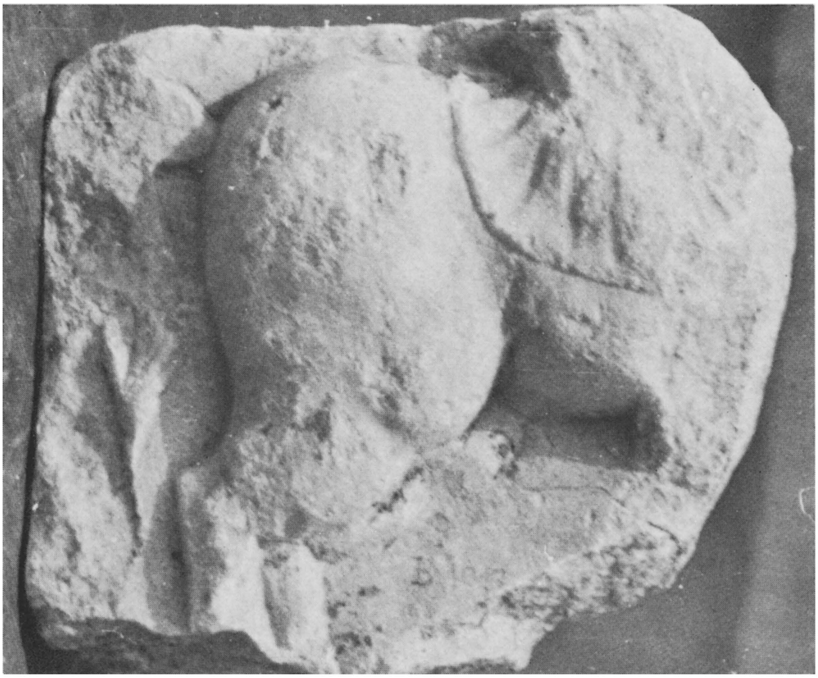

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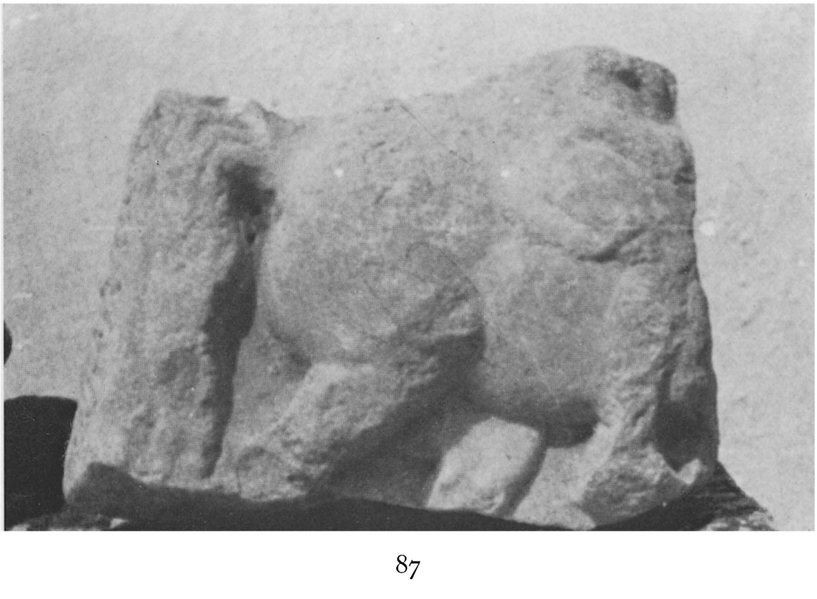

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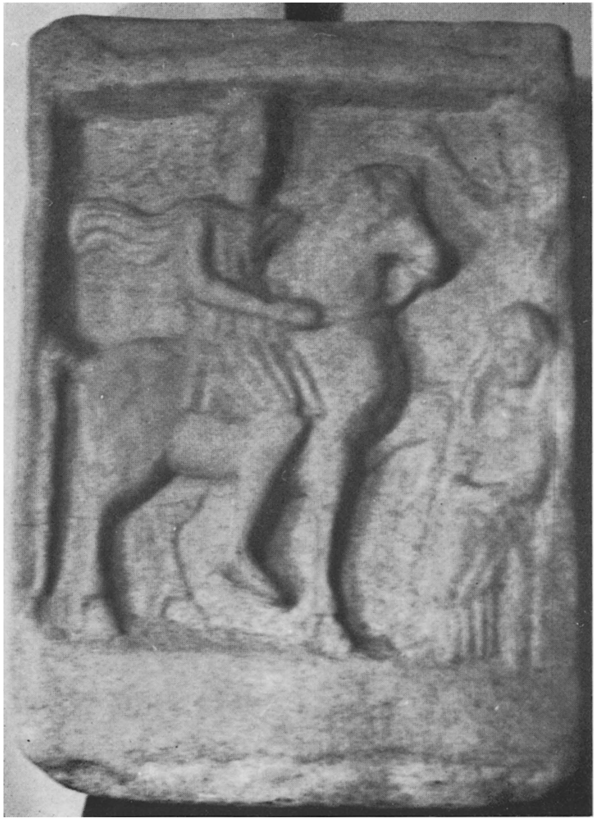

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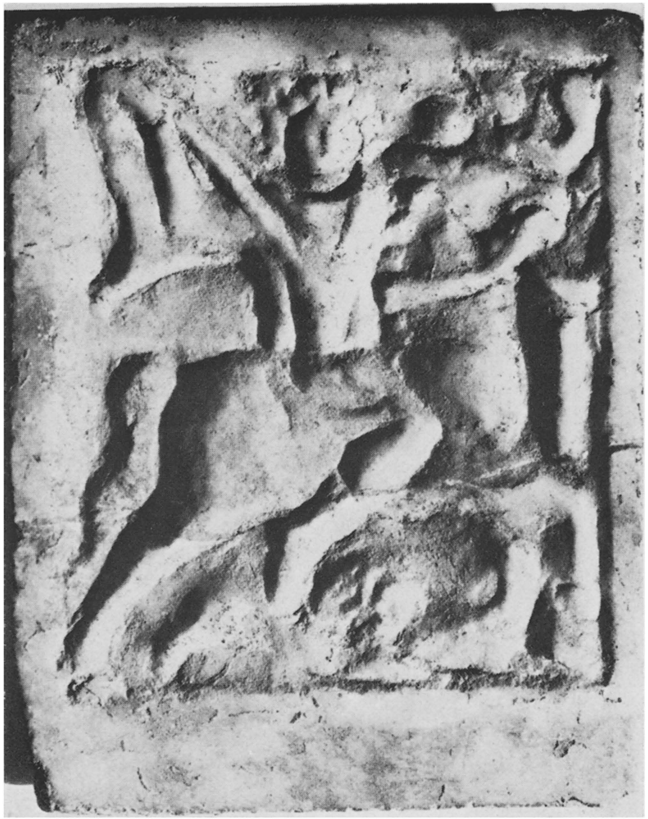

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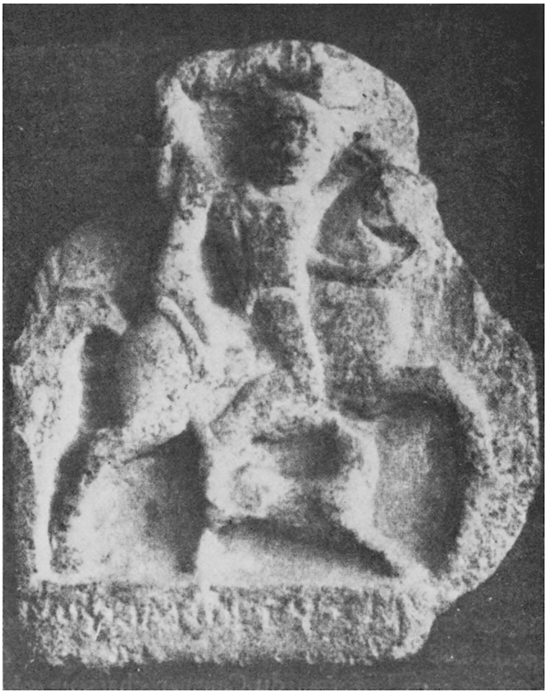
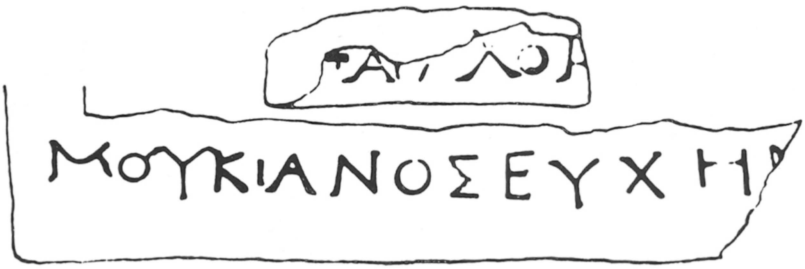
Plate LVIII

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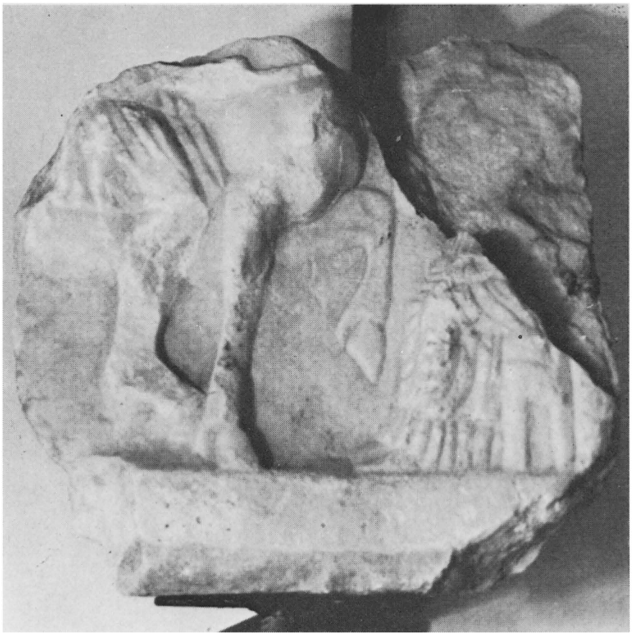
ΜΟΥΚΙΑΝΟΣΕΥΧΗ



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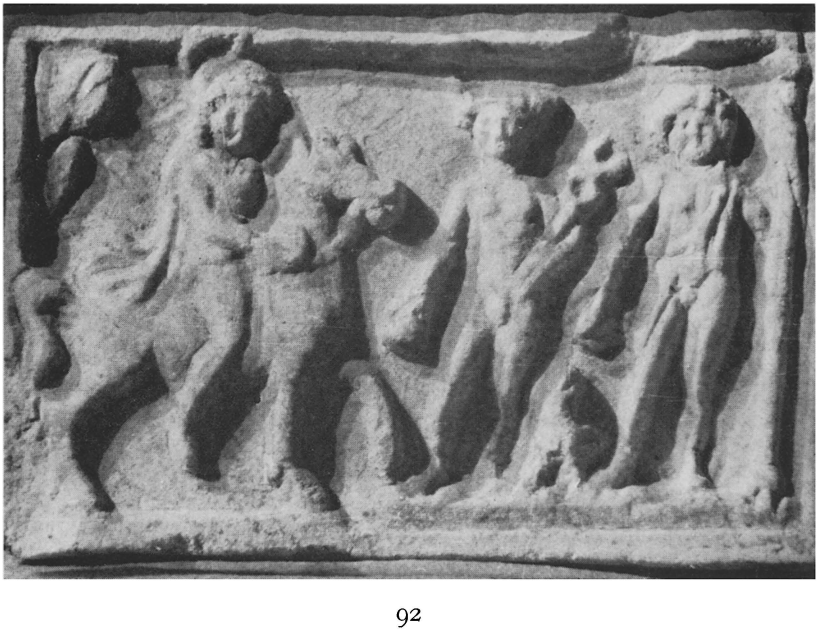

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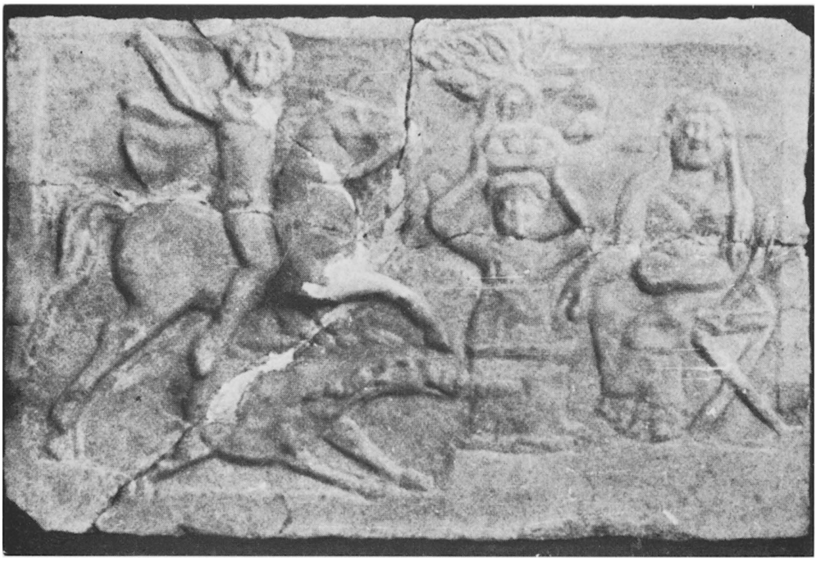
Plate LX



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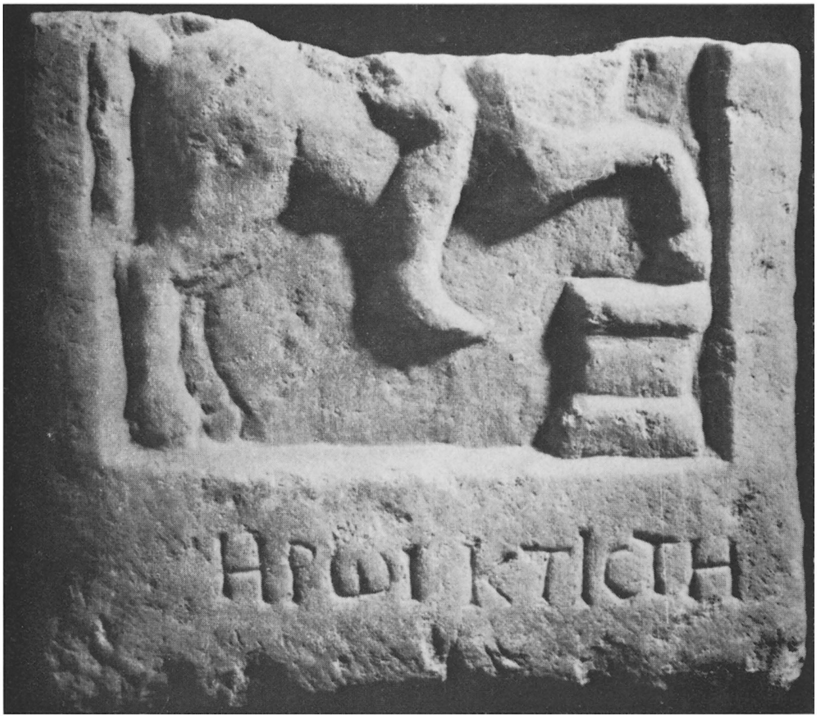
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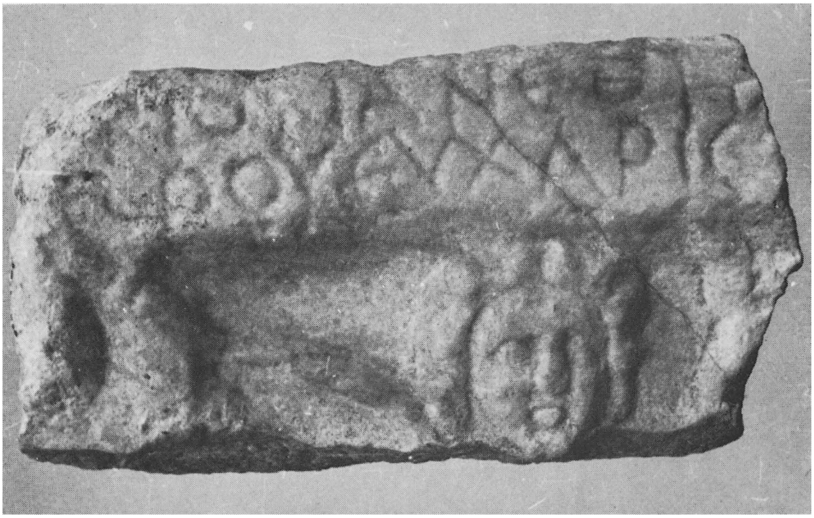
94



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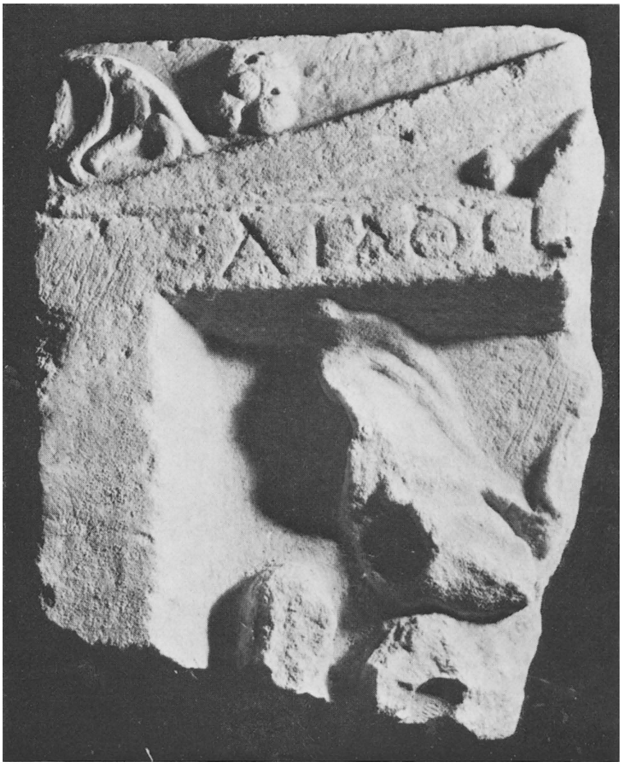

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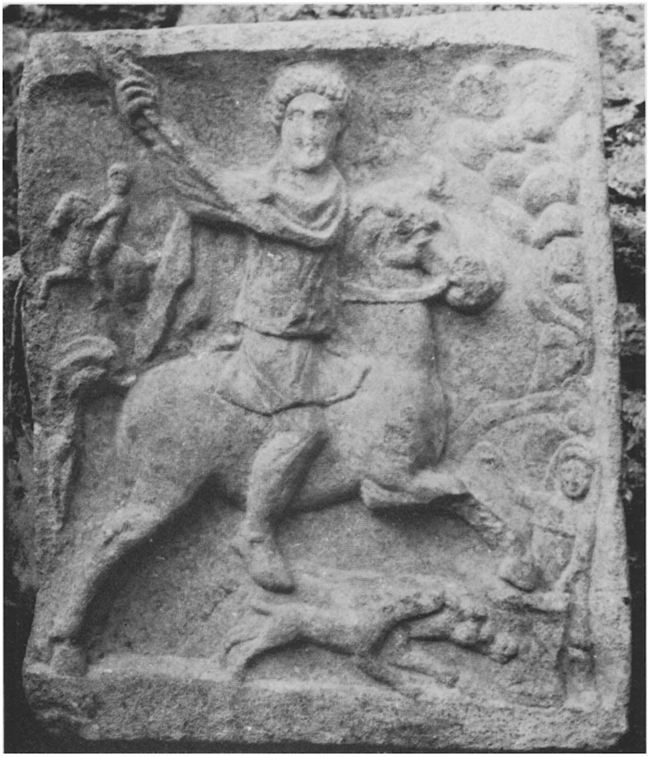

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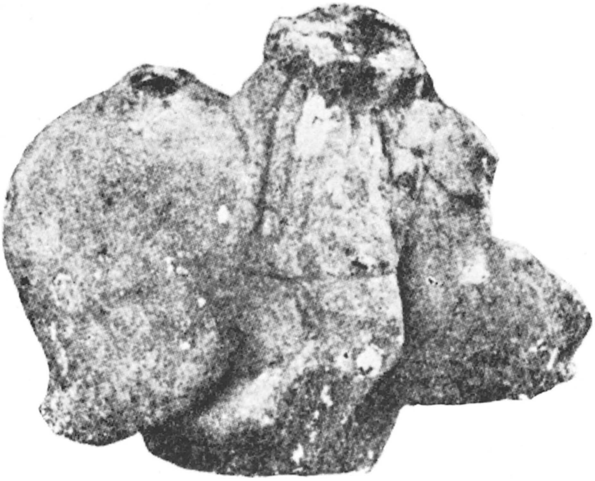

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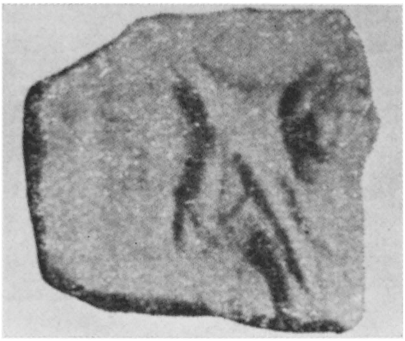

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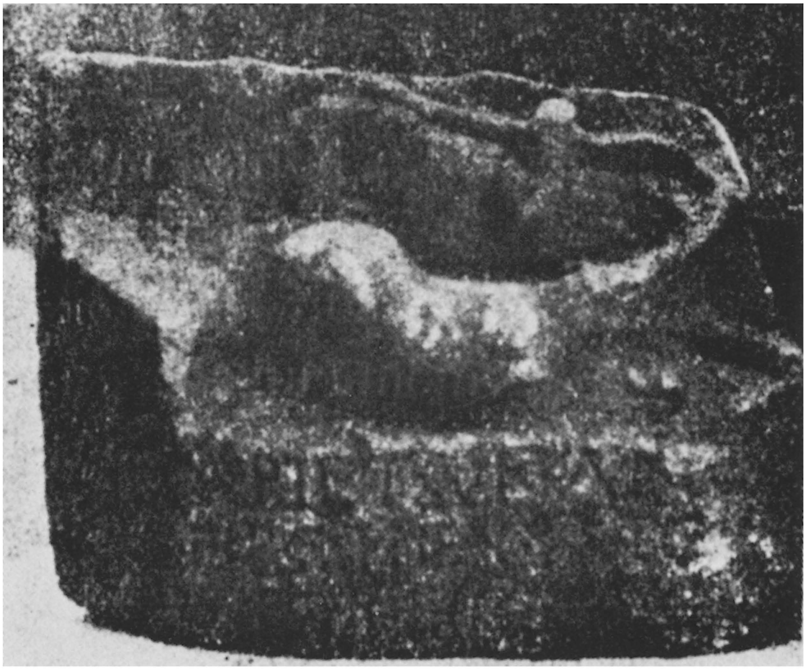

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PLATE LXIV

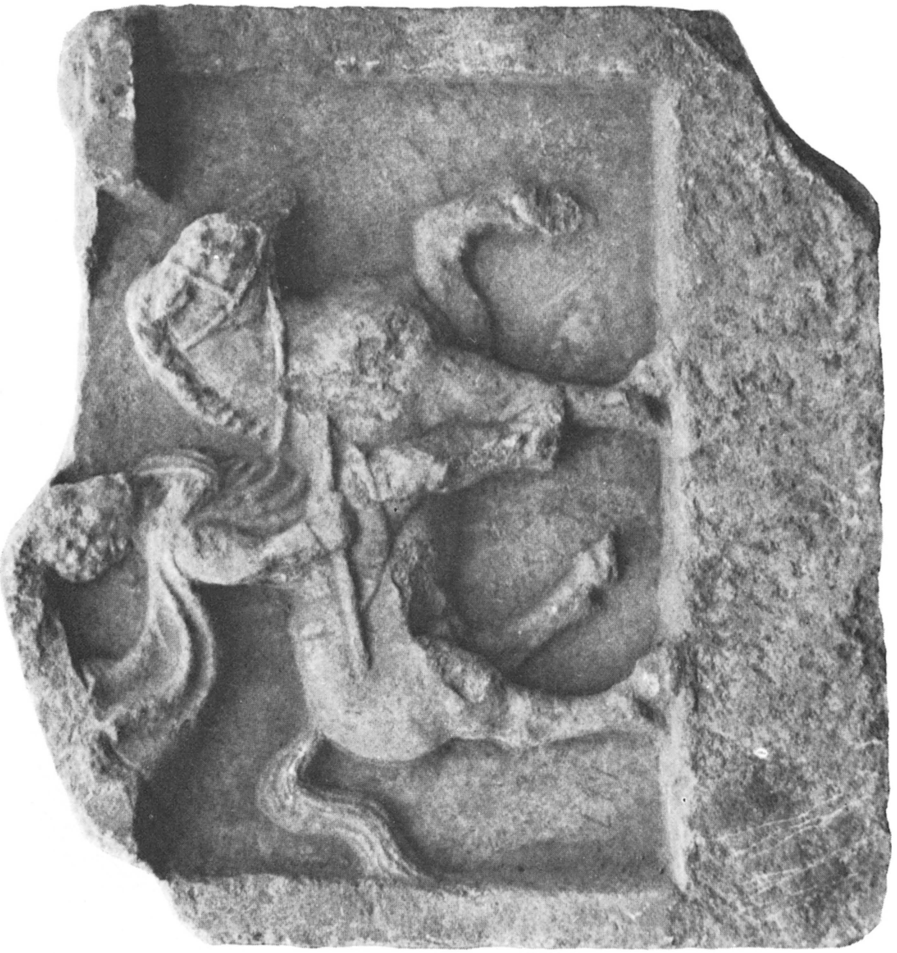

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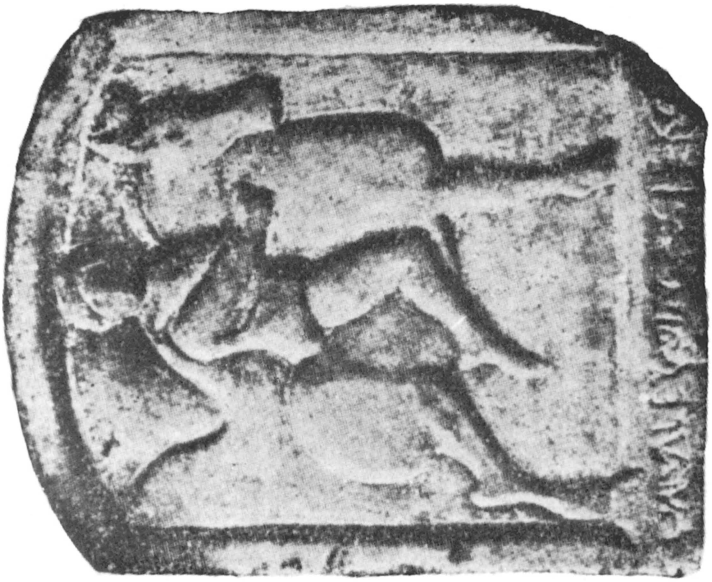
PLATE LXV



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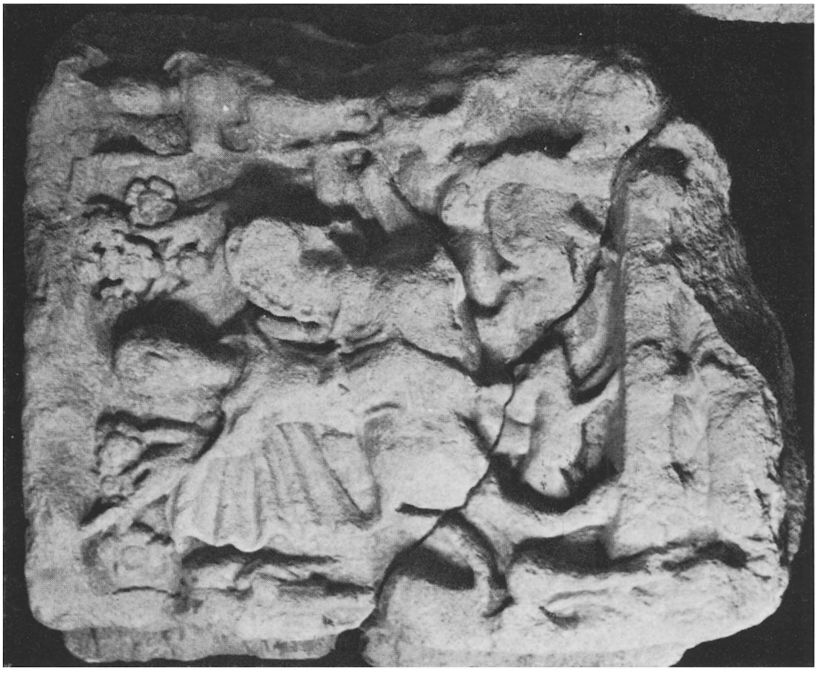

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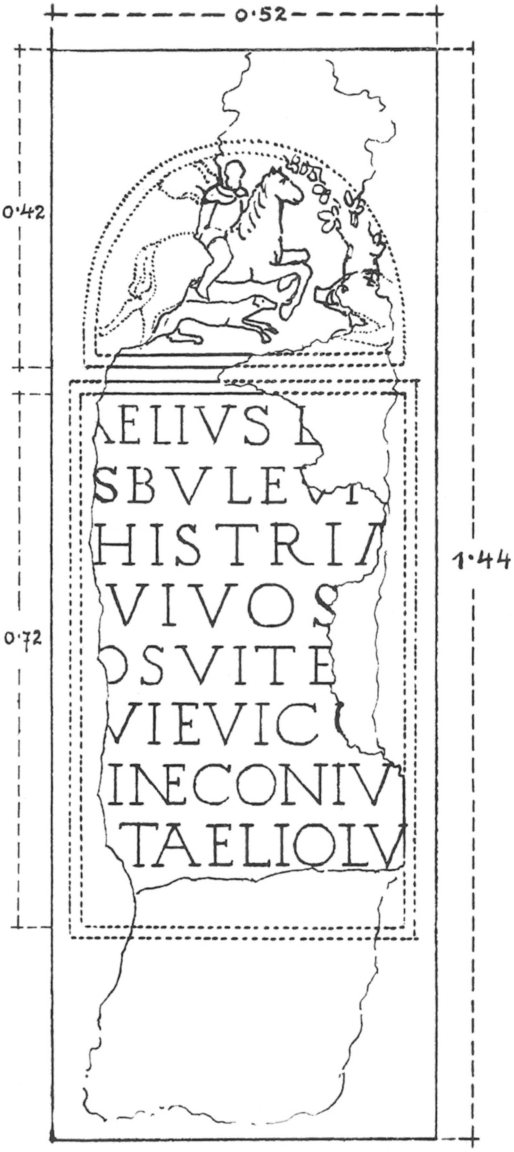
PLATE LXVI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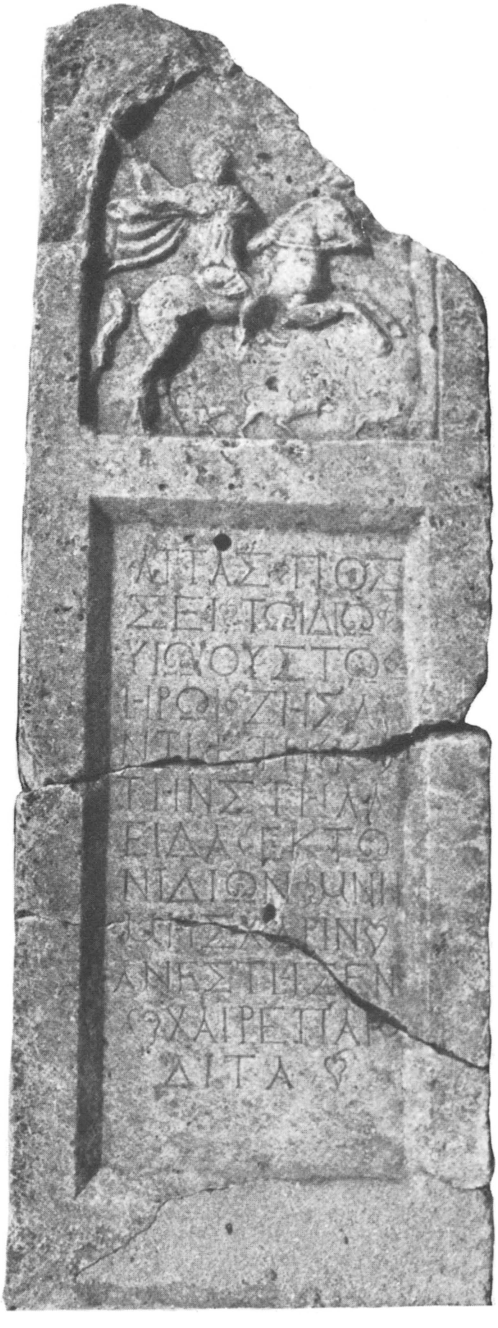
ΑΤΤΑΣ ΠΟΣ
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ΤΗΝ ΣΤΗΛ
ΕΙΔΑ ΕΚ ΤΩ
Ν ΙΔΙΩΝ ΜΝΗ
ΧΑΡΙΝ
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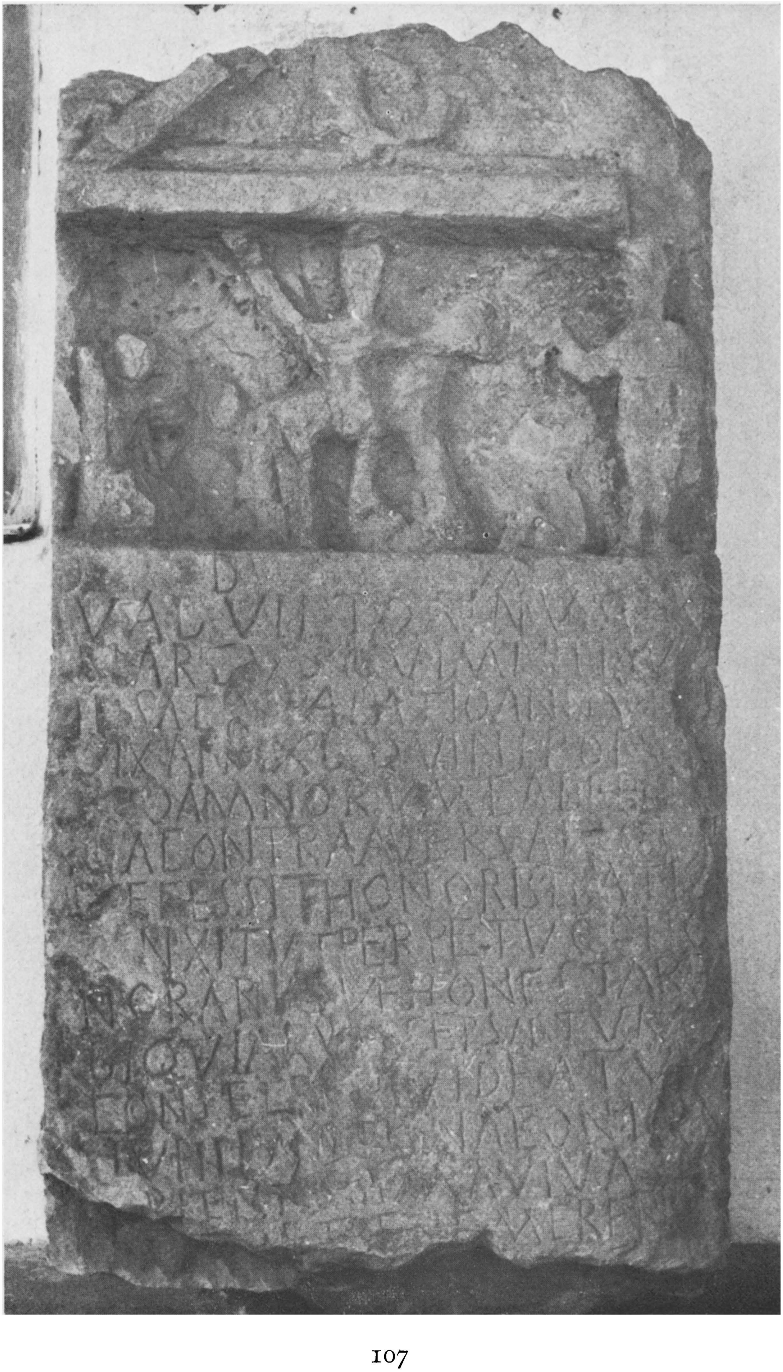
ΔΙΤΑ

PLATE LXVIII



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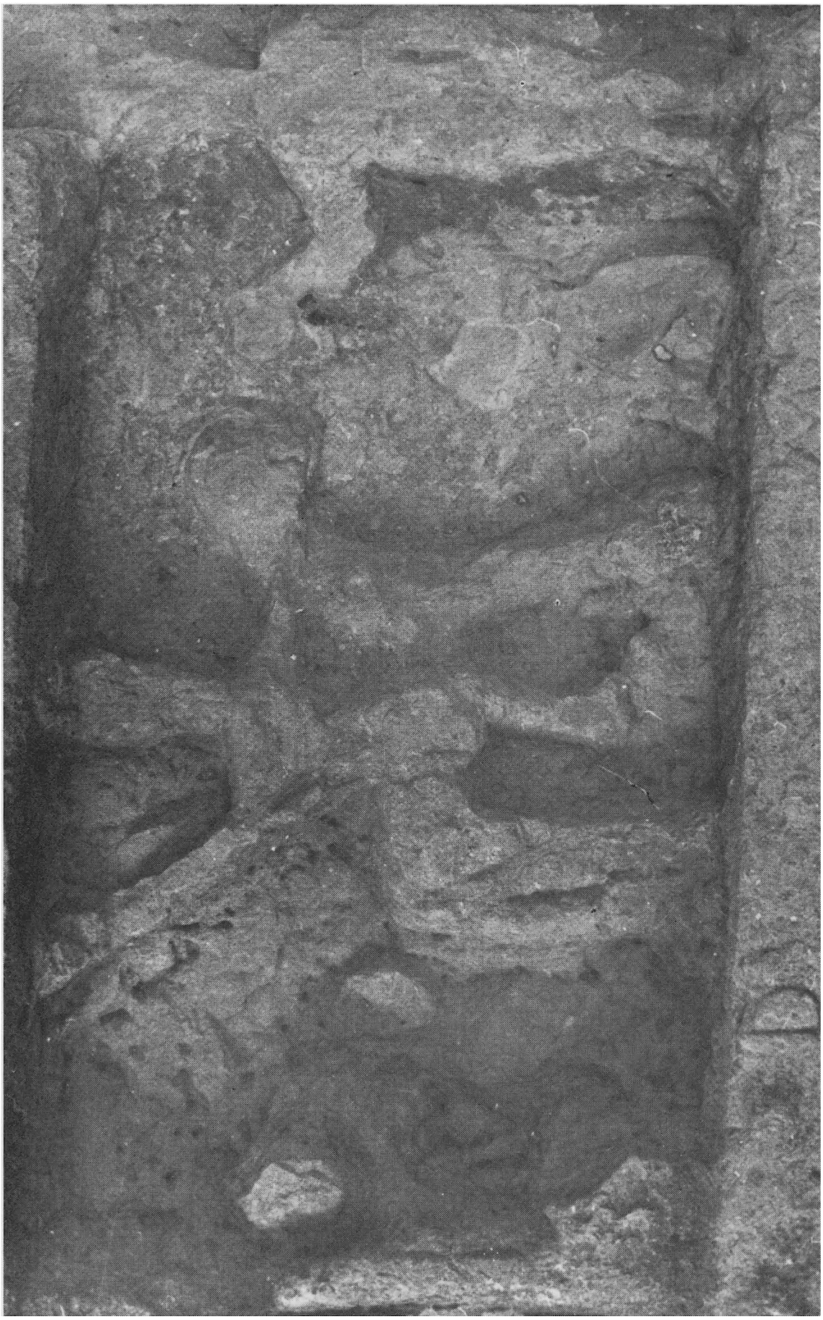

107

PLATE LXX

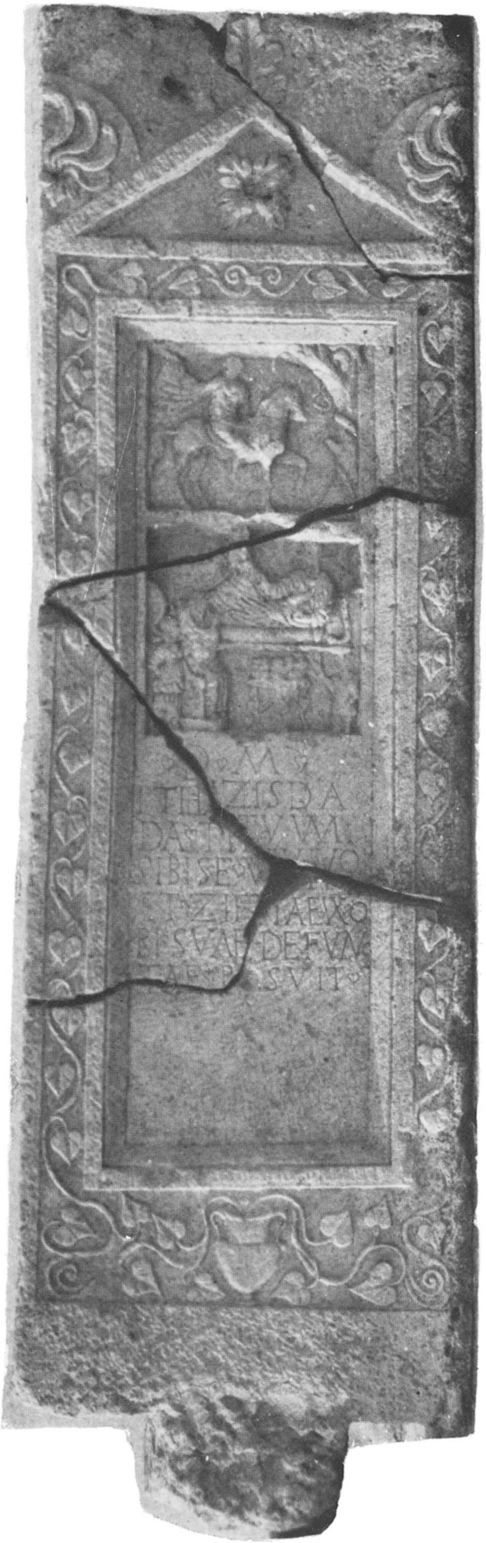
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PLATE LXXI

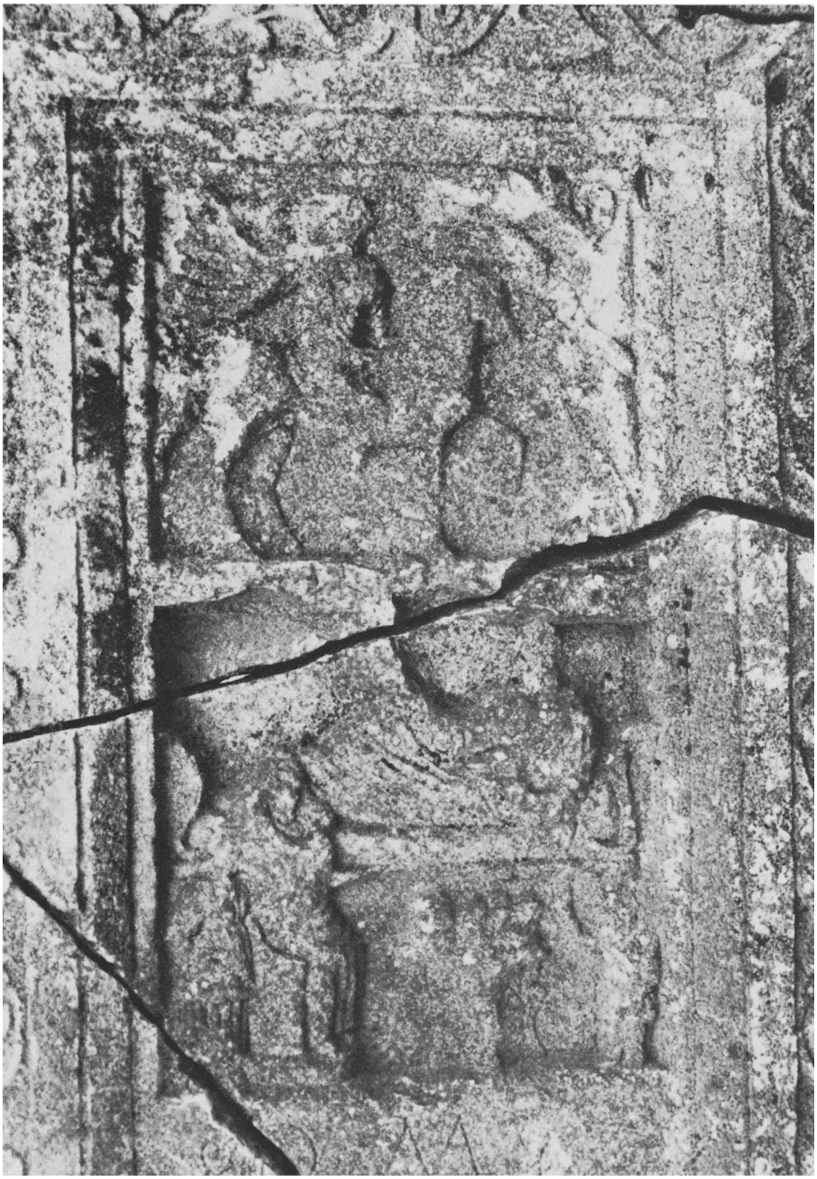
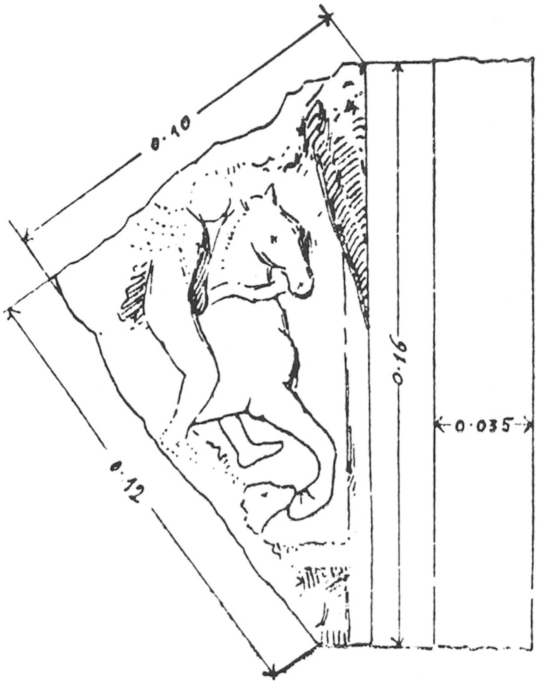


Plate LXXII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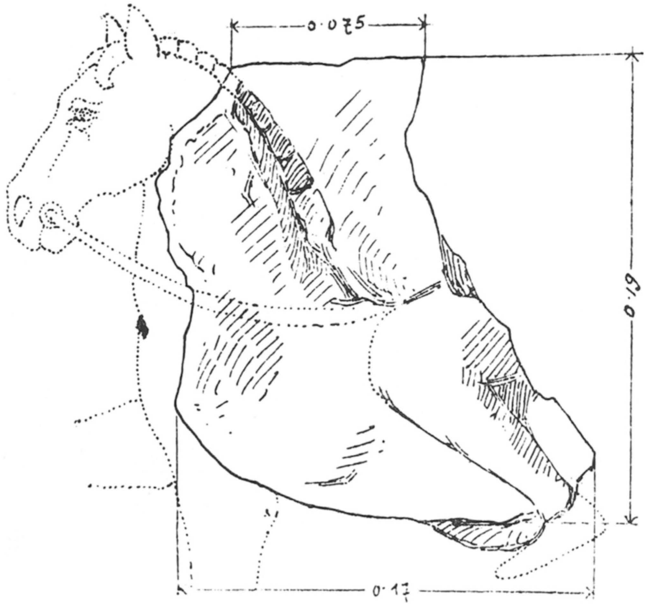
109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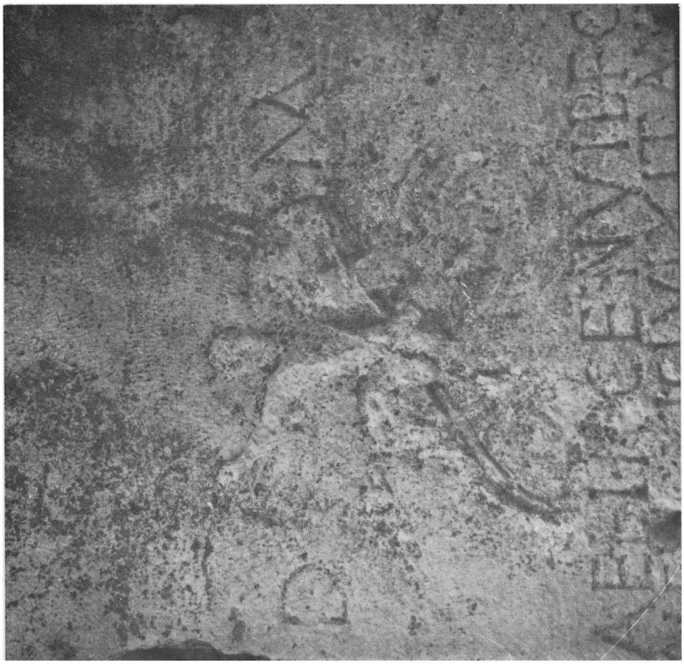
110



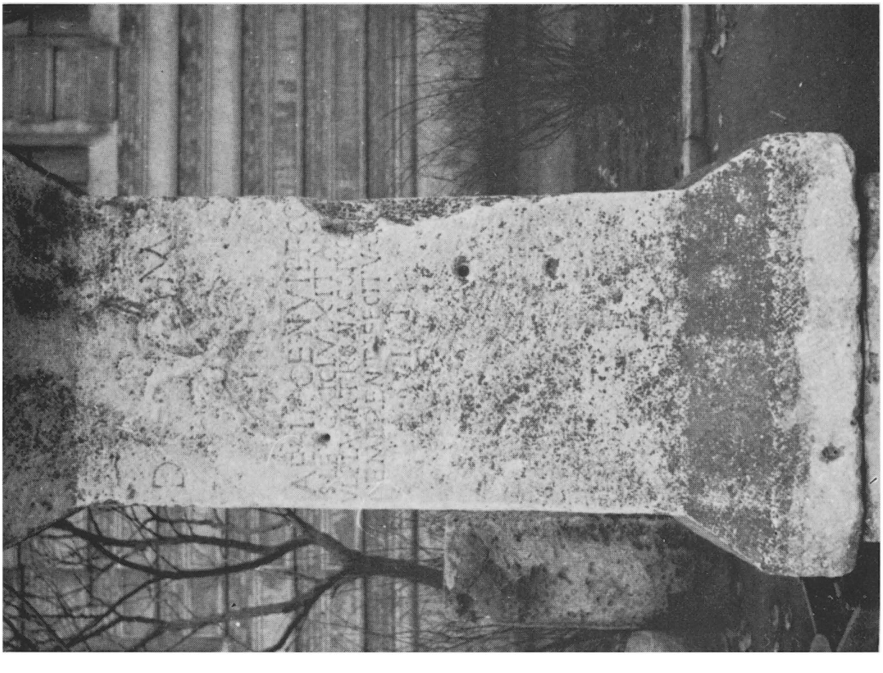


PLATE LXXIV

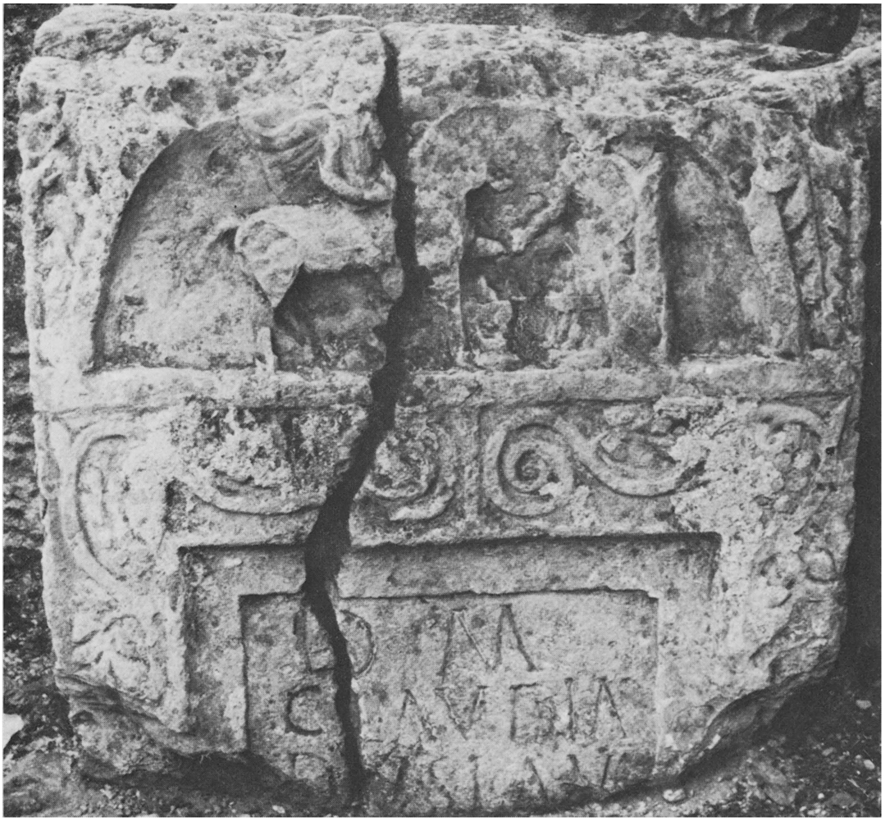


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PLATE LXXV

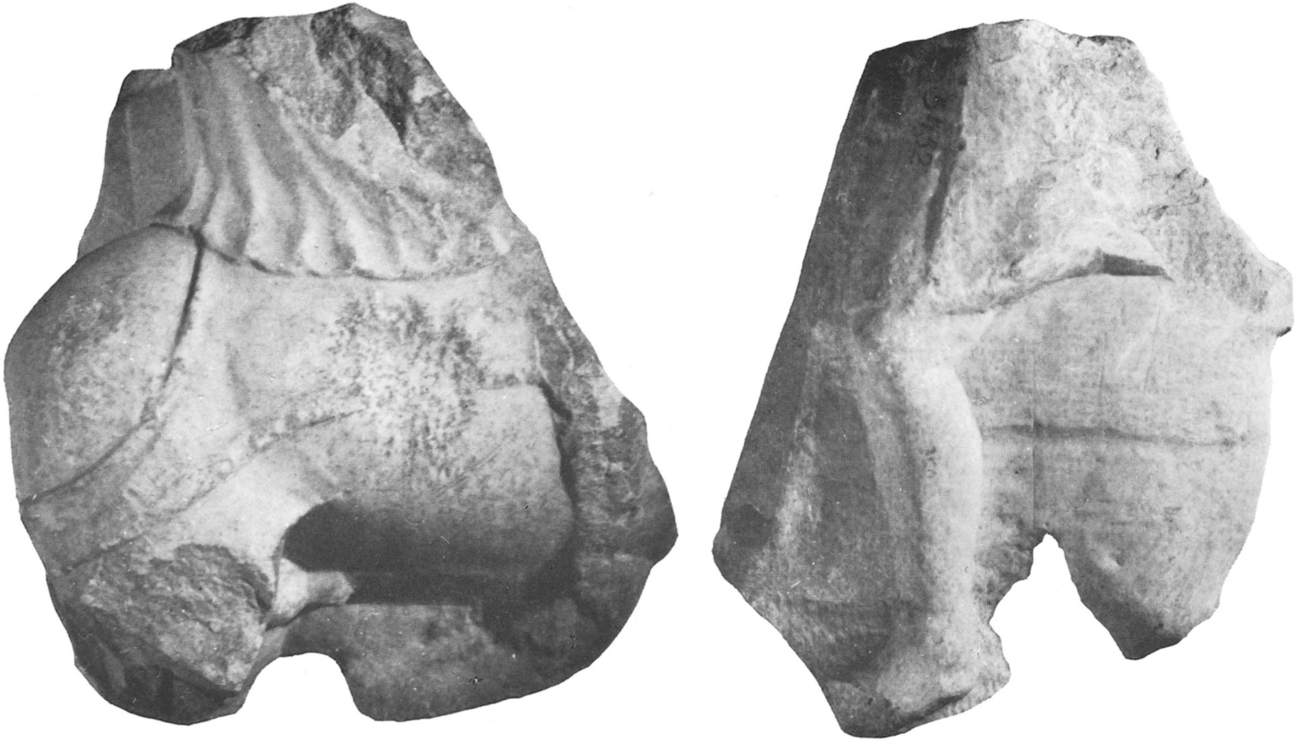

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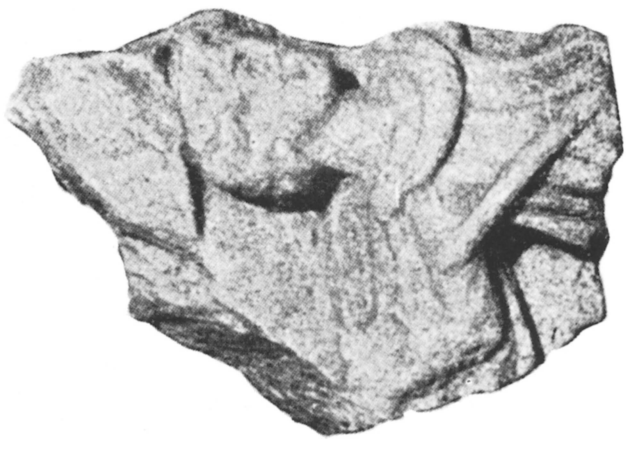
PLATE LXXVI



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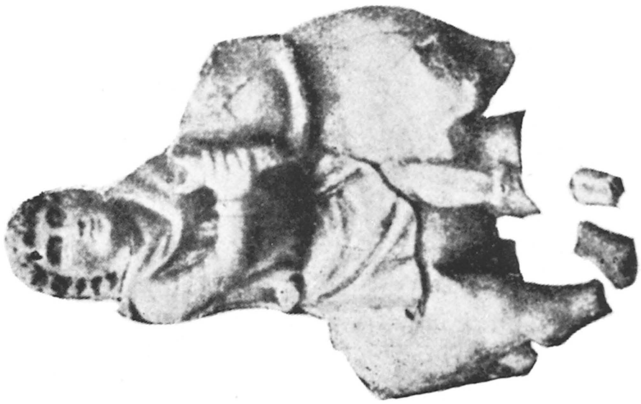

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PLATE LXXVII

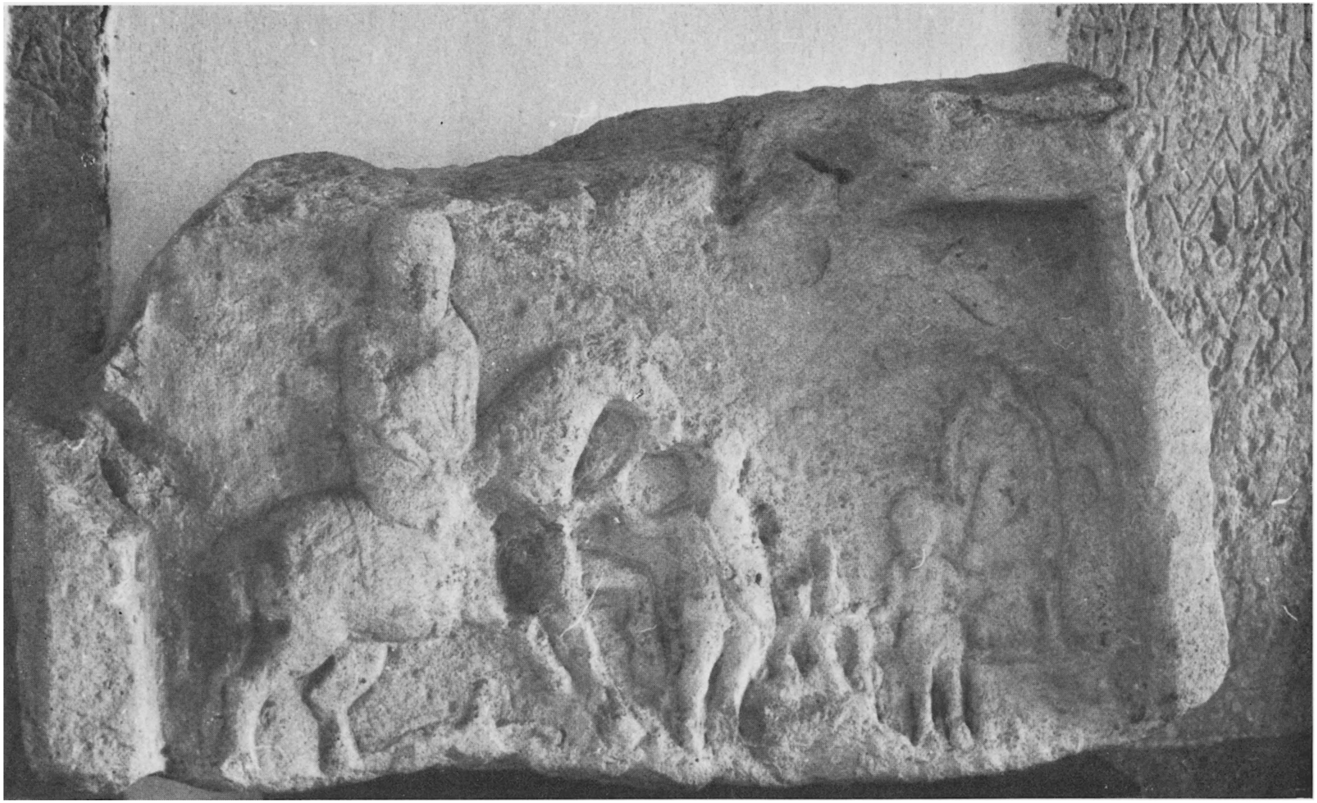

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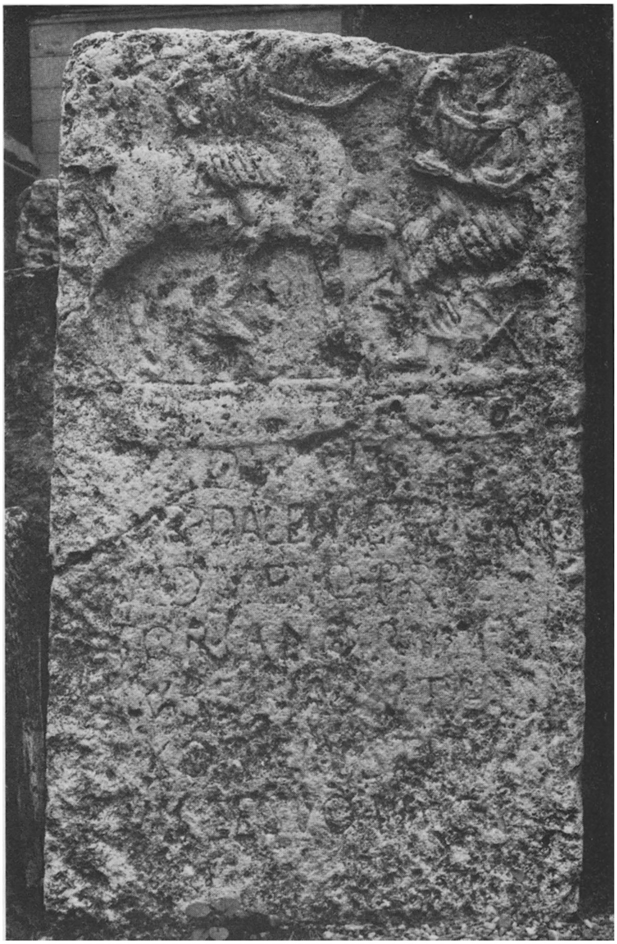
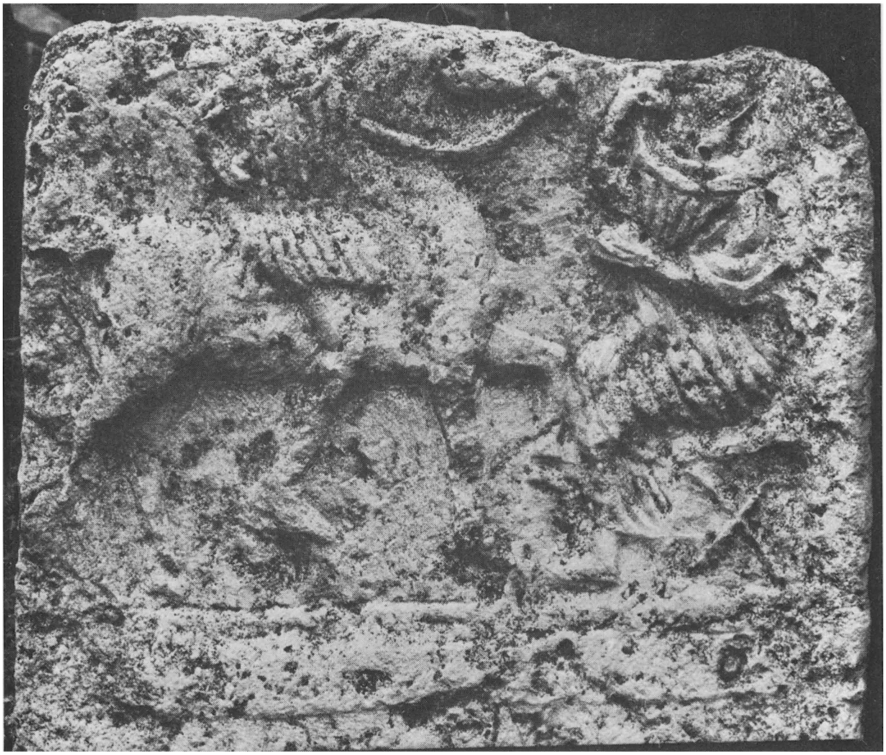
Plate LXXVIII





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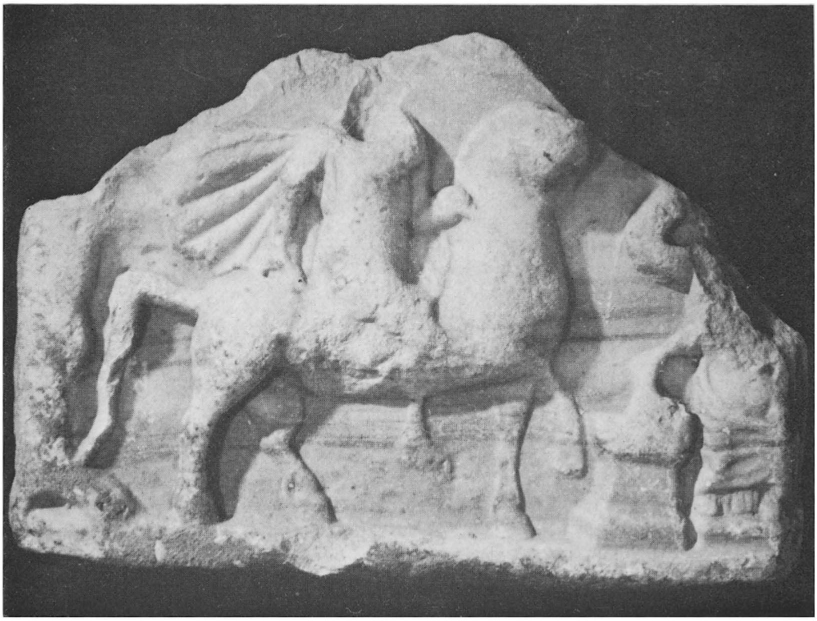

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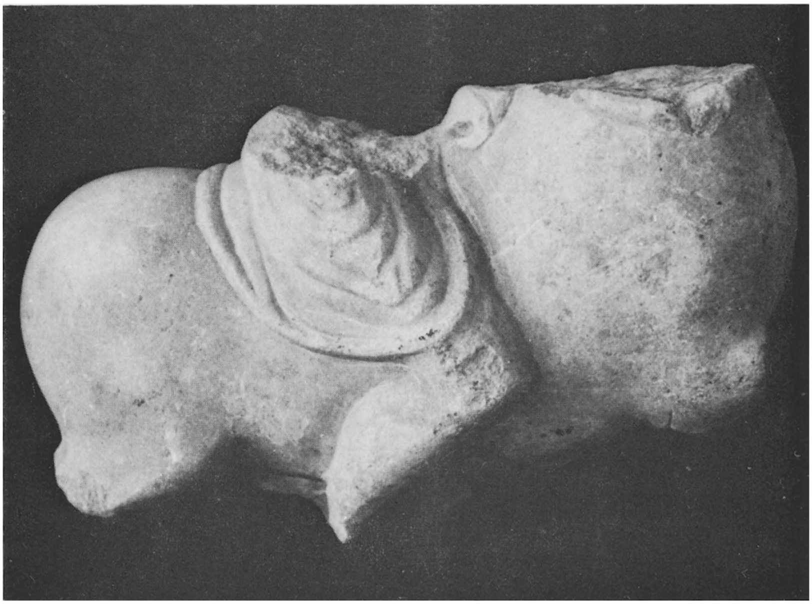

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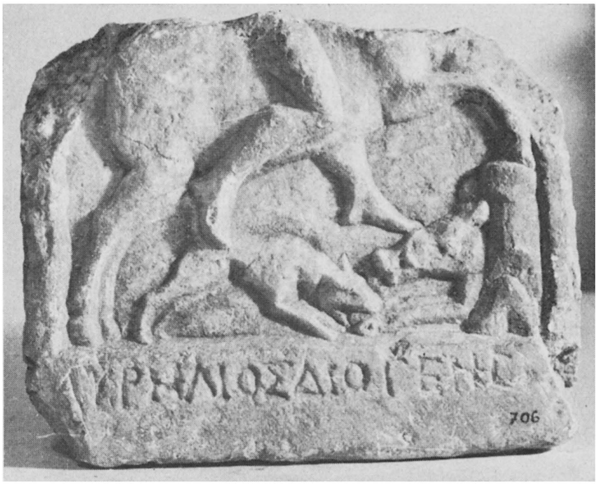
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706

120

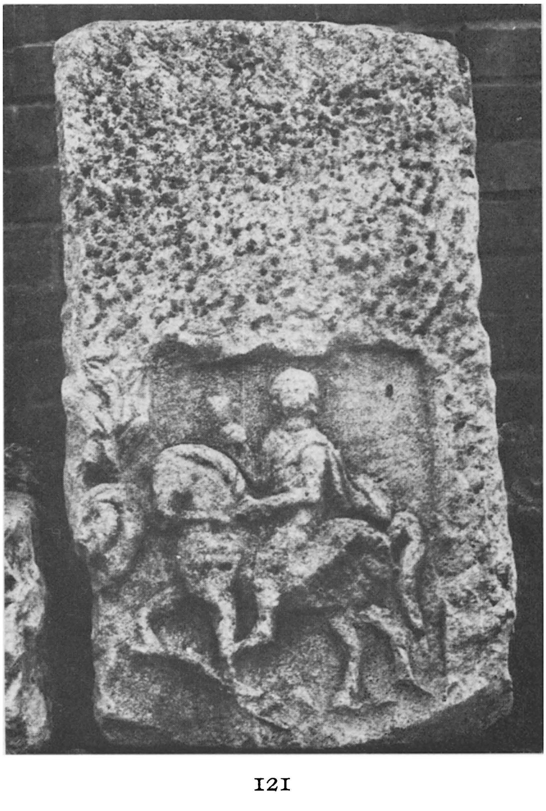

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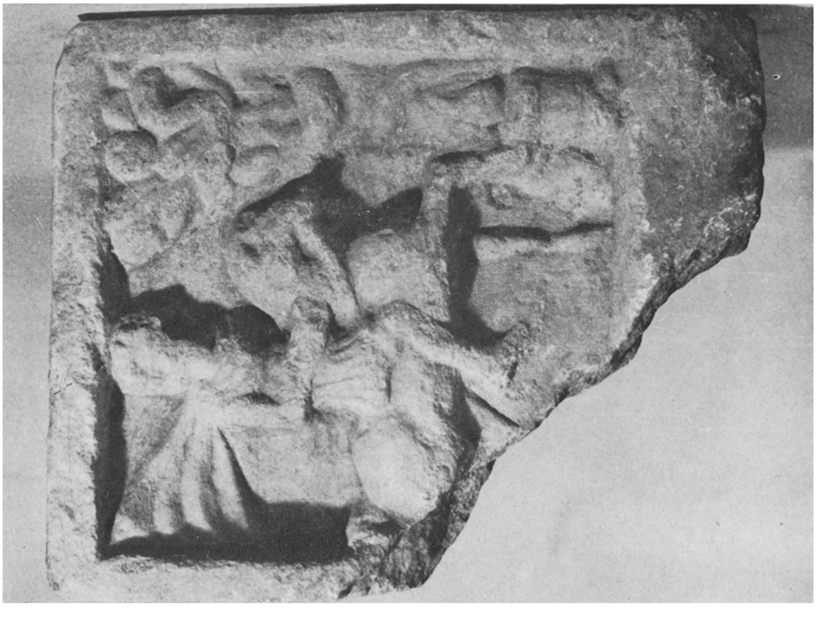
Plate LXXXII



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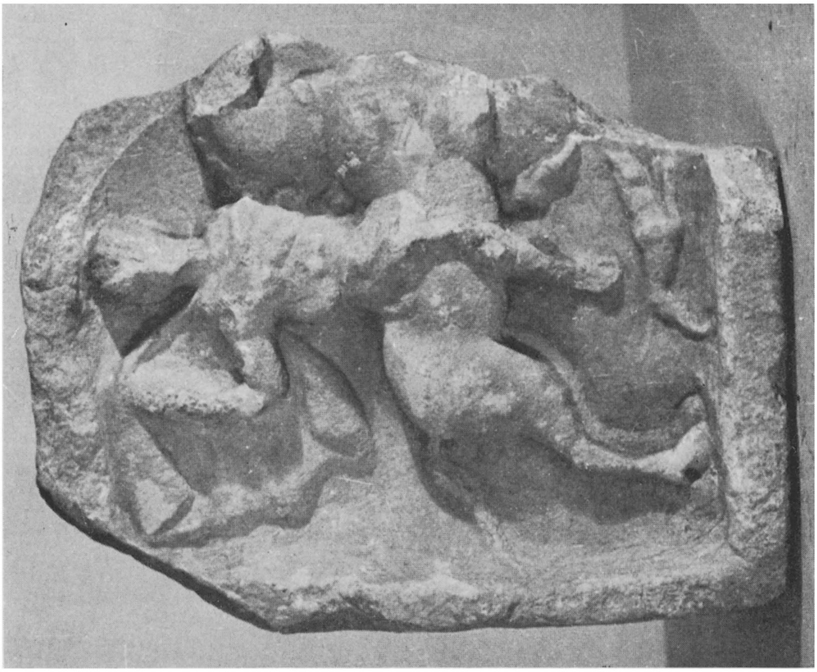

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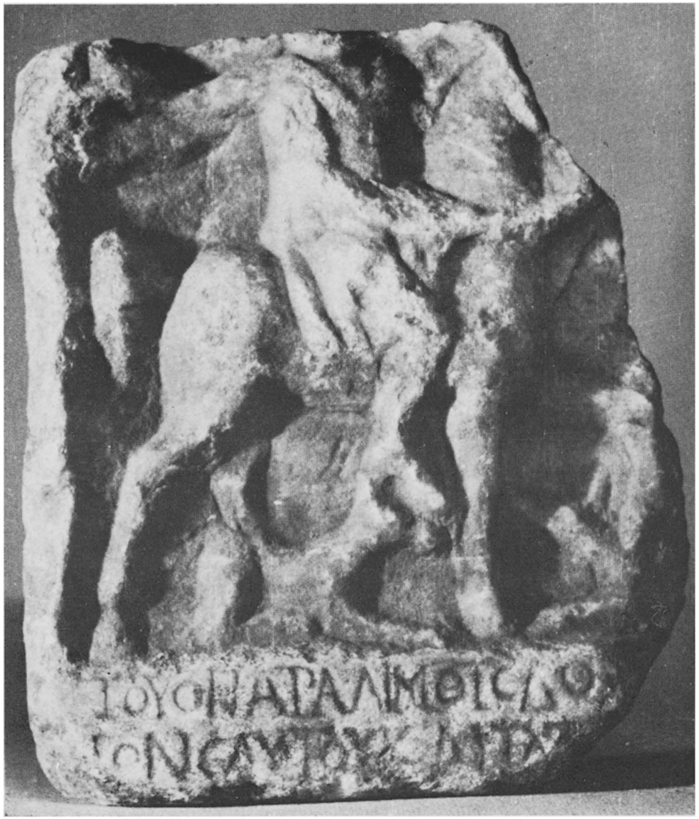

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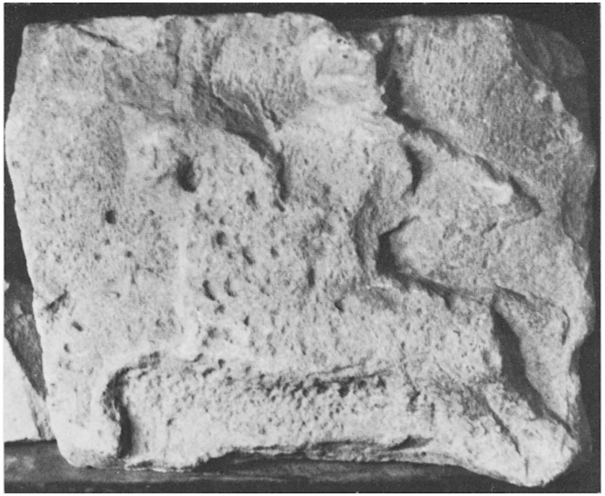

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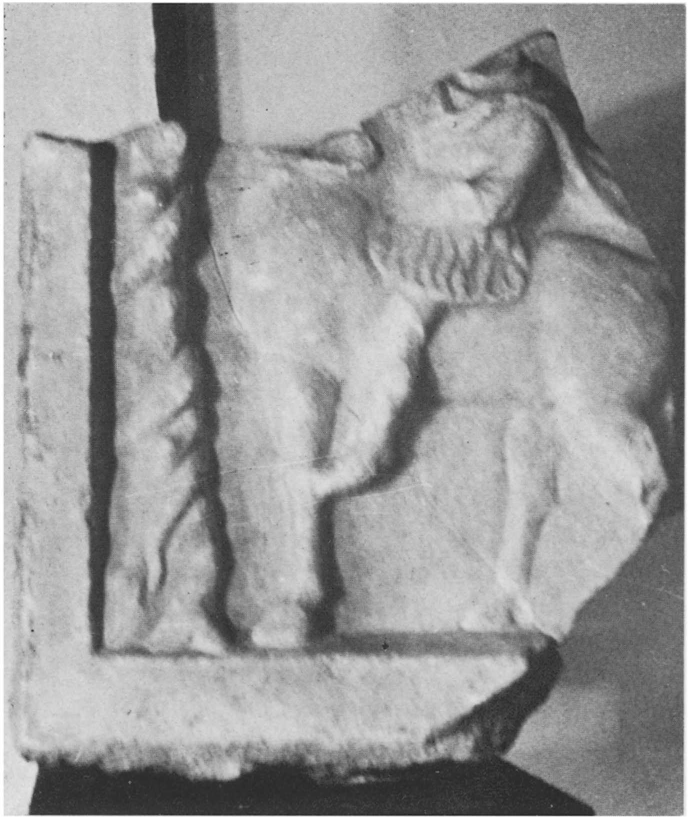

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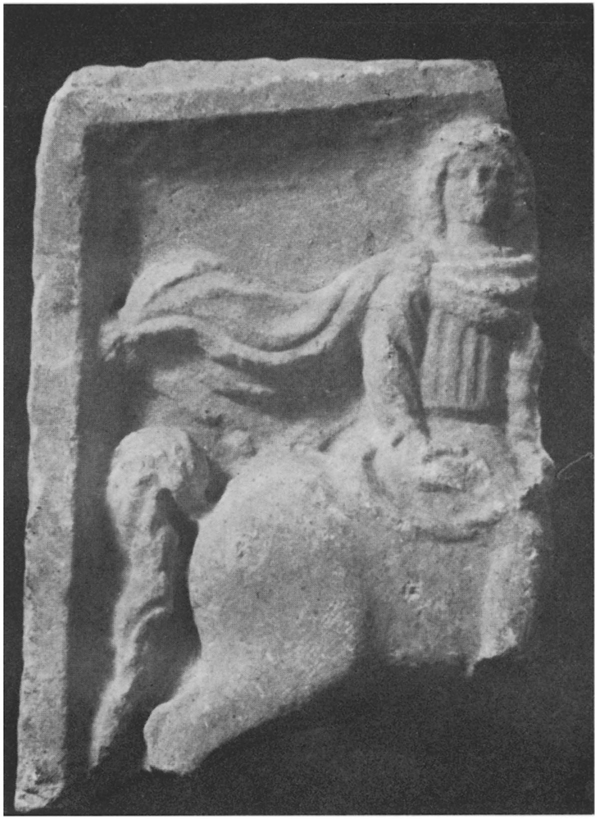

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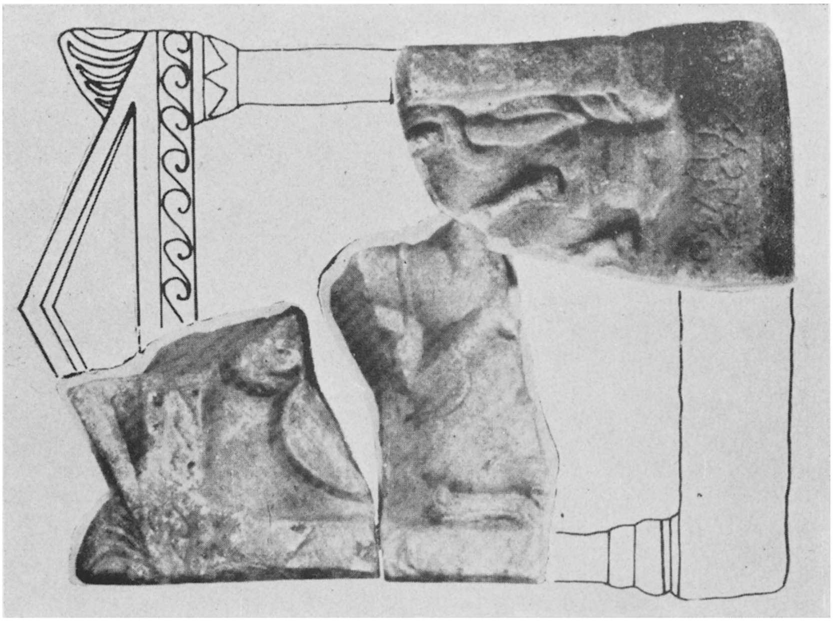

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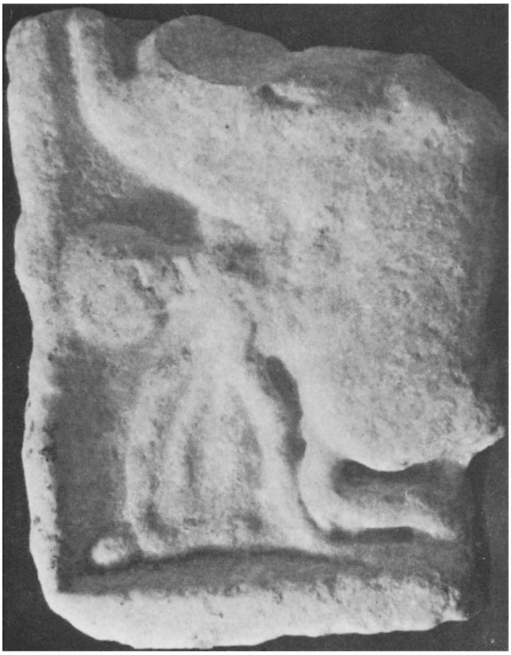

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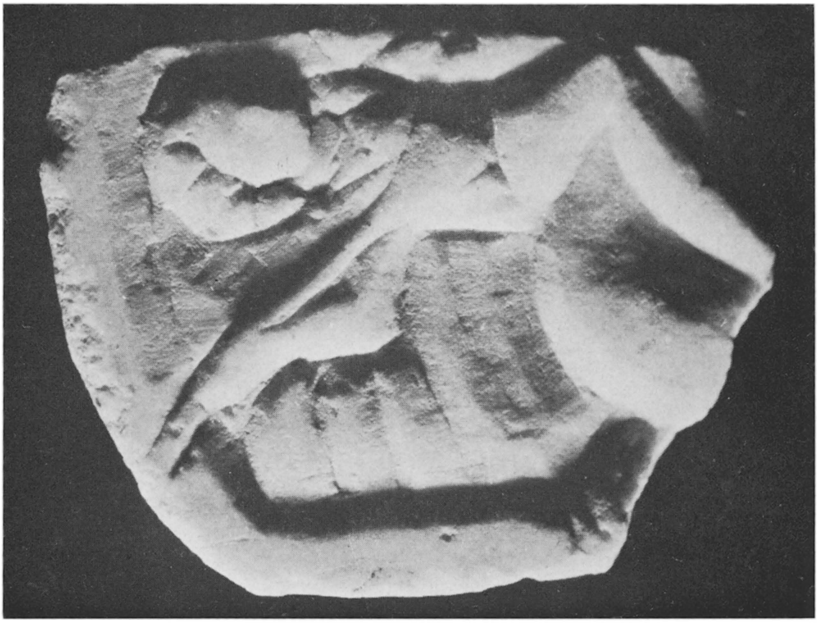

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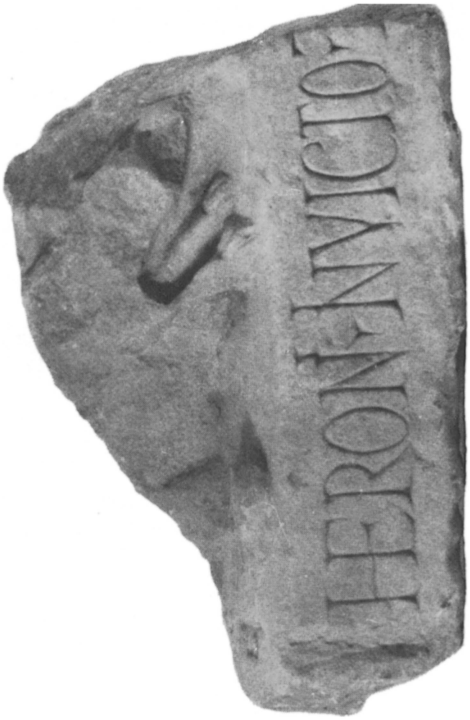
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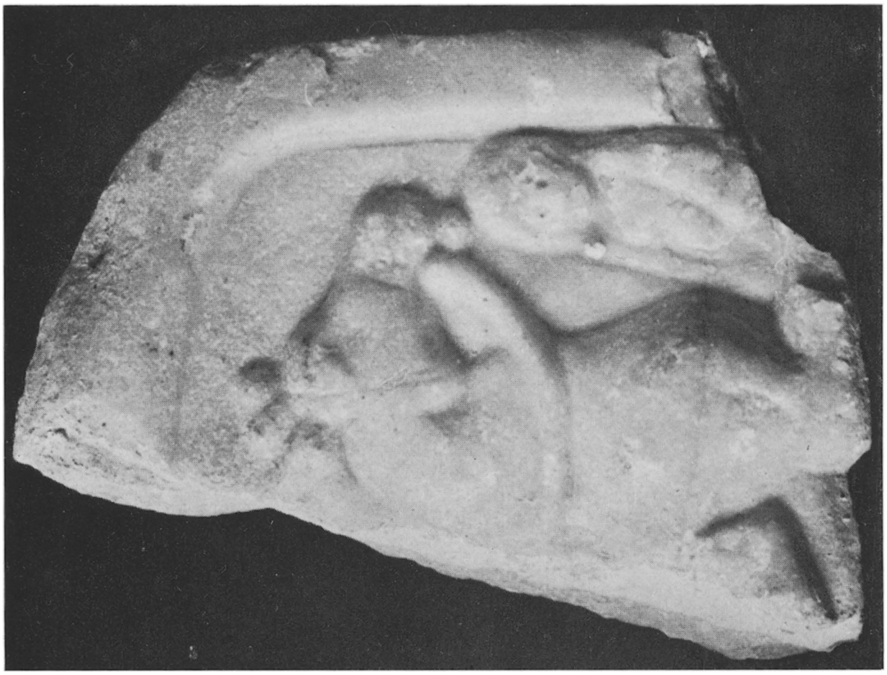
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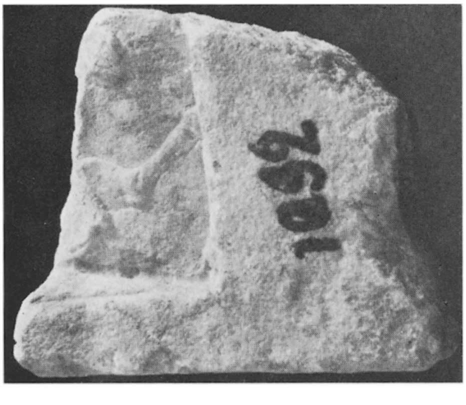
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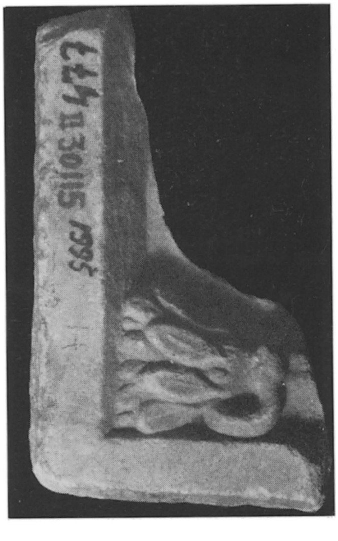
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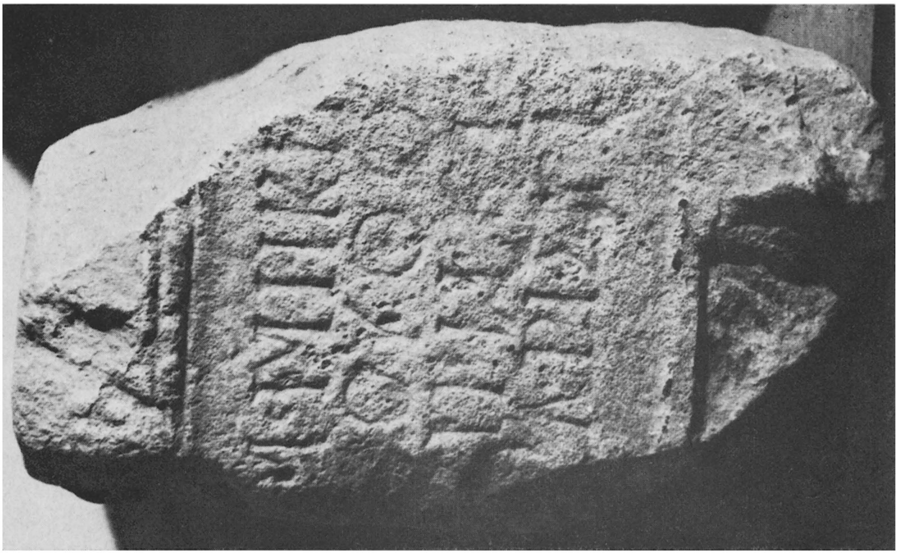

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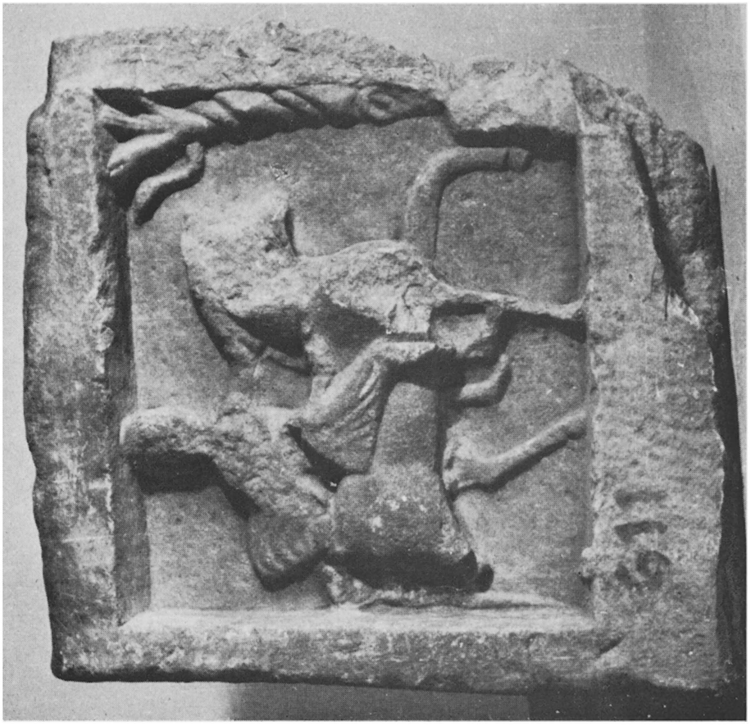

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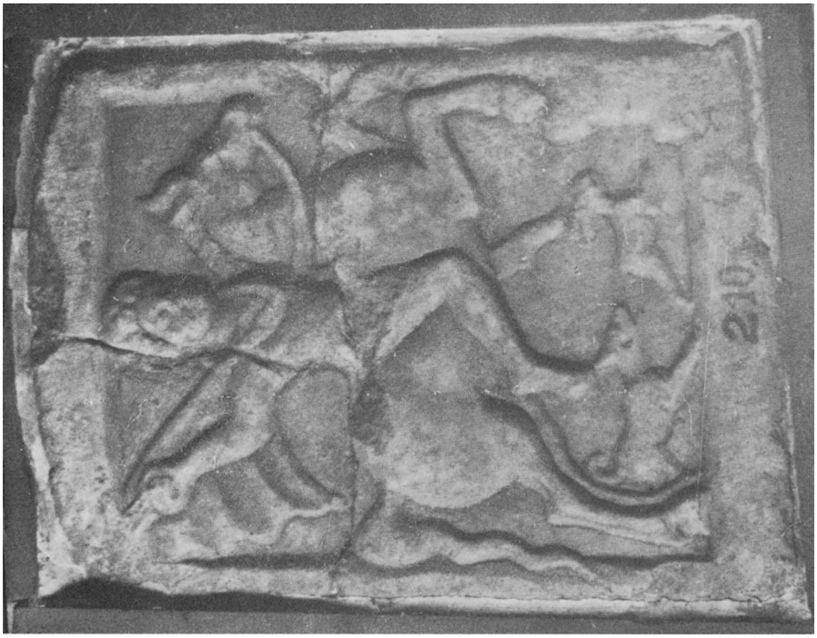

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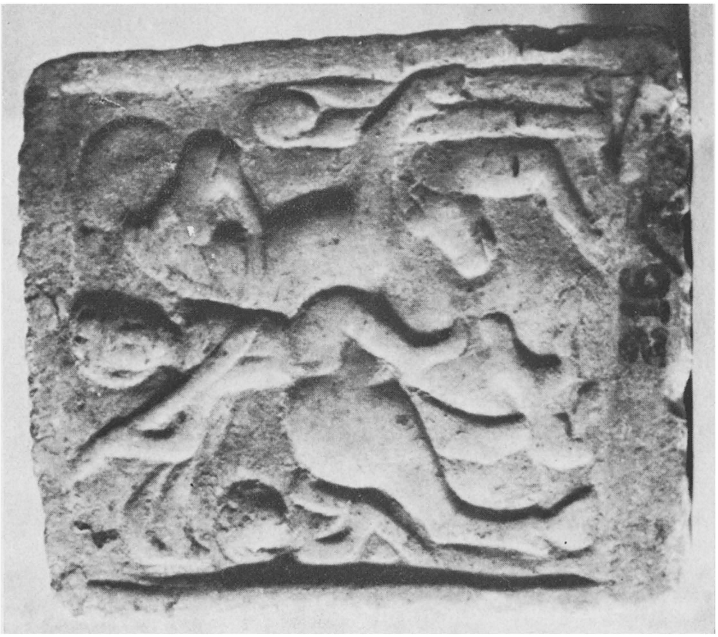

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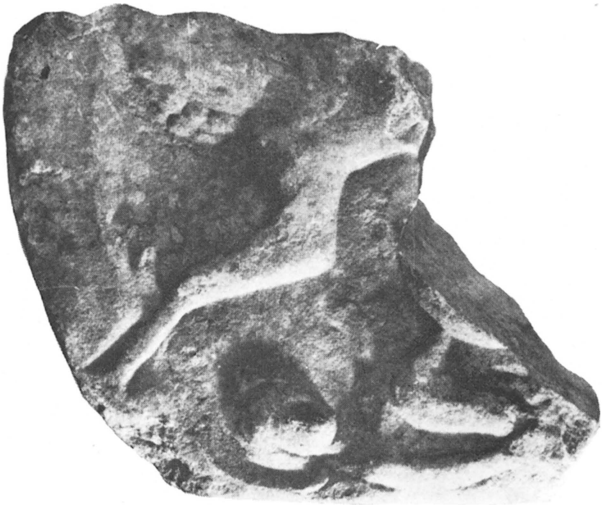

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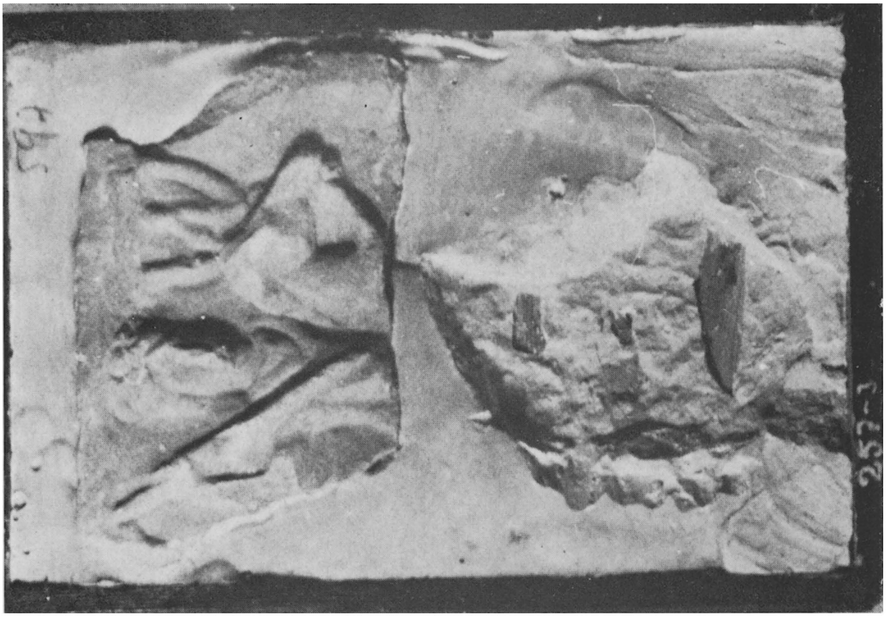

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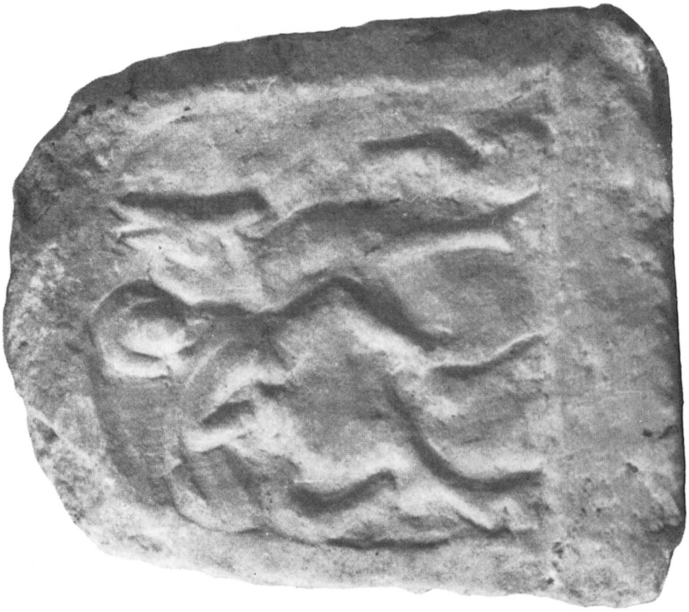

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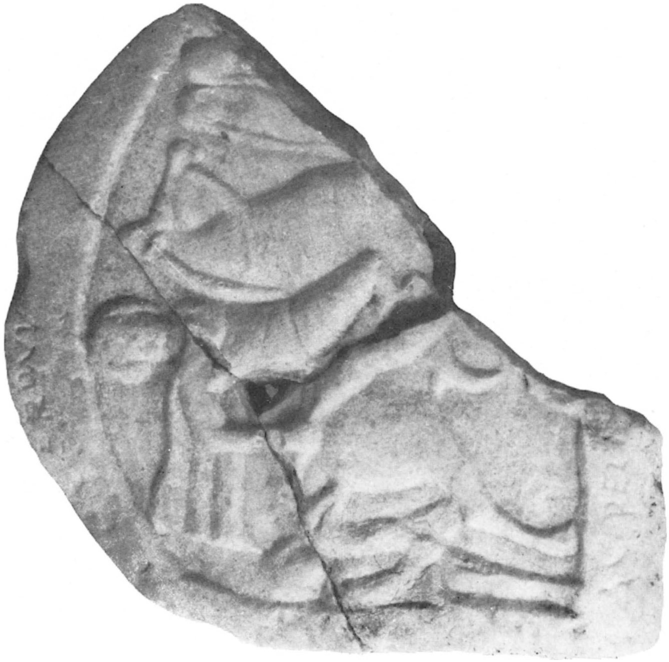

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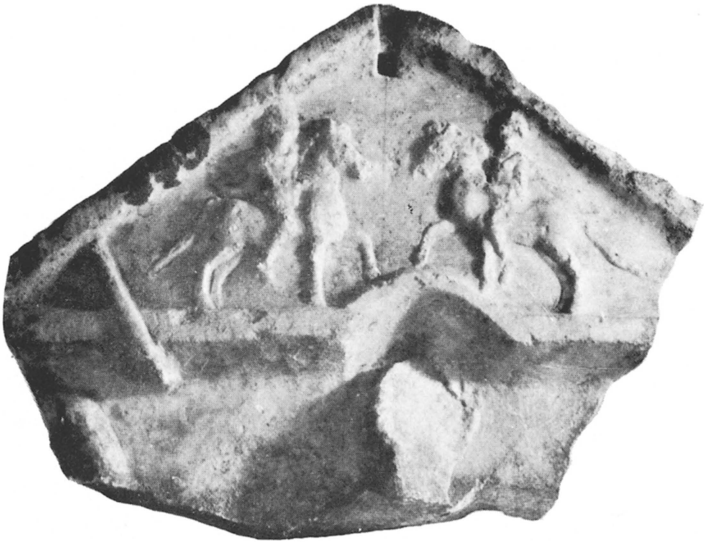

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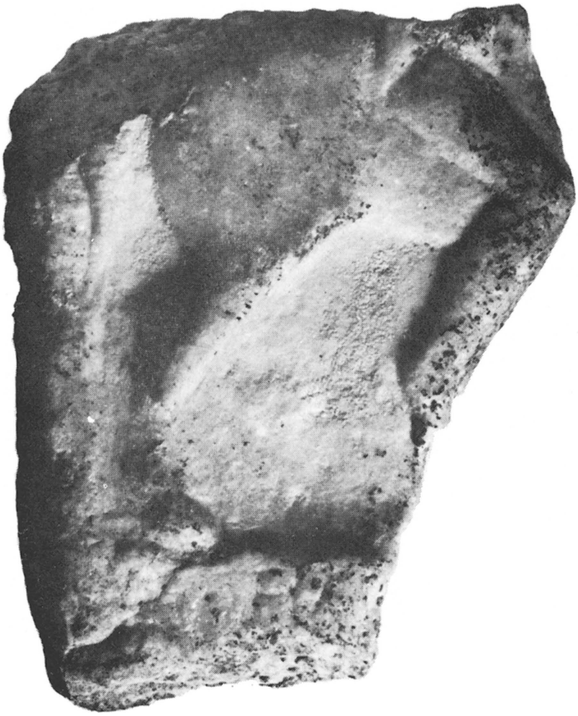

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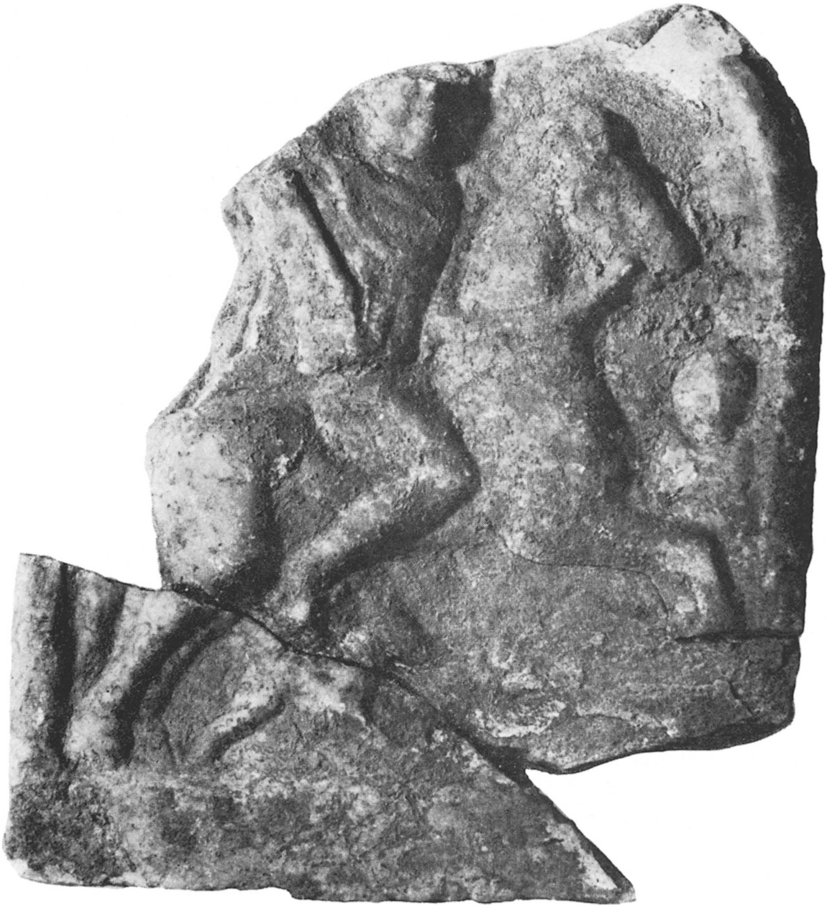

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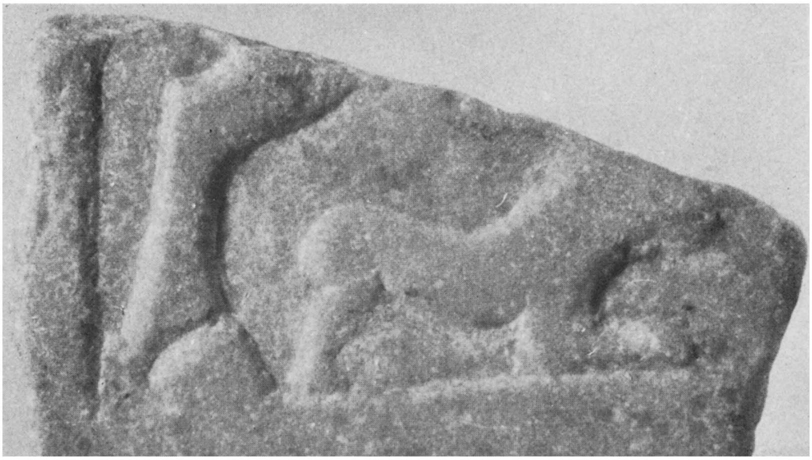

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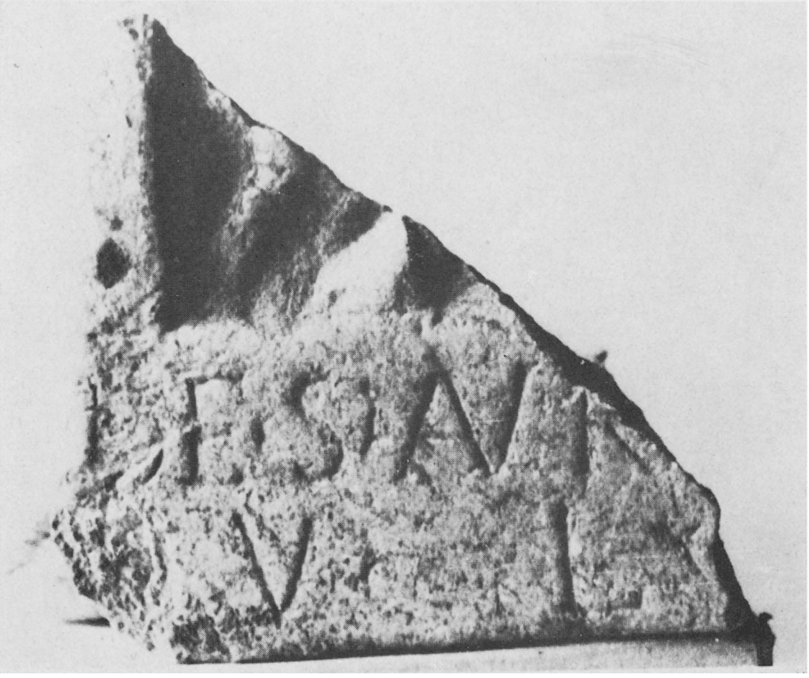

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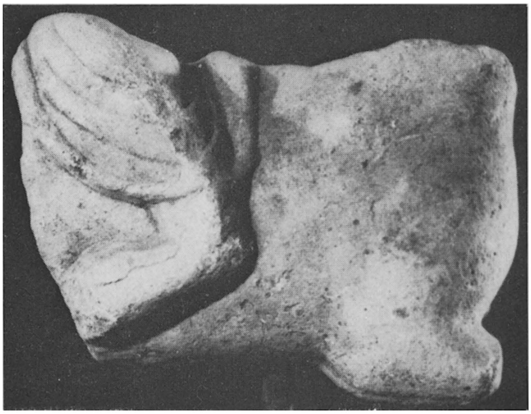

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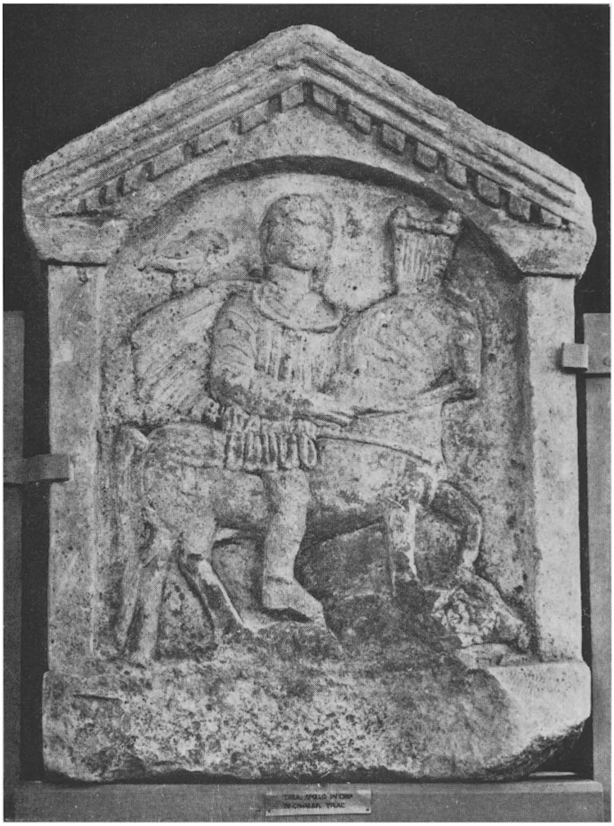

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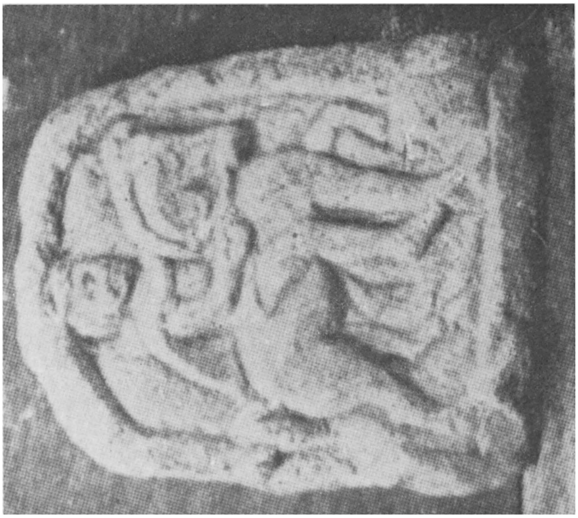

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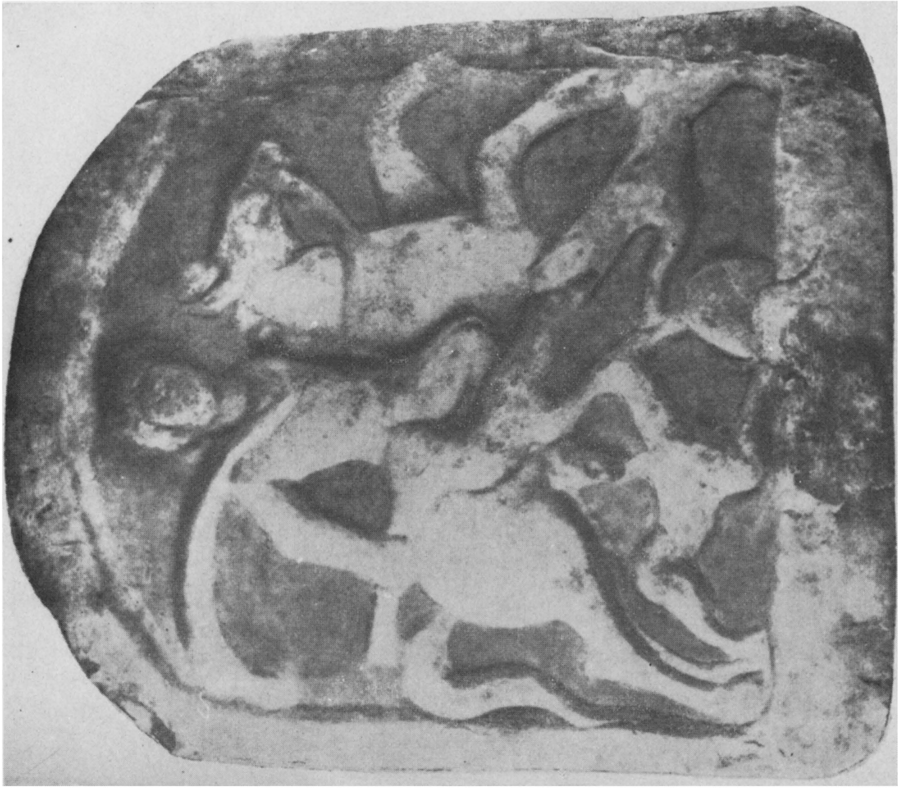

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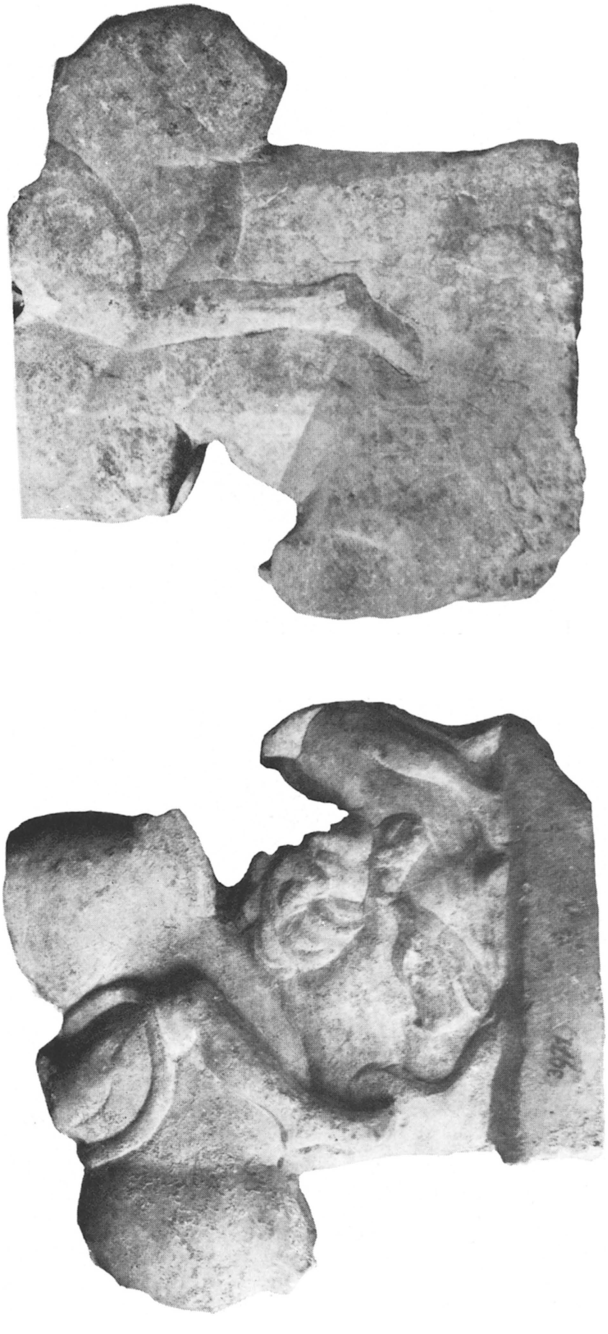

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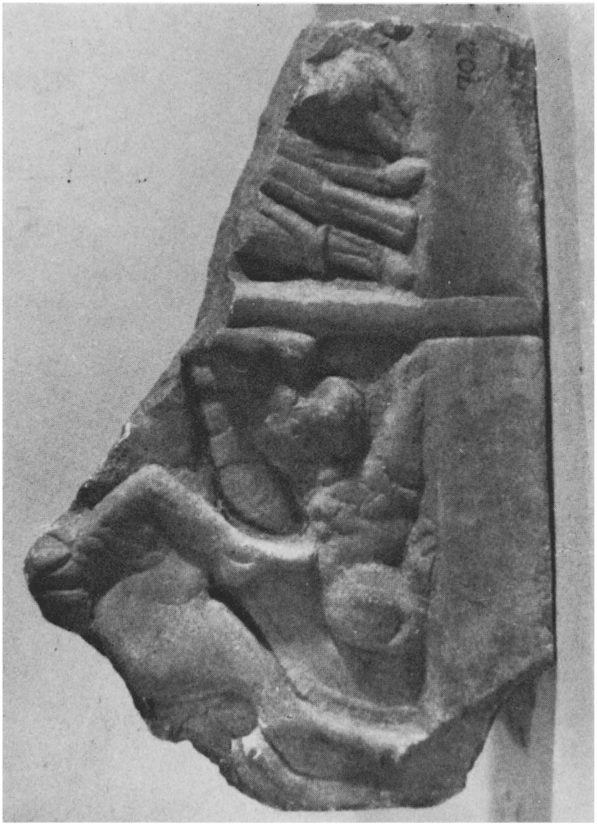

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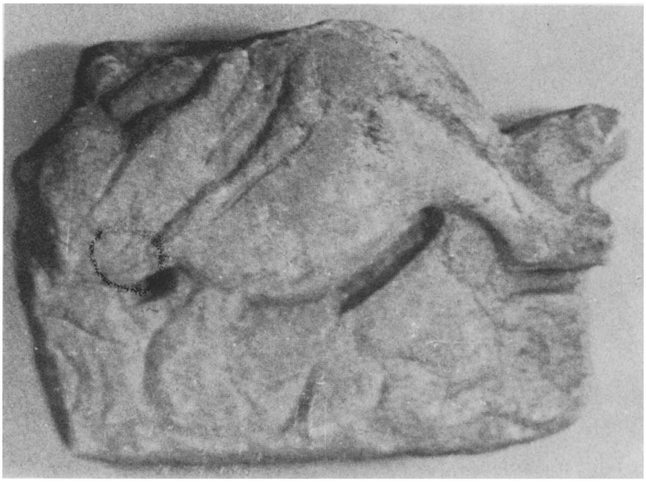

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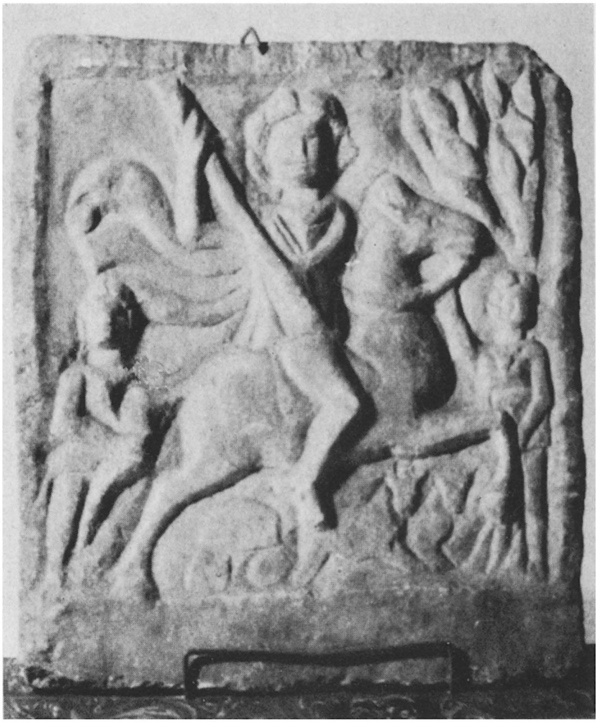

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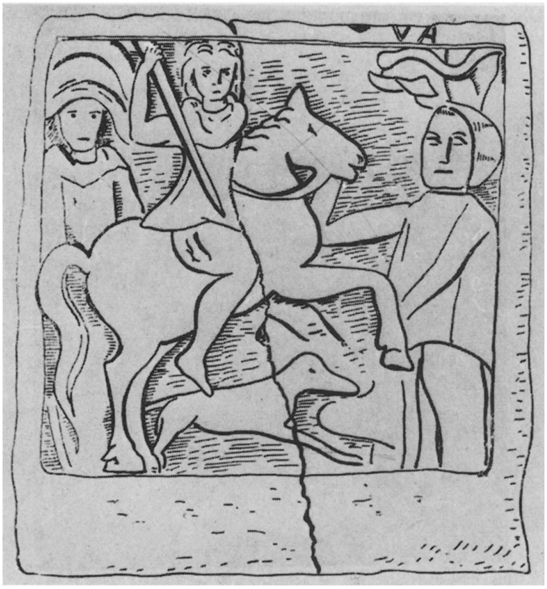

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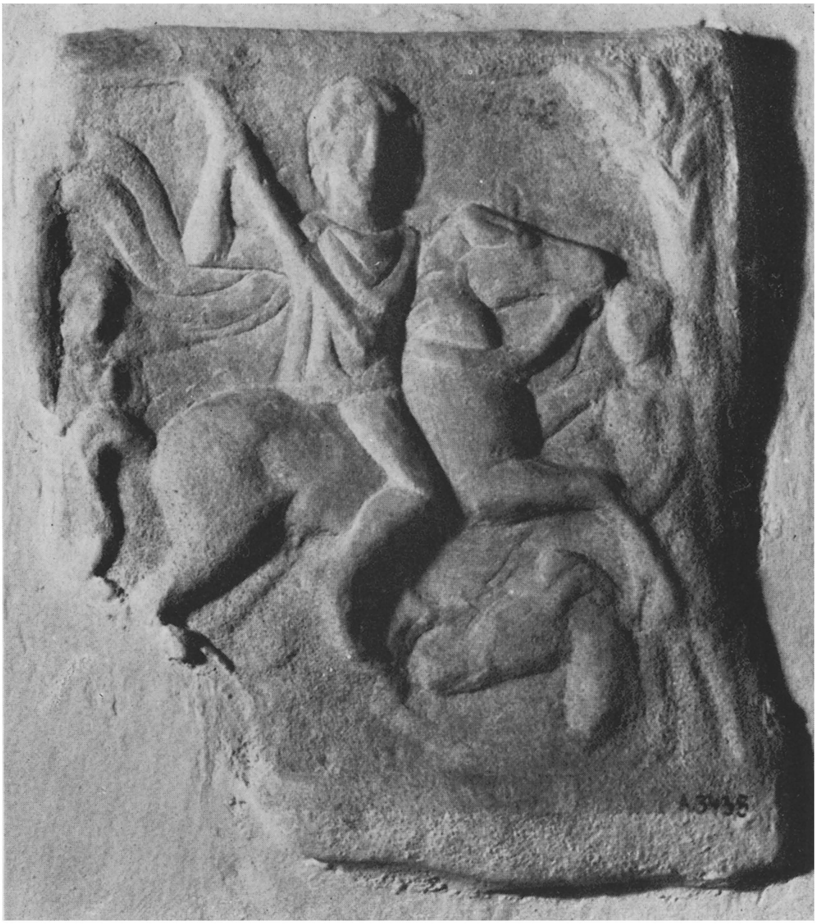

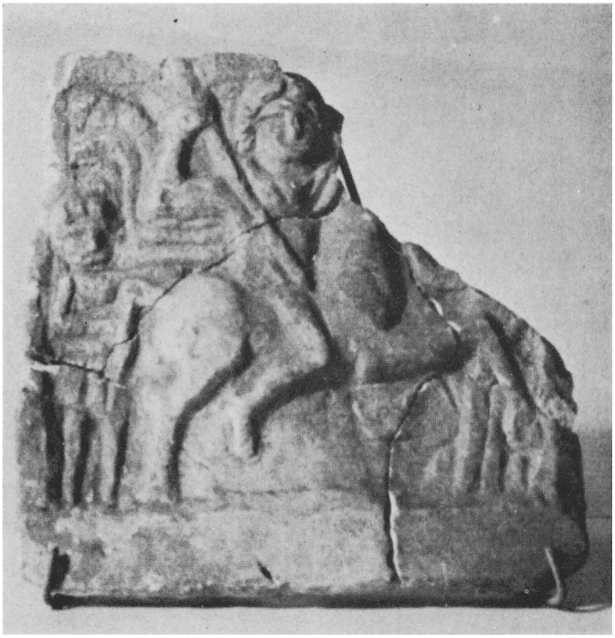

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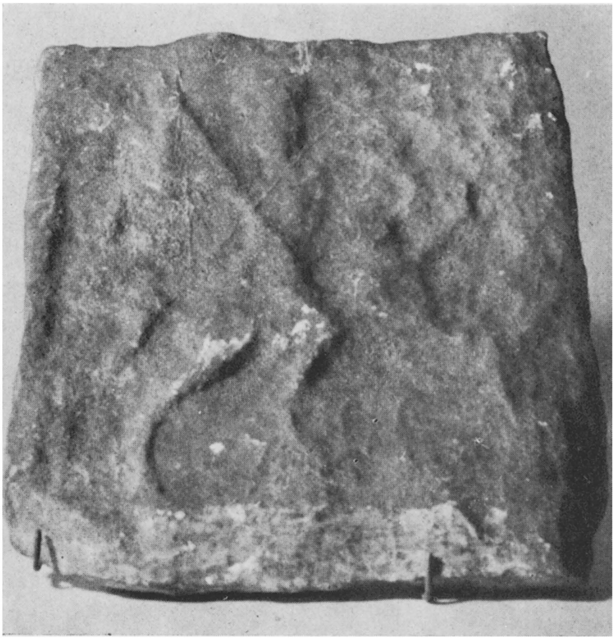

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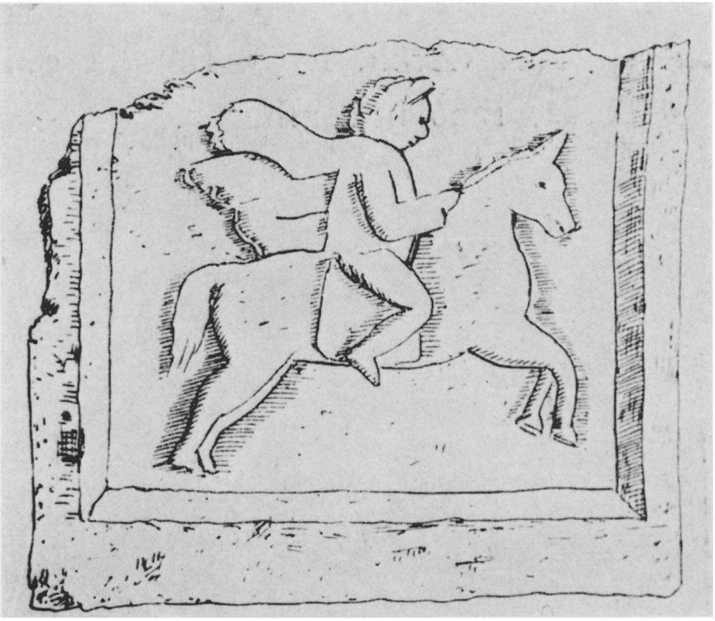

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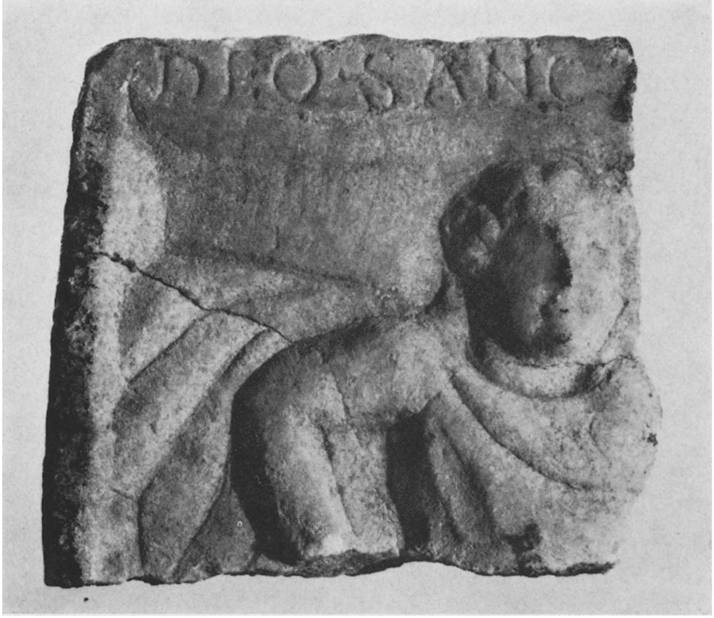

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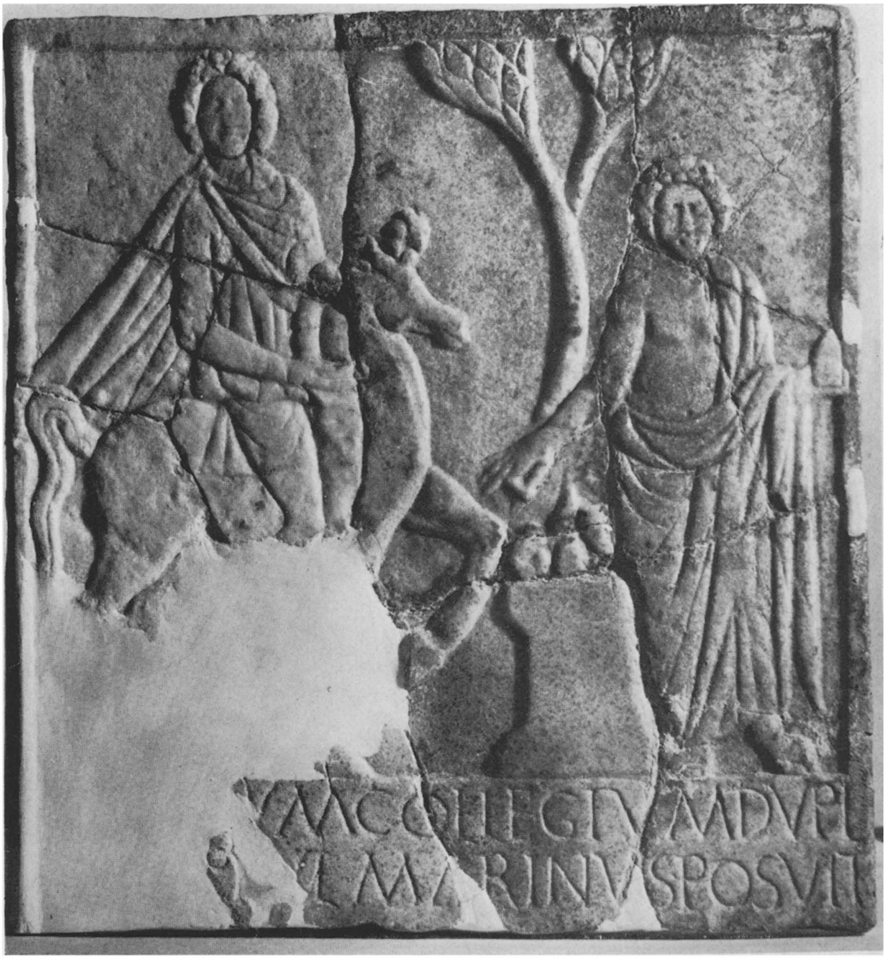
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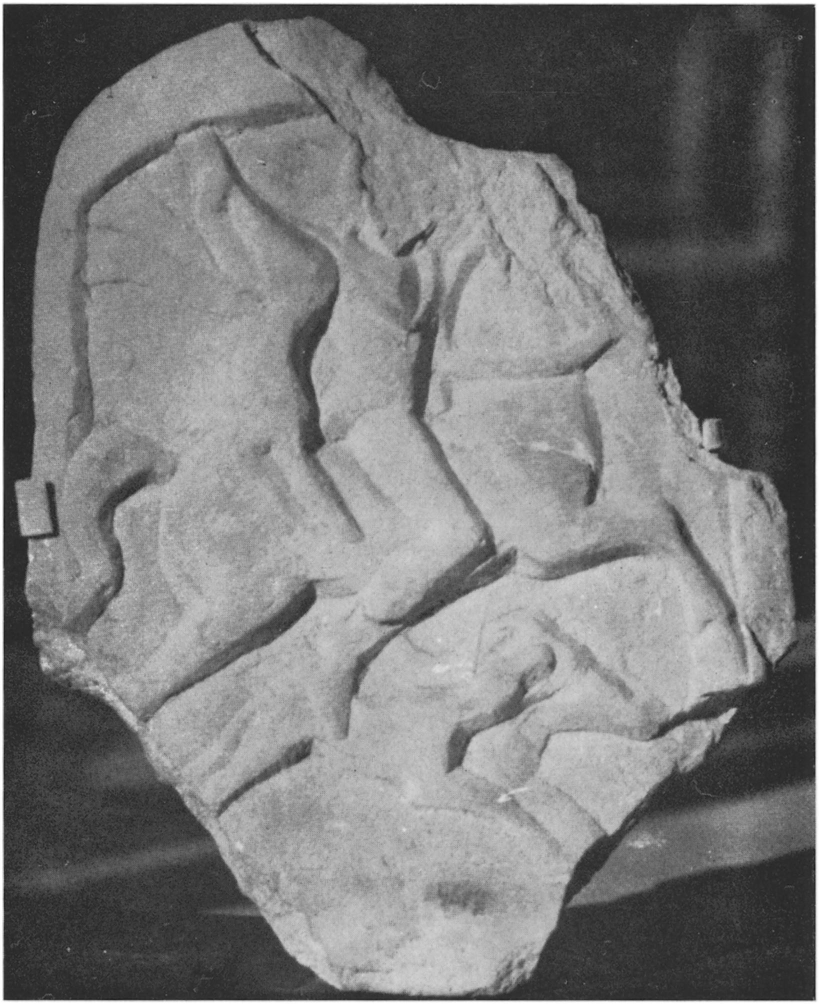

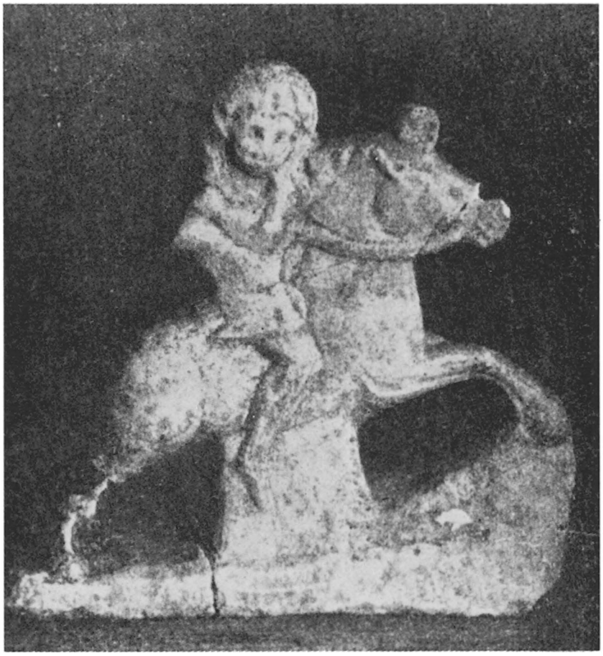

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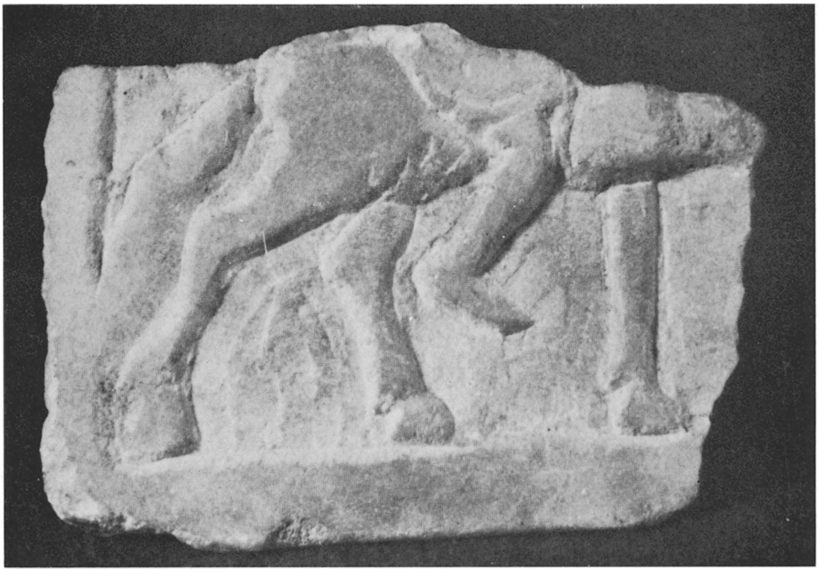

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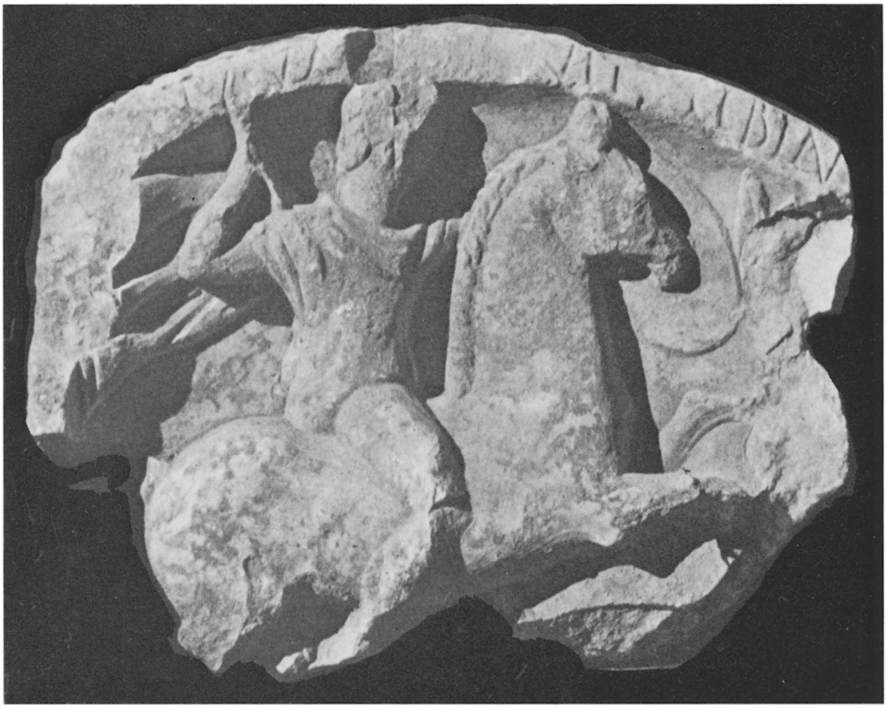

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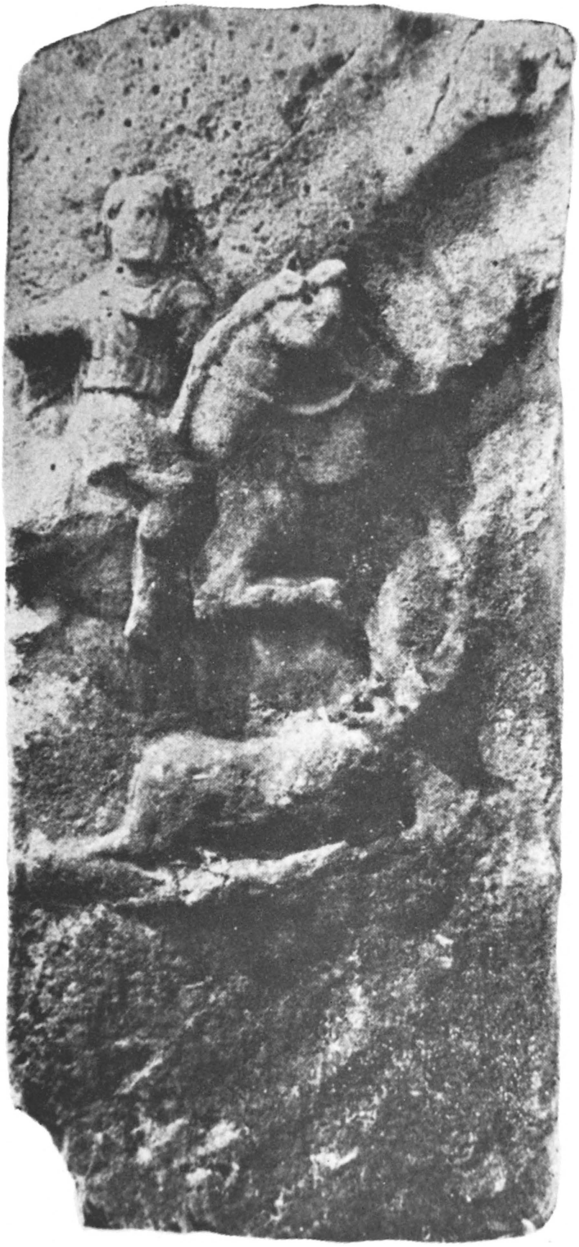

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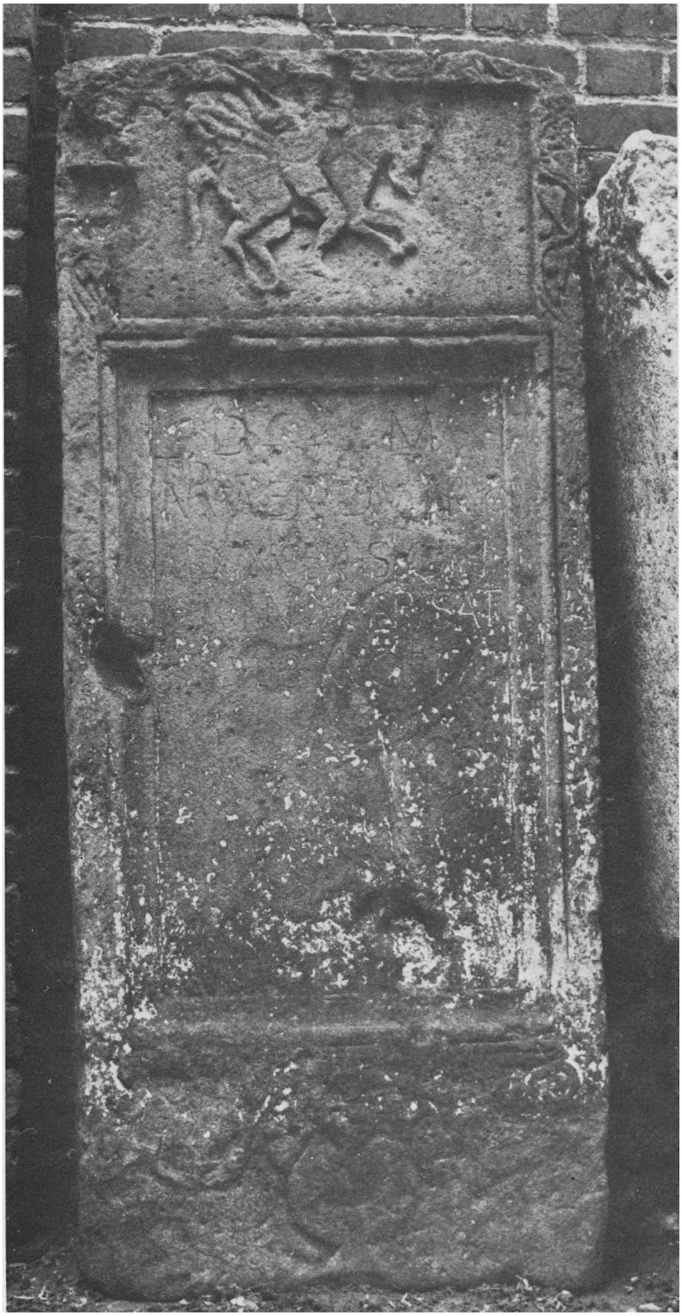

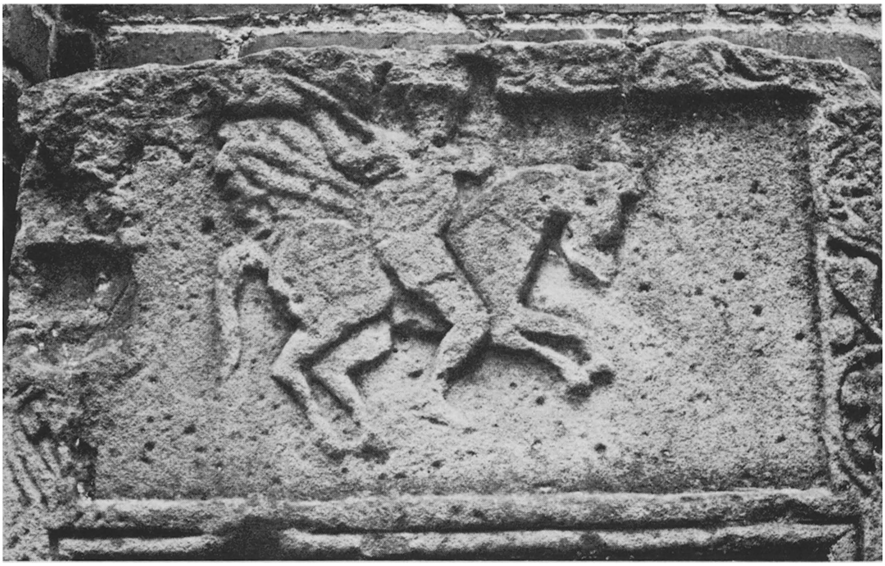

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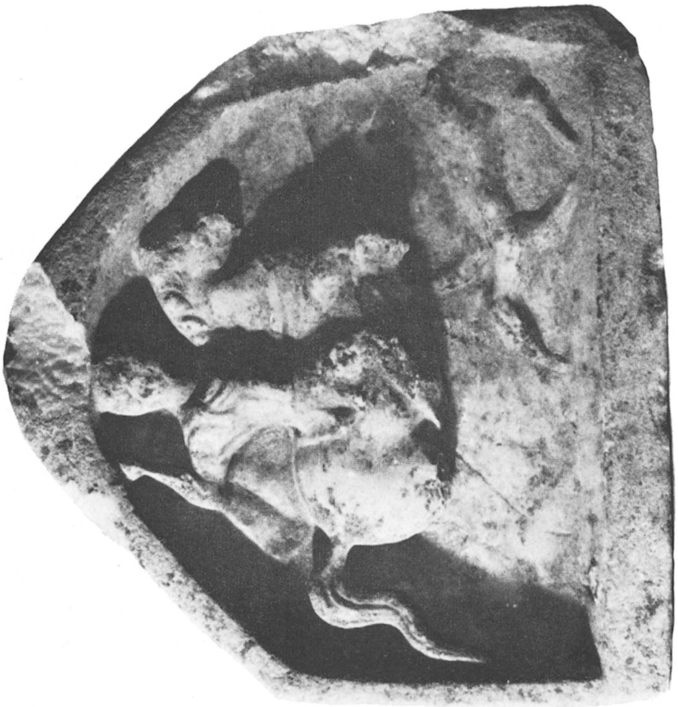

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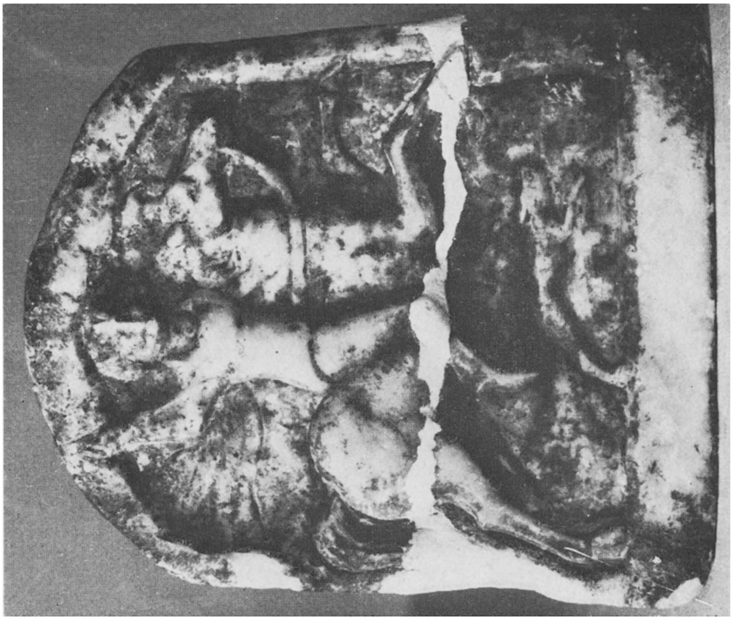

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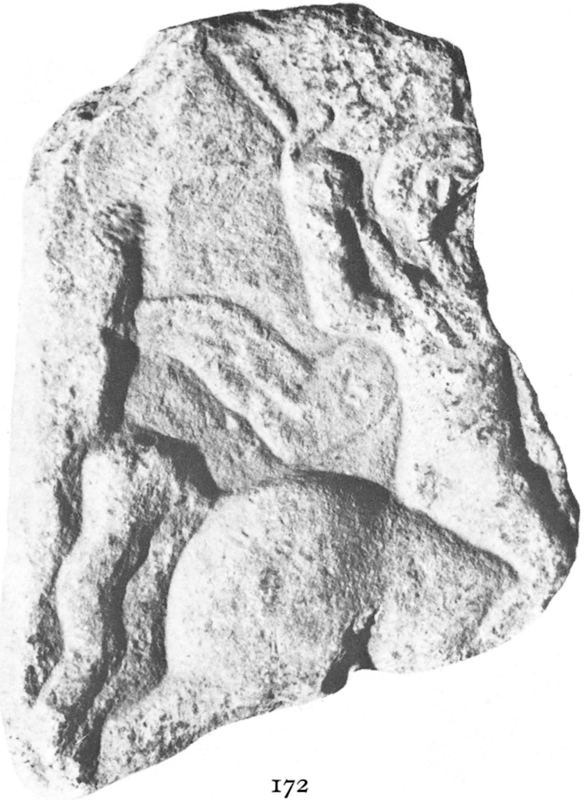

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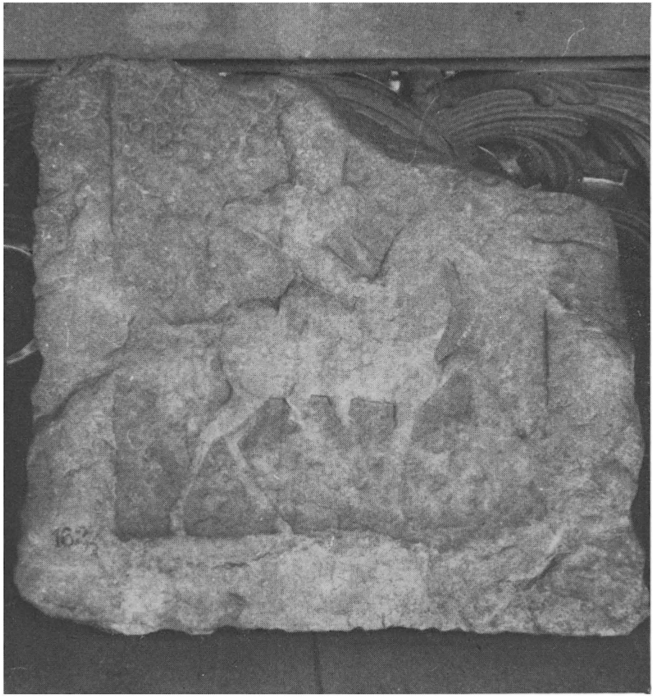

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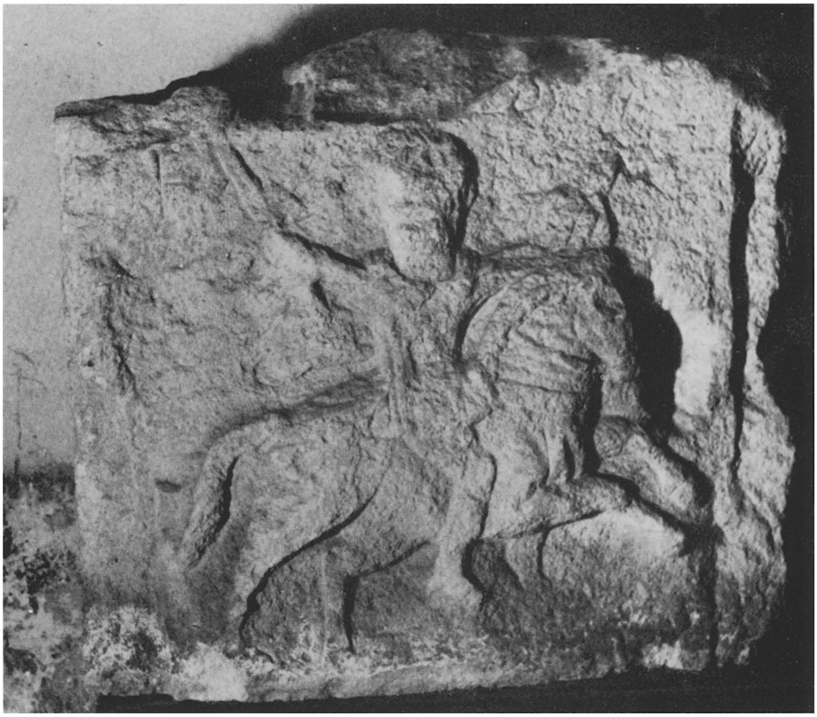

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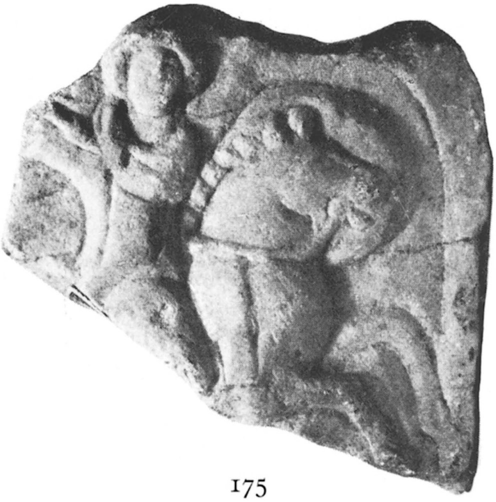

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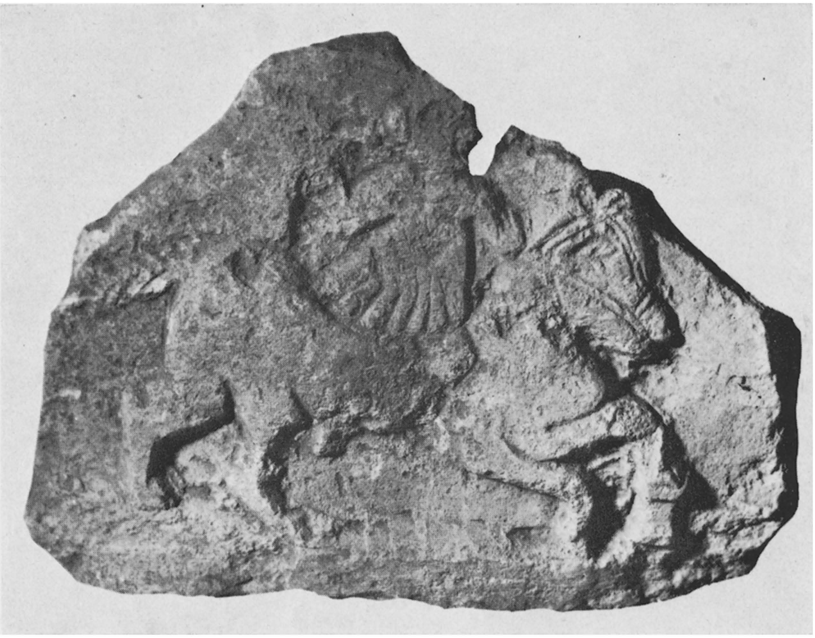

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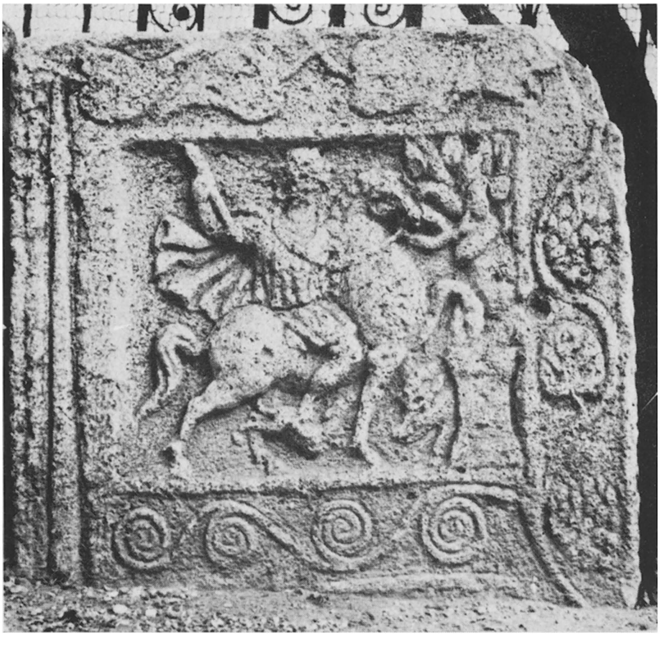

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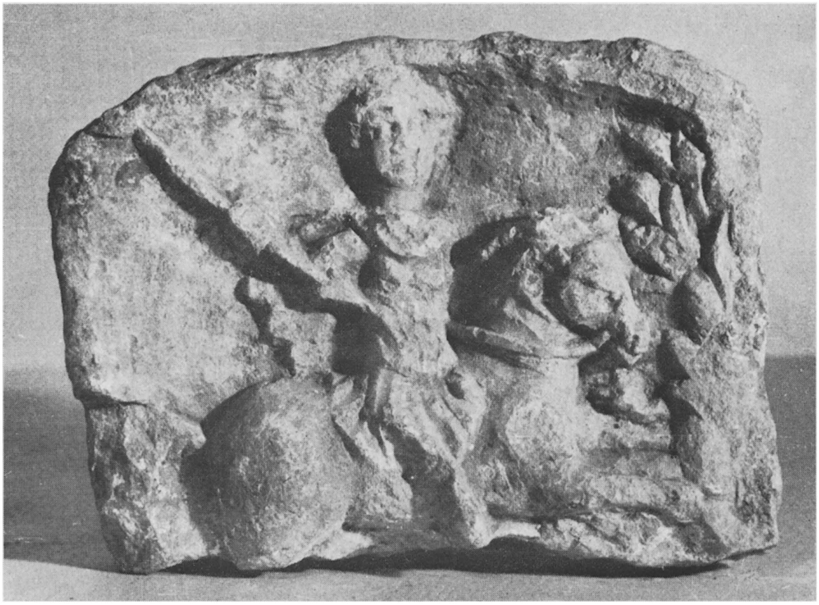

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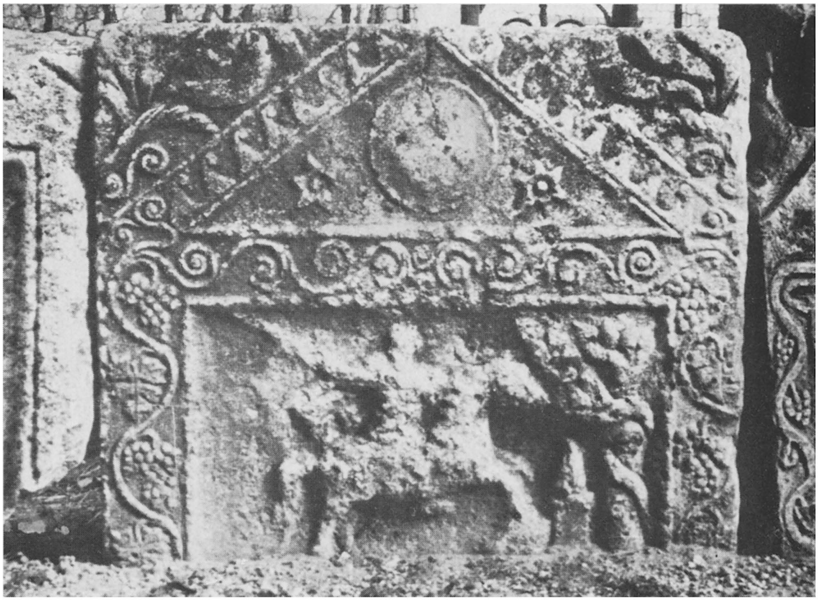

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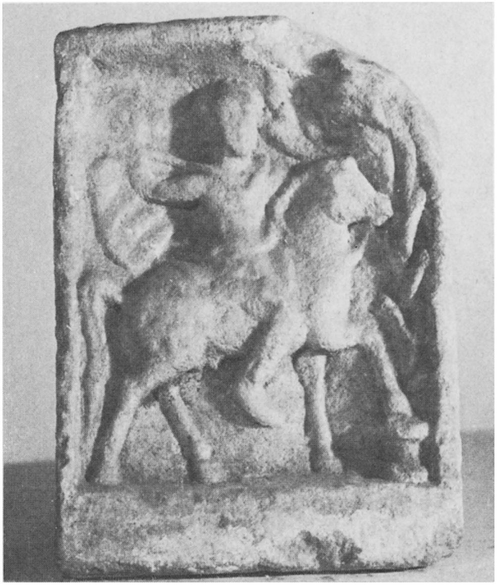

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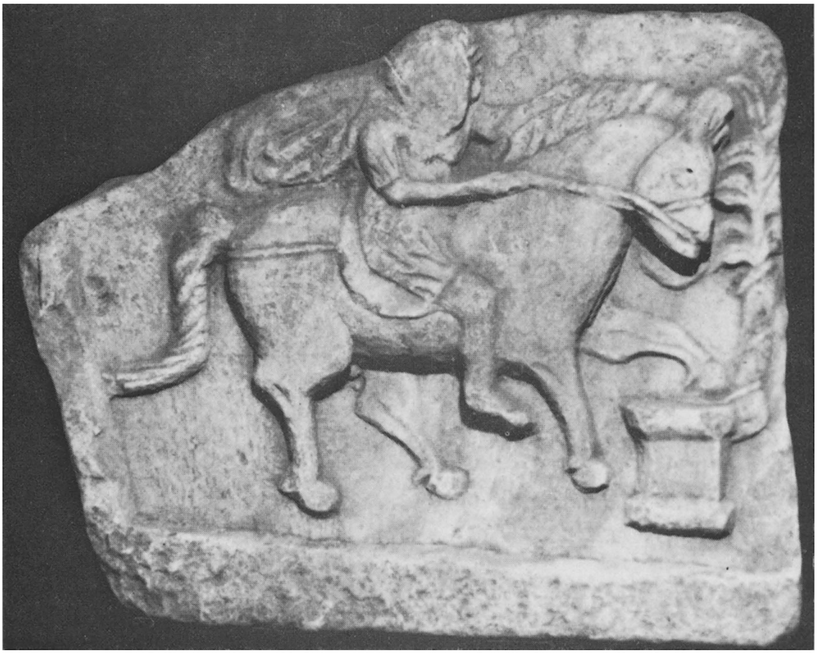

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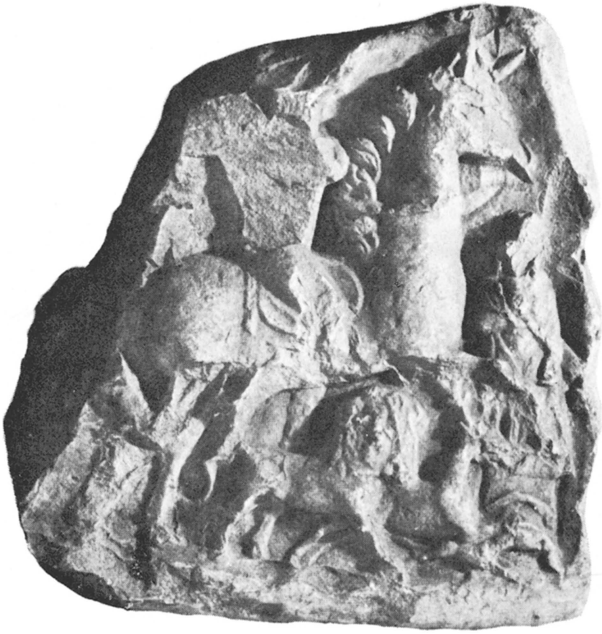

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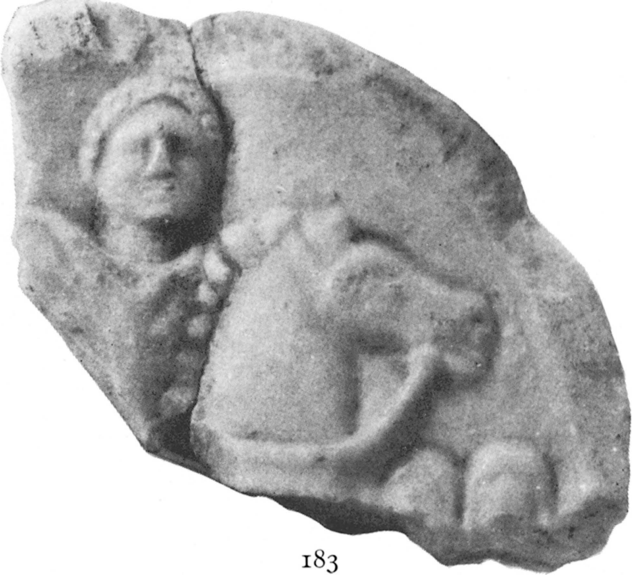

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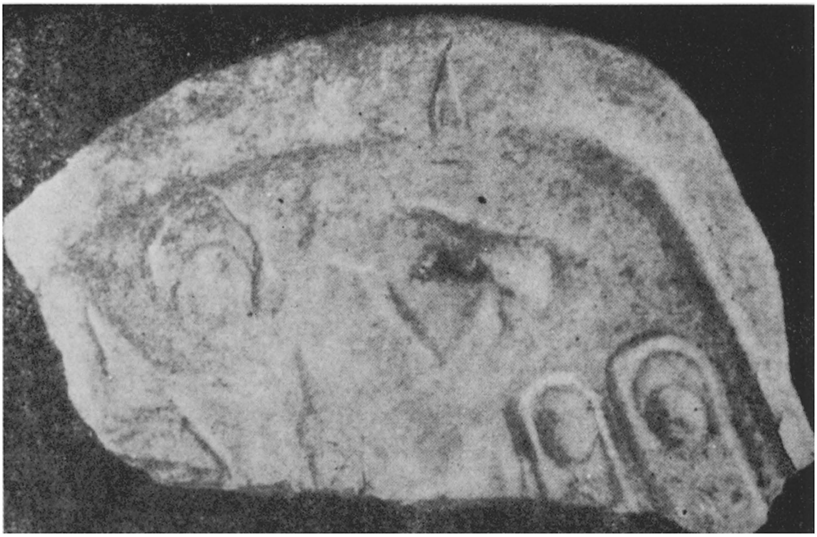

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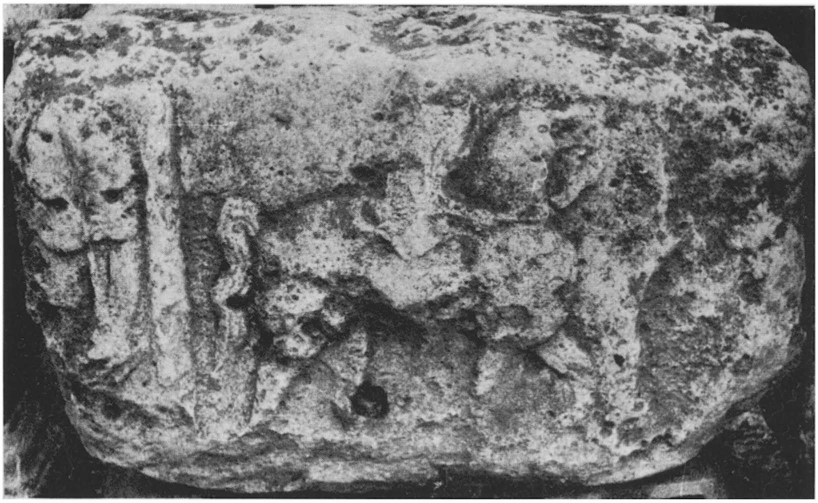

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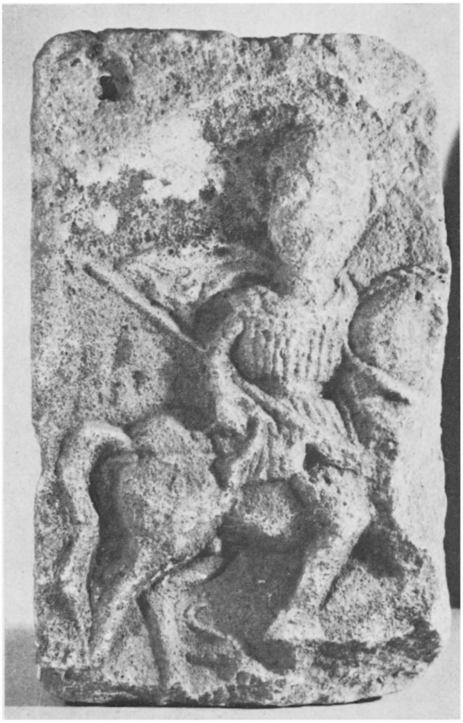

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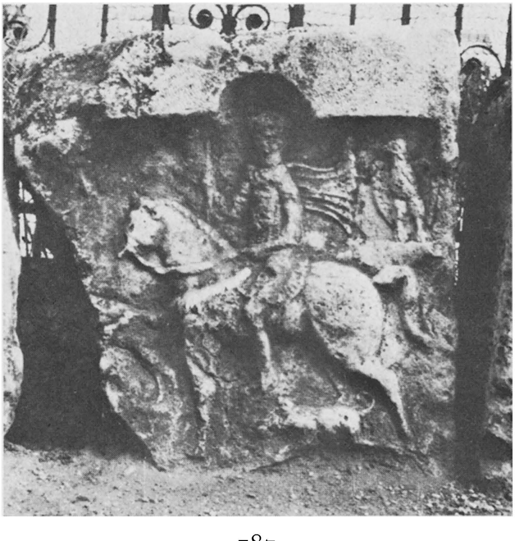

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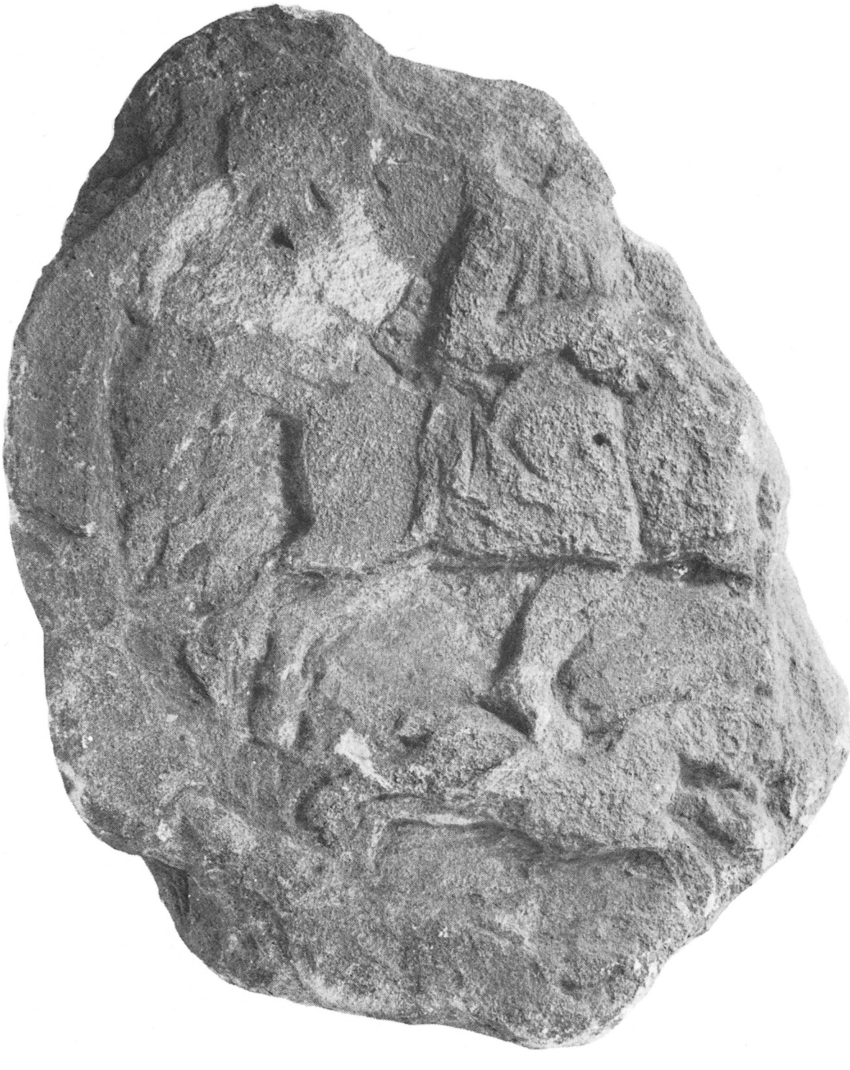

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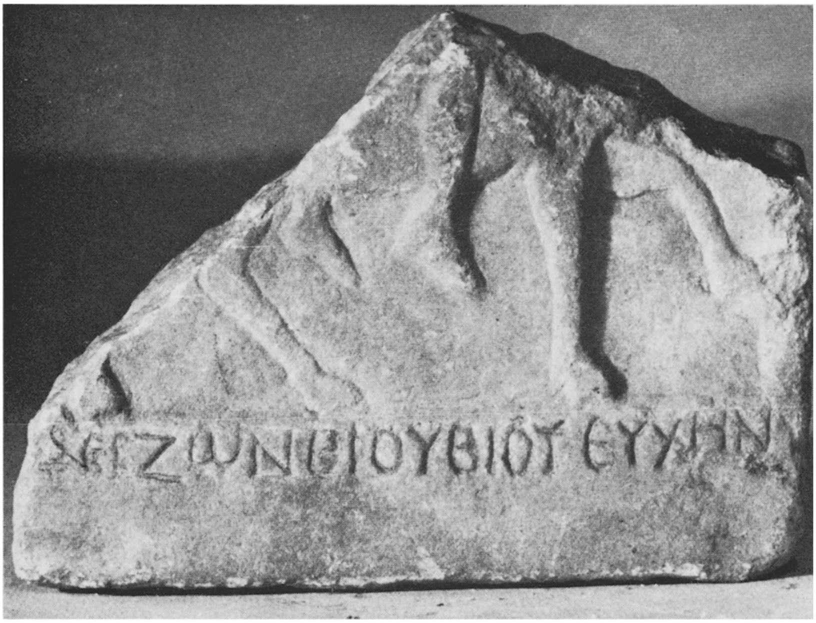

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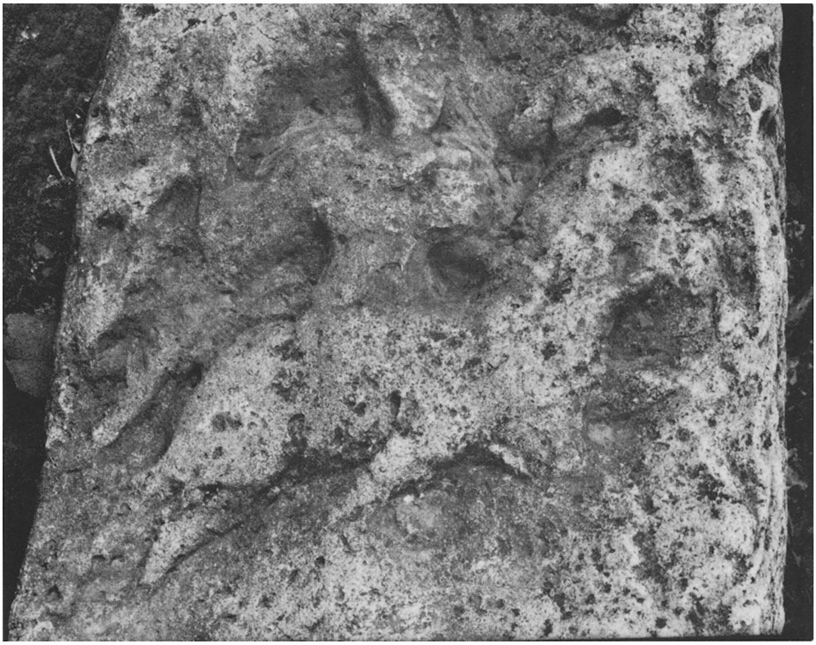

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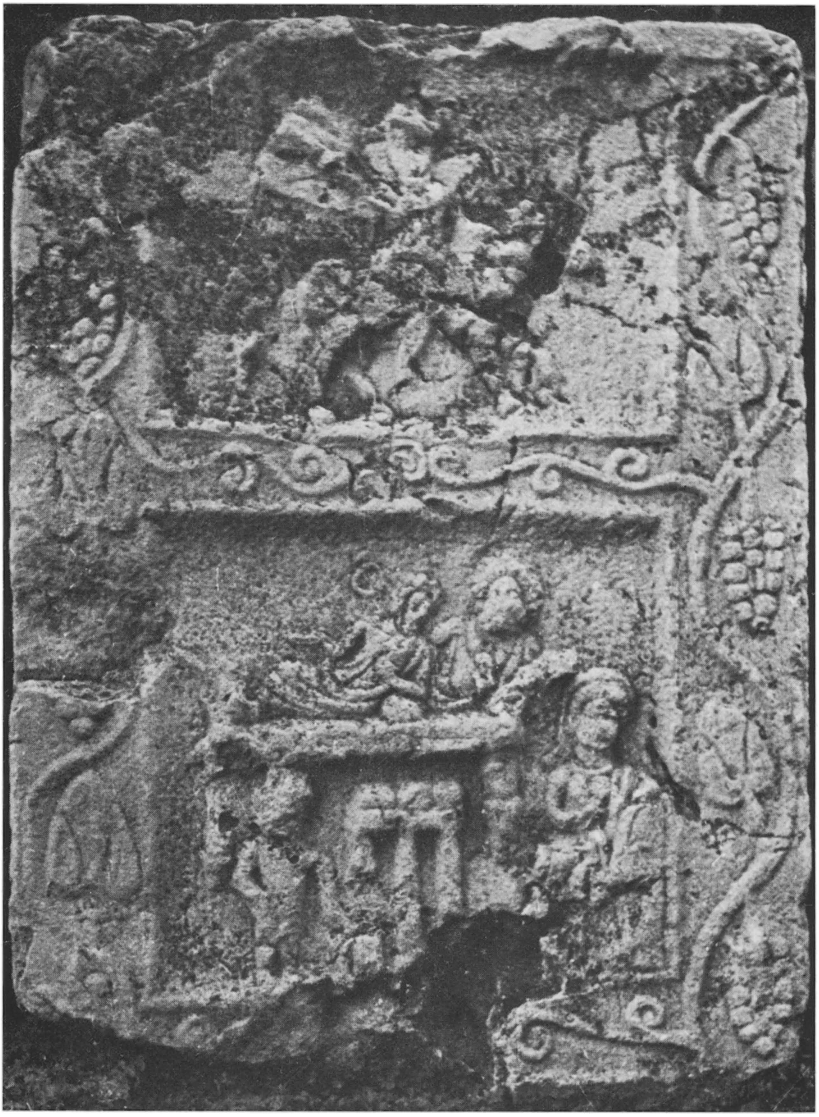

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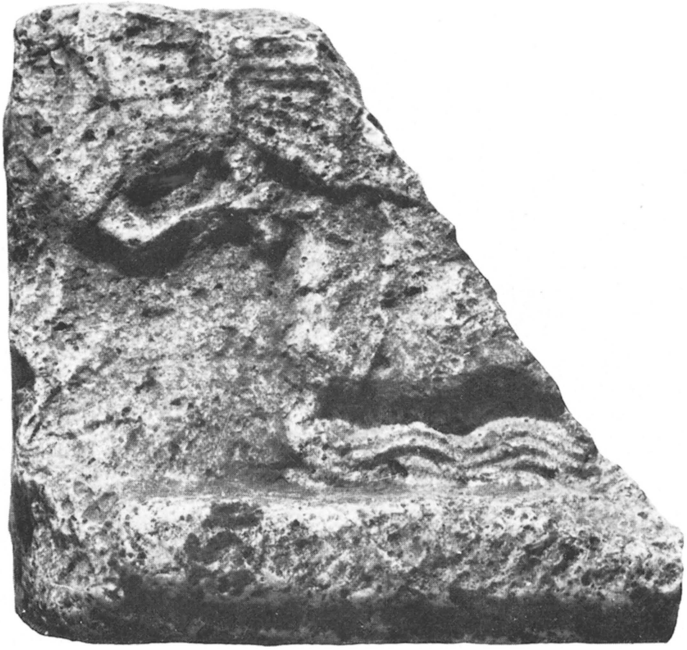

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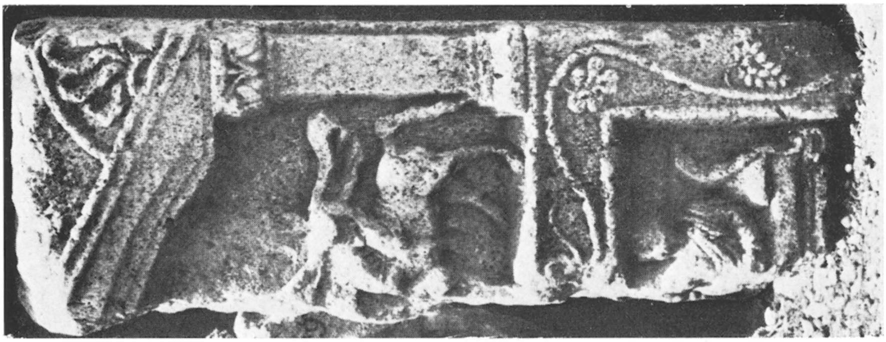

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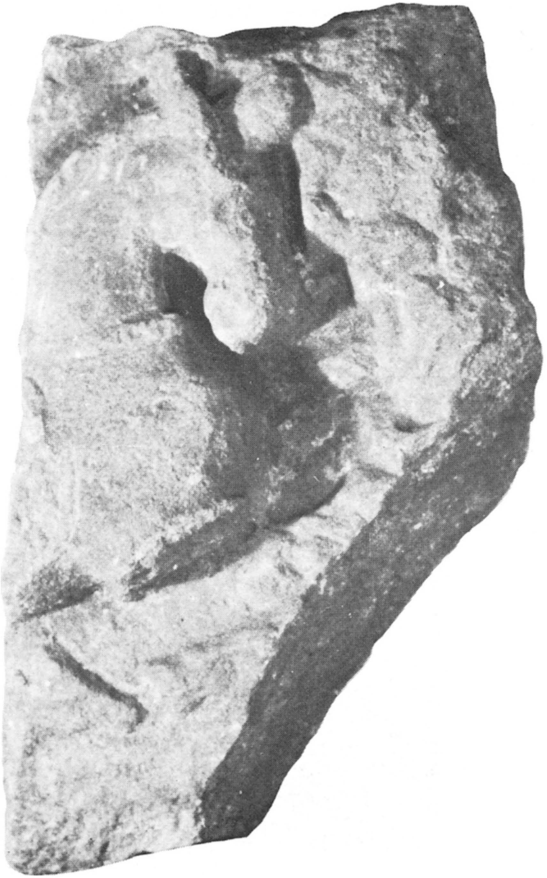

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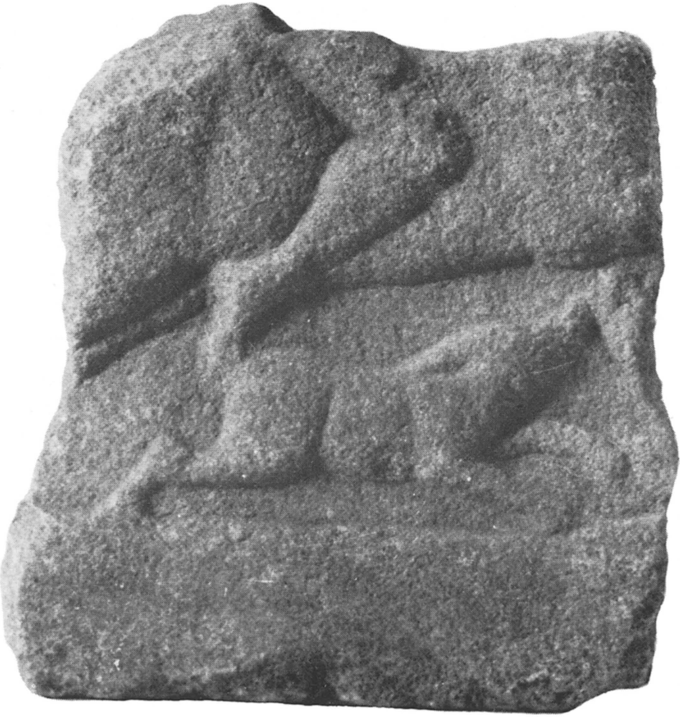

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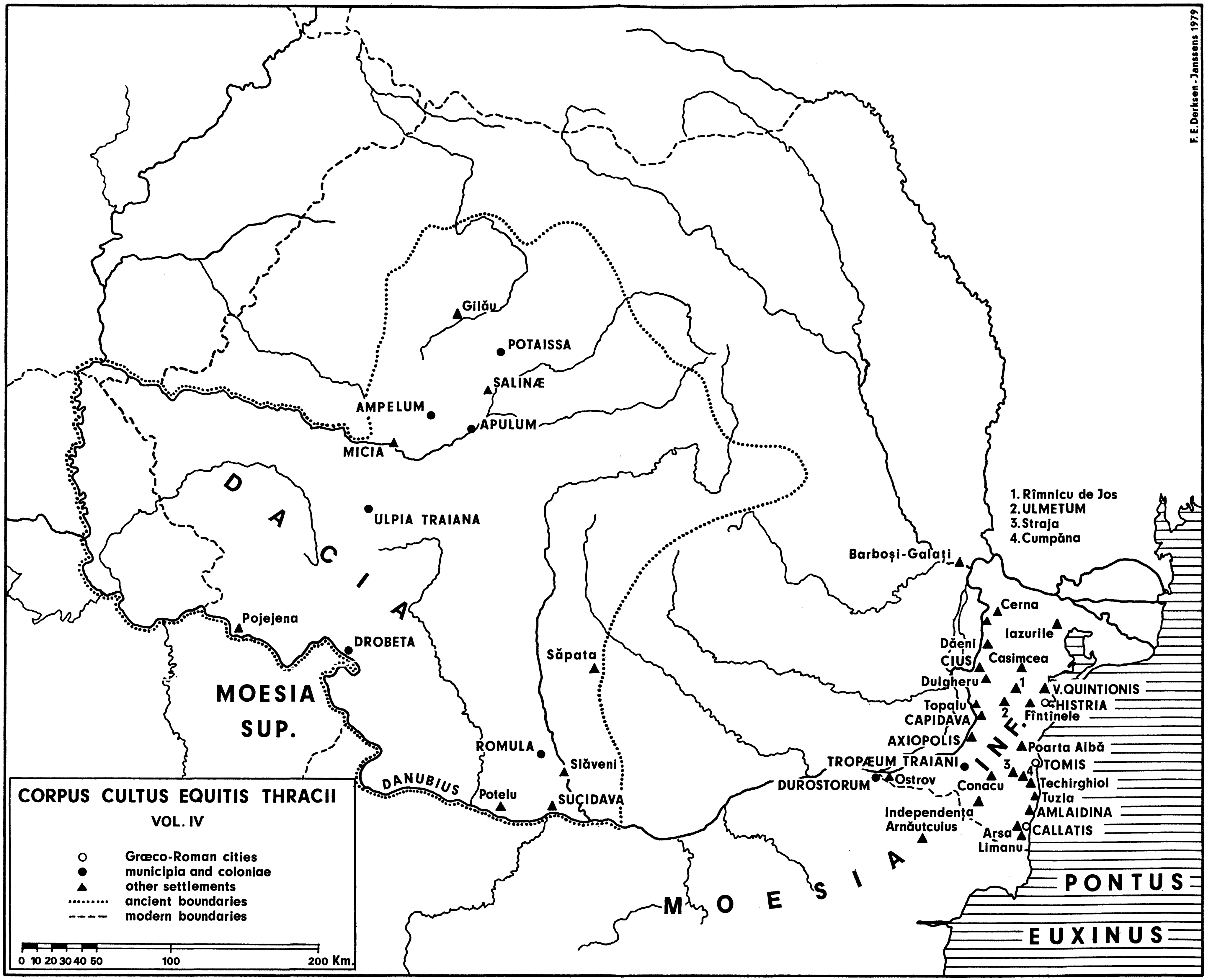

CORPUS CULTUS EQUITIS THRACII

VOL. IV

F. E. Derksen-Janssens 1979

○ Græco-Roman cities
● municipia and coloniae
▲ other settlements
ancient boundaries
modern boundaries
0 10 20 30 40 50 100 200 Km.
DACIA
MOESIA SUP.
MOESIA INF.
DANUBIUS
PONTUS EUXINUS
Gilău
POTAISSA
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AMPELUM
APULUM
MICIA
ULPIA TRAIANA
Pojejena
DROBETA
Săpata
ROMULA
Slăveni
Potelu
SUCIDAVA
Barboși-Galați
1. Rîmnicu de Jos
2. ULMETUM
3. Straja
4. Cumpăna
Cerna
Iazurile
Dăeni
CIUS
Casimcea
Dulgheru
1
V. QUINTIONIS
Topalu
2
HISTRIA
CAPIDAVA
Fîntînele
AXIOPOLIS
Poarta Albă
TROPÆUM TRAIANI
3
4
TOMIS
DUROSTORUM
Ostrov
Conacu
Techirghiol
Tuzla
Independența
AMLAIDINA
Arnăutcuius
Arsa
CALLATIS
Limanu